"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are light snow in morning, followed by fair, cold wave, north to northwest gales.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.01¼; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

FOREIGN.—A French expedition has seized Fashoda, on the Nile, and the French are said to be descending the river. The Rothschilds are said to be backing a company of Russian oil refiners to compete against the Standard Oil in England. Gen. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan's body was found in India, where he was killed. Scotch shipyards are locking out their engineers and joining the Employers' Federation. It is expected in Paris that the will of Dr. Evans, the American dentist, cannot be broken. The Empress of Germany is ill with influenza, and has suffered a relapse.—Page 3.

Page 1

Miss Lucille Pulitzer, oldest daughter of Joseph Pulitzer of The New York World, died at Bar Harbor, aged seventeen.

A blizzard prevailed in Pittsburg yesterday. Telephone and trolley wires were torn down by the weight of snow and numerous men and horses were shocked.

The slate for the greater city appointments as far as they were announced last night differed slightly from the one published yesterday. J. Sergeant Cram was named for President of the Dock Board and John W. Keller for Commissioner of Charities for Manhattan Borough.

China is said to have demanded the evacuation of Kiao-Chau by Germany, owing to British influence at Pekin. There is great activity in the British navy yards at Hongkong. J. McLeavy Brown, the British Customs Agent, will remain in Korea under a new arrangement, and co-operate with M. Alexieff, the Russian agent. The Chinese object to conceding foreign control of the internal revenue, although desirous of obtaining a British loan. France will send a secret mission to China, in connection with the crisis in the Far East.

Page 2.

Coach Lehmann said yesterday that there certainly would be a three-cornered intercollegiate race this year at New London.

Senator Hanna arrived at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday to conduct his campaign for re-election, and expressed confidence of his success.

Harvard's score in the intercollegiate chess tournament after yesterday's games was so high that she cannot be beaten in the final games to-day. Southard leads all of the individual players.

Page 3.

The Board of Charities Commissioners yesterday adopted measures for the better care of the city's foundlings.

A big conspiracy is said to have been discovered in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, by which 1,500 workers in the tobacco fields were disarmed and prevented from joining the insurgents. The new Cuban Cabinet will go into office to-day. Miss Clara Barton, representing the Red Cross Society, has consulted Assistant Secretary of State Adee in reference to work in Cuba.

Private letters from Haitian merchants declare that in the recent trouble with Germany, the case of Lueders was only a pretext, and that the German demand was engineered by the foreign bankers of the island to prevent the negotiation of a loan by means of which the island's finances were to have been placed on a gold basis. It is alleged that these bankers are getting rich by ruining the commerce of the country.

Page 4.

The injunction restraining the Bridge Trustees from laying trolley tracks and loops at the New York terminus was vacated by the Appellate Division yesterday.

Joseph Lockley, the clerk who robbed the American Estates Association, sent a letter to J. A. Reilly, the manager, which was received yesterday. It was discovered that he had the checks which he raised certified and then deposited them in an up-town bank.

Page 5.

The dismissal of Capt. Stephenson by the Police Commissioners was annulled by the Appellate Division yesterday, and his reinstatement was ordered.

Judge Hudspeth, in the Orphans' Court, at Jersey City, yesterday, filed a decision appointing Gen. J. Watts Kearny guardian of his son, J. Watts Kearny, Jr.

Leon Vergne of William's Bridge received a barrel of fine wine as a dying gift from his best friend. He drank it constantly for two weeks, and his death came yesterday.

James Potts of 697 Dekalb Avenue, Brooklyn, who was subject to epileptic fits, was found dying on the sidewalk in Centre Street yesterday, and expired before an ambulance arrived.

Mrs. D. T. Howell of Monticello, N. Y., has sued her husband, the Rev. D. T. Howell, rector of the Episcopal Church, for a limited divorce. She has moved out of the rectory with her children.

W. B. Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, submitted to the engineers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday a complete set of plans of the proposed underground road for examination.

Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee comments on the increase in Treasury receipts under the new tariff law, and predicts that at the present rate of gain there will be no deficit for the last half of the fiscal year.

"Settlement day" in the December wheat option on the Chicago Board of Trade passed without excitement yesterday. Joseph Leiter, the leader of the bull clique which controls 8,500,000 bushels of contract grade wheat, expressed confidence that the price would advance.

Frank Fessler of 75 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of homicide. On Dec. 14 he fought with Thomas Lynch, and the latter died from the effects, it is said, of a fall in which his head struck the curb.

President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday transferred $16,000,000 to the company's reserve fund, which, as a measure of prudence, in view of lower rates of interest on money, will be operated on a 3 instead of a 4 per cent. basis. The wisdom of this policy is explained by Rufus W. Weeks, the actuary of the company.

Page 6.

The report of vital statistics for 1897 made yesterday, shows that there were more births, deaths, and marriages in this city in 1896 than in the year just closed.

The last of the three massive bronze doors for the Library of Congress has been successfully cast, at the John Williams Foundry, in West Twenty-seventh Street. It was made from designs by Herbert Adams, and is equal in beauty and workmanship to those of Warner and MacMonnies.

Page 9.

It is reported that the Mexican gunboat Democrata landed an armed force of marines on Clipperton Island, in the Pacific, who hauled down an American flag that had been hoisted by employes of a guano company.

Page 13.

The report of the Commissioners of Accounts presented to Mayor Strong yesterday shows the saving in cost of materials bought by the Dock Department, and gives the receipts from wharfage and other sources for several years past.

Page 14.

Mrs. Hetty Green, according to reports, has become a resident of Hoboken. The flat she is said to be living in was rented to a "Miss Hickey."

A stay of proceedings was obtained in the case of Martin Thorn, sentenced to die in the week beginning Jan. 10 for the murder of William Guldensuppe.

One Fourth Avenue trolley car bumped into another in the tunnel at Thirty-ninth Street yesterday and the passengers were badly frightened, but not hurt.

A report of the Police Department made to Mayor Strong by the Commissioners yesterday noted the good work done in all branches of the service under Chief McCullagh.

A Coroners' jury last night recommended the indictment of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which failed to produce witnesses at an inquest that had been adjourned to enable it to do so.

The Park Commissioners made several changes with the park police, among which were the retirement of Capt. Collins on a pension, and the promotion of Sergt. John W. England to take his place.

A man caught picking a pocket on a crowded Broadway car made a desperate struggle for liberty when grabbed at the throat by a policeman, and tried to shoot the officer. His fully loaded weapon missed fire twice. He was landed in jail, although the passengers all became panic stricken and offered no aid to the policeman.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 6.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 6.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.

MISS PULITZER DEAD.

The Oldest Daughter of Joseph Pulitzer Passes Away at Bar Harbor, Aged Seventeen.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Dec. 31.—Miss Lucille Pulitzer, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer of New York, died at Chatwold, their Summer home, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after an illness from typhoid fever lasting over four months. The end has been expected since Christmas, when a rapid change for the worse set in.

She was in her eighteenth year, and last Summer made her début in Bar Harbor society. Her illness followed shortly afterward. The Pulitzers delayed their departure, and most of the family have been there since. The most noted specialists in the country were employed and his daughter's condition had improved so greatly that Mr. Pulitzer intended leaving for his Winter home, on Jekyl Island, in a few days.

The sons of Mr. Pulitzer, summoned from Harvard, were at the bedside. Miss Lucille was one of the most beautiful of the débutantes of last Summer. A special train will convey the body to New York to-morrow, and interment will take place in that city.

BLIZZARD IN PITTSBURG.

Telephone and Trolley Wires Torn Down by the Weight of Snow—Men and Horses Shocked.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31.—Great damage was done in Pittsburg and vicinity by a snowstorm and blizzard that swept Western Pennsylvania to-day. Between ten and twelve inches of snow fell in ten hours.

The Bell telephone wires on Forbes Street were so weighted with snow that they broke down. Nearly all the poles for a distance of a mile went down one after the other like wooden soldiers, carrying the trolley and feed wires of the Consolidated Traction Company to the street. Four horses were killed and dead carcasses were scattered along the street at intervals of three or four blocks.

Joseph Campbell, a driver, tried to rescue his horse and was almost shocked to death. Telephone Linemen Joseph and John Gill were caught in tangled wires and shocked. All the street railway lines were tied up.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., Dec. 31.—One of the heaviest snowstorms of the season has been raging here since 4 o'clock this morning, and to-night the snow has reached a depth of 14 inches. The wind has increased and the snow will probably drift badly to-night. All trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg are from one to three hours late.

A coal train of fourteen cars and one engine on the Beech Creek Road was wrecked on account of the snow at Wallaceton, twelve miles east of here, this afternoon. Three hundred feet of track were torn up, which will prevent any trains moving on that road before morning.

SEVERE STORM UP THE STATE.

Trains on the New York Central and West Shore Railroads Delayed.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 31.—The most severe snowstorm so far this season reached the city this morning, and is still raging, accompanied by high northwesterly winds. Several inches of snow have fallen in this section, and reports from outlying districts show that the blizzard is generally severe.

All trains on the New York Central and West Shore Roads from the west are more or less late, and if the storm continues the northern trains will be blocked. Gangs of men have been at work since nightfall in an effort to keep the street railways open in this city, and, so far, there has been little delay to traffic. The temperature at 11 o'clock was 18° above zero.

Storm in the Champlain Valley.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Dec. 31.—A blizzard is prevailing throughout the Champlain Valley to-night, about six inches of snow having fallen to-day.

SECOND NEGRO DRIVEN OUT.

Lonoke (Ark.) Citizens Who Killed One Man Shoot Another.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 31.—Oscar Simonton, a negro merchant of Lonoke, thirty miles east from here, came in last night bleeding from the effects of rough handling at the hands of a Lonoke County mob.

The day before Christmas he received notice that he must leave town within twenty-four hours. The warning was peremptory, but the negro went on about his business and paid no heed to it. Late Christmas night his store was surrounded, he says, by a howling mob, and he was called upon to come out; but he did not come. His door was then burst open, and the mob surged into the store. He instantly got out of the window and ran for his life.

No less than thirty shots were fired at him, three of which took effect, one in his left side and two in the thigh and shoulder. He is dangerously hurt. Lonoke has a population of about 3,000. Last Summer Prof. Hollingsworth was run out of the town while conducting a normal school, and threatened with death should he dare to return. He did return, and two months later his body was found hanging to a fence with sixty-nine bullet holes in it.

HEAVY IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

Thursday's Customs Receipts Broke the Record of the Port.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—There has been a large increase recently in the receipts of the Government at this port. Yesterday nearly $73,000 in customs duties was received at the Custom House in Boston, which is more than three times as much as was received any one regular day under the Wilson tariff, and more than was ever before taken in at the port under any tariff.

The receipts for December will be $15,000 in excess of the previous month. Nearly all the Custom Houses in New England also show an increase in receipts. From a business standpoint the increase in imports has given much encouragement all along the line, and the predictions are that it will result in the new year bringing about a much improved condition of business in all branches of industry.

Yesterday was the biggest day in the experience of the Custom House under the operations of the new tariff law, exceeding the final day of the previous tariff, when the importers took in the goods as fast as ships could carry them.

Killed by Falling from a Train.

TRENTON, Dec. 31.—John H. Ashmore, twenty-eight years old, of Passaic, was found dead beside the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks near the Monmouth Street Bridge, in this city, to-day. He was a passenger on a Pennsylvania Railroad train which arrived here at 1:35 P. M. It is supposed while walking from one car to another he was jostled from the platform.

Ashmore's mother resides here. From letters found in his pockets it appears his health was shattered, and it is believed he was coming home to die.

We learn that the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. report that their new business for the year 1897 will exceed one hundred and fifty million dollars, their outstanding insurance is over nine hundred and fifty million dollars, and their surplus over all liabilities above forty-eight million dollars.—Adv.

THE CITY APPOINTMENTS

A Few Changes in the Slate That Was Outlined Yesterday Morning.

CRAM IN THE DOCK BOARD AGAIN

John W. Keller to be Commissioner of Charities for Manhattan Borough and John L. Shea Commissioner of Bridges.

There were many grave and anxious faces in the groups that waited in the corridors of the Murray Hill Hotel last night for some sign or word from Richard Croker, which would resolve their doubts as to the first appointments under the charter of the greater city.

But most of them watched the old year out without any definite relief to their suspense. A half hour before midnight the hotel corridors were virtually deserted. The chief Tammany leaders had withdrawn, and the lesser lights soon followed their example.

From 8 o'clock until 10, however, the scene had been animated. Mr. Croker did not seek to hide himself; at least, he showed himself several times during the evening. He came from his room and walked about among the groups, speaking to a few of the expectant politicians, but usually he was occupied in converse with only one at a time of those who were fortunate or bold enough to gain his ear. Everybody was most eager, of course, to learn something of the appointments for the incoming administration; information of this kind he absolutely refused to give.

Among those with whom Mr. Croker talked within view of the crowd were Senator Grady, James W. Boyle, Peter Mitchell, Congressman George B. McClellan, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, John F. Carroll, and Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn. There were conferences behind closed doors, of which the crowd, of course, knew little.

Col. Gardiner was in a somewhat nervous state. He said to some place seekers whom he talked with that he found the selections already made for certain positions in the District Attorney's office which he had expected to fill by his own choice, and declared that for the disappointment that resulted to certain politicians he could not be held in any degree responsible.

The List Up to Date.

There were a few Tammany men, however, who are in the councils of their party and yet did not feel bound, even at the chief's behest, to conceal all that they knew of the appointments. Assurances were given by them, under pledge that the exact sources of the information would not be revealed, that the subjoined list, which is that of yesterday revised, is correct, though, of course, there may be some changes made in it at the very last moment. It will be seen that Mr. Croker, or Mayor Van Wyck, within twenty-four hours changed his mind as to some important positions. Here is the list:

Chamberlain—T. C. T. Crain; Deputy Chamberlain—John H. Campbell.

Deputy County Clerk—Henry Fahrbach.

Corporation Counsel—John Whalen; Assistants—Almet F. Jenks, Maurice B. Blumenthal, Theodore Conolly, Louis S. Davidson, and F. V. S. Oliver.

Police Commissioners—Bernard J. York, President; William E. Philips, Thomas L. Hamilton, and John B. Sexton.

Dock Commissioners—J. Sergeant Cram; President; James J. Phelan, and Patrick Keenan.

Charities Commissioner of Manhattan Borough—John W. Keller.

Health Commissioners—Charles G. Wilson, President; Dr. W. T. Jenkins, and Dr. Cyrus Edson.

Chief of the Bureau of Vital Statistics—Dr. John T. Nagle.

Fire Commissioner—John J. Scanniell.

President of Board of Public Improvements—Daniel F. McMahon.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning—James McCartney; Deputy, John J. Ryan.

Commissioner of Bridges—John L. Shea.

Commissioner of Sewers—James P. Keating.

Commissioner of Highways—Charles F. Murphy.

Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments—Thomas L. Feitner, President; Thomas J. Creamer and Edward C. Sheehy.

Park Commissioners—John Fox, President, and Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond Boroughs; August Moebus, Commissioner for Bronx Borough; Secretary to Park Board, Willis Holly.

President of the Board of Education—Charles H. Knox.

Commissioner of Buildings—Thomas J. Brady.

Supervisor of The City Record—H. H. Nelson or John W. McDonald.

Deputy Controller—Michael T. Daly.

Collector of Assessments and Arrears—John N. Delmour.

Confidential Clerk to the Mayor—Thomas Farley.

Superintendent of Water Supply—William Dalton.

Commissioner of Jurors—John Purcell.

Deputy Commissioner of Jurors (for Bronx Borough)—Towne.

Assistant District Attorneys—John F. McIntyre, Robert A. Townsend, Henry W. Unger, James W. Osborne, Mr. Van Wyck, David Mitchell, James Grady, James J. Walsh.

Deputy Assistan: District Attorney—James Lindsay Gordon.

Daniel O'Reilly of the Sixth Assembly District was mentioned as an appointee to an Assistant District Attorneyship, but the report was without verification.

Up to the time Richard Croker left the Lakewood Hotel for New York yesterday he was constantly in consultation with such leaders as remained there. If what he was told of their talks is true, much of it was in regard to aspirants for office who had not found their names on Mayor Van Wyck's published "slates."

Frank Gerraty of the Thirty-first Assembly District expected to be appointed a Deputy Sheriff, but was not appointed by Sheriff Dunn. Mr. Gerraty had a talk in the corridor of the hotel with Mr. Croker and they walked up and down in conversation for several minutes. Afterward Mr. Gerraty said that he had been assured that in time he would receive as good a berth as the one he failed to get in the Sheriff's office.

Much interest was excited by a very earnest tal kbetween Lawrence Delmour, Senator Maurice Featherson, John F. Carroll, and Thomas F. Grady, and Mr. Croker. After discussing matters in one part of the hotel and dispersing, they met again and renewed their conversation. Mr. Croker appeared to be nervous and perturbed, and answered several men with whom he is usually on good terms shortly.

This gave rise to a report that it had been found necessary to placate men whose word had weight with the Tammany Hall leaders by changing the list of appointments by Mayor Van Wyck.

Rain kept everybody in doors until Mr. Croker left on the 3:45 train. On the way to New York it was stated with positiveness that John W. Keller is not to be President of the Board of Health, but is to be on the Board of Charities, and that he had never been considered for the other position. Another disappointed candidate was James W. Boyle. It was asserted that he was not slated for the Dock Board.

Mr. Croker, on arriving in this city, went directly to the Murray Hill Hotel.

After midnight, when the politicians had left the lobby of the hotel, Richard Croker, Senator Grady, Lawrence Delmour, Michael T. Daly, and Senator Featherson came back to the lobby and held an earnest consultation.

It was evident that they were discussing slate, and their manner, and especially that of Mr. Croker, who was in as disturbed a condition as he had been during the day at Lakewood, seemed to indicate that the impression created early in the day that the slate was not yet complete, was correct.

WHO THE NEW OFFICIALS ARE.

Offices Which Some of Them Have Held Before—Their Relations with Croker.

Daniel F. McMahon, leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, who is to be appointed President of the Board of Public Improvements, is a close friend of ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, to whom his selection to what is regarded as the most responsible place under the new administration is credited. Mr. McMahon held the position of Police Juctice until legislated out of office by the law of 1895.

Bernard J. York, who is slated for President of the Police Board, is the lieutenant and confidential friend of Leader Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn. Mr. York managed the Kings County end of the Mayoralty campaign, and is regarded as Mr. McLaughlin's successor as head of the Brooklyn organization.

When Sheriff John Clancy died, John B. Sexton, the Tammany member of the Police Board, then Under Sheriff, was appointed to the vacancy. He is in the confidence of Richard Croker, and is leader of the Nineteenth District.

The two Republican members of the Police Board will be Thomas L. Hamilton of New York and William E. Philips of Brooklyn. Mr. Hamilton is a builder, and lives at 342 West Twenty-seventh Street. He was twice candidate for Sheriff, and has been before the public either as an appointee or nominee for the last six years. Mr. Hamilton was a member of the Board of Electrical Control. His political sponsor is Frederick S. Gibbs, National and County Committeeman.

Mr. Philips is Chairman of the Brooklyn City Committee, a brother-in-law of Theodore B. Willis, an organization leader of Brooklyn, and a member of the Atlantic Avenue Commission. Mr. Philips is a produce merchant.

John Whalen, who will succeed Francis M. Scott as Corporation Counsel, was a Tax Commissioner during the administration of Mayor Gilroy. He is a firm friend of Richard Croker. Mr. Whalen's law offices are in The Post Building, Broadway and Fulton Street.

T. C. T. Crain, who divides with Senator Grady the oratorical honors of Tammany Hall, will succeed Gen. Anson G. McCook as City Chamberlain. Mr. Crain was for a time the private secretary of Mayor Grant, and upon the retirement of Richard Croker as City Chamberlain was appointed to the vacancy.

John J. Scannell was Fire Commissioner under Mayor Gilroy, and to-day he will become the head of the Fire Department of Greater New York. Mr. Scannell is leader of the Twenty-fifth District and lives at the Hoffman House.

Patrick Keenan, originally slated for Police Commissioner but finally placed in the Dock Department, is an ex-County Clerk, and leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District. He has been for many years a friend of the head of Tammany Hall, and is known as leader of the "Croker Guard."

Thomas L. Feitner, who will sit as President of the Tax Board, is Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, and has acted as a personal representative of Mr. Croker while that leader was abroad. He served as Tax Commissioner under Mayor Grant, and was acting as Police Justice when removed by the law of 1895. He is a resident of Mr. Croker's district, the Twenty-ninth.

IMPORTANT TAMMANY CHANGE.

The Organization Committee Abolished and Its Members Advised to Join the Democratic Club.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall met yesterday afternoon and voted to abolish the Organization Committee and the associate leaders. It was decided by Mr. Croker over a month ago that this should be done. The fee for membership in the Organization Committee was $10, and it is said that the Tammany leaders have advised the thousand and fifty members of it to join the Democratic Club.

It is asserted that many of the associate leaders, whose names and districts follow, are angry at their elimination as factors in Assembly district management:

Dist.	Dist.
1—Michael Kennedy.	20—John B. Doerr.
2—Thomas Foley.	21—E. J. H. Rogers.
3—John E. Walsh.	22—Daniel D. Tooher.
4—A. A. Noonan.	23—Thomas McAvoy.
5—Thos. J. O'Donnell.	24—Thos. J. Cummins.
6—Thomas P. Dinneen.	25—Abram Bernard.
7—Richard Fitzpatrick.	27—Chas. F. Allen.
8—Bernard Rourke.	26—Peter Schaeffler.
9—John Jordan.	28—Joseph I. Green.
10—Henry W. Wolf.	29—George H. Toop.
11—Peter Gledhill.	30—Carl A. Goepel.
12—John E. Murphy.	31—Isaac A. Hopper.
13—John B. Quinlan.	32—Wm. G. Ringler.
14—William Sulzer.	33—Louis Davidson.
15—Thomas Smith.	35—Wm. H. Zeltner, Thos. J. Byrne.
16—Benjamin Hoffman.	A.D.—Thos. H. O'Neil.
17—Robert D. Petty.	Wm. H. Zeltner.
18—Henry P. Drew.	
19—M. F. Cummings.	

The Executive Committee met at 4:30 o'clock. The session was short. Judge Martin T. McMahon introduced the resolution calling for the abolition of the Organization Committee. The commitee, he said, had become too large and unwieldy, and its work could as well be done by the Executive Committee. The resolution was passed unanimously. There were no votes recorded against the proposition to do away with the associate leaders. This action of the Executive Committee will probably be ratified by the General Committee at its organization meeting on Jan. 13.

The Organization Committee was a body of great power in Tammany Hall. With regard to its authority, the Tammany constitution reads:

"The Committee on Organization shall be charged with the consideration of all matters relating to the organization of the Democratic Party, the call of primary elections, and the conducting of primary, general, special, and charter elections, and shall, in their discretion, have power of revision and substitution of all nominations hereafter made by conventions called by this Committee, or any district committee of this organization, whenever the honor, preservation, and integrity of this organization shall require such action. The Committee on Organization shall authorize all necessary disbursements and appropriations, subject to the approval of the General Committee."

The officers of the committee were: Chairman—William Sohmer; Vice Chairmen—George W. Plunkitt, Charles F. Allen, Thaddeus Moriarity, and Arthur D. Williams; Treasurer—John McQuade; Secretary—John B. McGoldrick.

It was said by some of the members of the Executive Committee yesterday that James J. Martin would not be re-elected Chairman, and that John C. Sheehan would not be a member of it. It was regarded as certain that John F. Carroll would be made Chairman of the Finance Committee in place of Mr. Sheehan.

Crank at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A young man named Frank Kacheeski was arrested at the White House this afternoon and sent to the station. His sanity will be investigated. He told Doorkeeper Cissel that the President had a lot of property belonging to him, and he wanted it. His talk was rambling, but he did not seem dangerous. Papers in Kacheeski's pockets show he was discharged from the barracks at Boisé, Idaho, Dec. 23.

Indianapolis Banker Robbed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—While the family of Volney Malott, President of the Indiana National Bank, was at dinner last evening, a thief went through the house and took all the diamonds and jewelry belonging to Mrs. Malott and her two daughters, valued at $4,000. Many other articles of value were taken, and the total loss is estimated at $5,000.

The Remarkable Prosperity of the Mutual Reserve.

This has been a year of unexpected fortune for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. The great stipulated premium company has written more new business than was received in any year during the entire history of the Association.

Until this time 1896 was the Mutual Reserve's banner year. But that record was surpassed yesterday when the books were closed and it was found that in 1897 the Mutual Reserve had received new business to the prodigious amount of over seventy-one million dollars.—Adv.

ENGLAND BEARS ON CHINA

German Evacuation of Kiao-Chau Demanded Apparently Because of Her Influence.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN HONGKONG

The Kaiser Hurries to Berlin and Holds a Conference with Prince Hohenlohe—The Chinese Minister Consults the Czar.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai a sudden stiffening has taken place in the attitude of the Tsung-li-Yamen toward Germany, resulting in a demand for the evacuation of Kiao-Chau and leading to the belief that Great Britain is bringing pressure to bear upon Pekin.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that on Thursday Emperor Nicholas granted an audience to the Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary, Yang-Yu, who handed the Czar a personal letter from the Emperor of China. It is reported that the conversation turned on the proposed Chinese loan.

The St. Petersburg Herald announces that some Russian vessels have left Port Arthur and gone into harbor at Talienwan with China's consent, the harbor at Port Arthur being too small for the free movement of the Russian vessels.

A dispatch to The Times from Hongkong says there is the greatest activity in the naval yards there, while profound secrecy is maintained. The movements of the British fleet and its whereabouts are not known at Hongkong. The cruiser Grafton having taken on supplies of coal and ammunition, left yesterday (Friday.)

MR. BROWN TO STAY IN KOREA.

A Compromise Effected by Which He and M. Alexieff Will Work the Customs Together.

PEKIN, Dec. 31.—Advices just received from Seoul, the capital of Korea, say that a compromise has been effected by an agreement according to which Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, the British Customs Agent, and M. Alexieff, the Russian agent, to make room for whom Mr. Brown was removed, will work the Korean customs together.

The British warships, which were present at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, are there in order to give moral support to Mr. Brown.

JAPAN FEELS WARLIKE.

Capt. Sakuzsi, Who Is in San Francisco, Says Russia Is Treating His Country Shamefully.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Capt. S. Sakuzzi, Assistant Chief Naval Constructor of the Japanese Government, who is now in this country superintending the building of the cruiser Chitose at the Union Iron Works, has made a statement concerning the feeling of the naval and military officers of Japan over the late actions of Germany and Russia with regard to the occupation of Chinese ports. He said:

"While, of course, I can say nothing on this subject officially, I am very well acquainted with the ideas of my brother officers and of the great mass of the middle and upper classes of my country. We believe we are being treated shamefully and that some of the European nations, Russia particularly, are using us as if we were children. When flushed with victory, and in a position to carry our arms still further into the territory of China, and to demand by reason of our success any concessions we desired to ask for, it was Rusia that stepped in, and on the plea of peace and the welfare of all Europe, caused us to modify our demands and to be content with almost barren honors.

"And now Russia, taking advantage of the opening that our own soldiers have made possible, seeks for herself what she begged us not to take. I believe that a coalition between Great Britain and Japan in the present crisis is not only possible, but highly probable. Our standing army has lately been increased by two divisions, bringing it to considerably over 300,000 men, and we are now building and getting ready for sea, with all possible dispatch, fifteen warships and twenty-four torpedo and gunboats. These, added to our already formidable and seasoned navy, form a fleet that may well be a disturbing element in the present plans of Russia and Germany. I will not take very much more manipulation on the part of these two nations to arouse a resentment in Japan that will find its voice in something more than words."

EMPEROR WILLIAM IN BERLIN.

An Inspired Utterance on German Naval Development Published.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung announced in big type tonight that Emperor William had arrived unexpectedly from Potsdam and had conferred with Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, the inference being that it was a meeting of special importance.

The paper also prints the following, evidently inspired, paragraph:

"Whatever talkative persons may say or write about Germany's new naval development, this much is certain, that when the Muse of History turns the pages headed 1897, she will pensively linger over the place where, in shining characters, 'tis written of the landing of the Germans on the strand of the Yellow Sea."

There is much more of the same soaring character, indicating its origin. Liberal and Radical politicians, however, are bound to confess that the enthusiasm for the navy increases and spreads daily, especially in Prussia and Northern Germany.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR TO COMMAND.

New Chief for the British Squadron in the East Sails for Hongkong.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Vice Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, K. C. B., who has been appointed British commander in chief on the China station, succeeding Admiral Buller, started for Hongkong to-day, accompanied by his staff.

Vice Admiral Seymour, who succeeds Vice Admiral Alexander Buller, K. C. B., the latter vacating his command to assume the full rank of Admiral, is the second son of the late Rev. Richard Seymour, and is a cousin of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour. He was born in 1840, entered the British Navy in 1853, became Commander in 1866, Captain in 1873, Rear Admiral in 1889, and Vice Admiral in 1895. He had charge of the Queen's jubilee naval parade in the Solent last June.

CHINESE LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Foreign Control of the Internal Revenue Will Not Be Agreed To.

PEKIN, Dec. 31.—Although desirous of obtaining a British loan, the Chinese Government refuses to agree to a foreign control of the internal revenue, either immediate, or in case of defaults, Li Hung Chang, however, is disposed to favor control of the internal revenue in case of default.

In the event of a loan not being procurable, China will not pay her war indemnity until 1902, in accordance with one of the provisions of the treaty of Simonoseki. The final decision is postponed until after the holidays, awaiting a reply from London.

Further German missionary trouble is reported from the Shan-Tung province. It will possibly delay and complicate the negotiations.

FRENCH MISSIONS TO CHINA.

M. Roume to Go on a Secret Errand in Connection with the Crisis.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A special dispatch from Paris says that M. Roume, head of the Asiatic Department of the French Colonial Office, will start on a secret mission to China on Sunday in connection with the crisis in the Far East.

The dispatch adds that a special military mission will also start for China shortly.

The French and Hai-Nan.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The official newspapers still insist that the reports of French occupation of Hai-Nan Island by Admiral De la Bedollière are absolutely unfounded.

The Kaiserin Augusta at Kiao-Chau.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The German first-class cruiser Kaiserin Augusta arrived yesterday at Kiao-Chau Bay.

A LITTLE SKATER KILLED.

Peculiar Accident Causes the Death of a New Jersey Girl.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Dec. 31.—Rebecca Mutter, ten years old, of Hainesport, this county, met with a peculiar and fatal accident while skating to-day.

She tripped and fell, and a stick that was imbedded in the ice in an upright position penetrated her eye, and entered her brain. She died almost immediately.

CHICAGO BANKING CHANGES.

S. M. Nickerson to Retire as President of the First National.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The retirement of S. M. Nickerson from the Presidency of the First National Bank is expected to take place at the annual meeting of the stockholders in January. He will probably be succeeded by Vice President James B. Forgan, brother of D. R. Forgan, who is to succeed Mr. Ellsworth as President of the Union National Bank.

TWO PULLERS-IN SHOT.

Affair in St. Louis That Will Result Fatally to One Concerned in It.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—To-day, while William Smith was passing a second-hand store on Morgan Street, Morris Mueller and Victor Goldstein, attachés of the store, seized him by the arms and tried to induce him to enter the store and make a purchase.

Smith took out a revolver and worked the trigger five times.

Mueller was taken to the hospital in a dying condition, and Goldstein's arm was punctured by a bullet.

Smith is in jail.

CURFEW LAW FOR CHICAGO.

Alderman Coughlin Wants Everybody at Home After 9 o'Clock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Alderman Coughlin of the First Ward is preparing a curfew ordinance for this city. He threatens to introduce the measure in the City Council Jan. 10. He will try to improve upon the curfew law of Evanston. While he thinks the scheme of keeping children off the streets after 9 o'clock at night is a good one, he would send men, women, and children to their homes at that hour.

Incidentally, the statesman of the First Ward thinks there would be created 1,000 places for curfew bell ringers. The Civil Service Commissioners will have to examine applicants for these places. The Alderman will give his constituents the tip when to take examinations, and thereby be sure of the patronage.

"I would have the curfew bell sounded at 9 o'clock each night from the steeple of every church, and the roof of every schoolhouse," said the Alderman today. "Woe be unto the citizen or stranger who heeded not the warning. Adults cause more trouble in the streets than do children. If the home is a good place for children, it should be all right for adults. My motive in this is the desire to secure reform. I think all the reformers of the city, including my friends, the Civil Service Commissioners, will be in favor of this law."

THE BANDA ROSSA GOING HOME.

The Rosenfelds Have Lost Enough Money on the Italians.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Carl and Theodore Rosenfeld, managers of the Liliputians and other musical organizations, are sorry that they ever suspected that the American public would be interested in hearing the great Banda Rossa of Italy, for they have lost $20,000 in their venture, and have a peck of trouble on hand besides. Eugenio Sorrentino, the leader of the band, wanted a big concession to-night, and because he did not get it he went on strike, and the Rosenfelds were compelled to cancel their Chicago engagement of four concerts and all other American dates.

The Rosenfelds have lost steadily on the band ever since they brought it to America, and to-night, when Sorrentino demanded, $2,000 in cash and a release from an indebtedness of $28,000 for money previously advanced, they threw up their hands in disgust and refused. This angered Sorrentino, and he struck. The band could not play without a leader, and the managers were compelled to dismiss the audience, which was fast filling the Central Music Hall, and give ticket holders their money back. They then cancelled all engagements, and announced that they would ship the sixty musicians composing the band back home on the first steamer.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has moved from the Middle Mississippi Valley to the New Jersey coast, increasing markedly in intensity, a pressure of 29.26 inches being reported from New York and a west wind of forty miles an hour from Cape May. A ridge of high pressure extends from the west gulf to Assiniboia. Snow or rain has occurred east of the Mississippi Valley, except fair in the Gulf States. The temperature has remained stationary on the Atlantic coast, and has fallen elsewhere. Snow flurries, followed by clearing weather, may be expected in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley. Snow, followed by clearing weather Saturday, may be expected in New England. The temperature will fall decidedly in the Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Weather Bureau. 1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	37	31	39
6 A. M.	39	40	41
9 A. M.	42	40	43
12 M.	43	39	43
4 P. M.	47	40	42
6 P. M.	43	37	41
9 P. M.	37	36	[illegible]
12 P. M.	34	36	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above

was larger than might have been expected. In all, there were about 2,000 marchers in line.

The Start Was Prompt.

Promptly at the advertised time—10:15 o'clock—the parade started from the Everett House. Col. George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Grand Marshal, gave the word "Forward" and the escort of fourteen mounted policemen under Sergt. Gannon started their horses. Col. Smith followed in a carriage with Deputy Chief Cortright preceding Fanciulli and his musicians.

The delegation from Chicago in five open carriages came next. Then swinging into line from West Sixteenth Street and the succeeding cross streets east and west below Fourteenth to Ninth Street were the Robert Anderson Battery, in long gray coats and fire helmets, the Veteran Firemen's Associations, the Irish Volunteers in full uniform and carrying rifles, the German societies, the Fleck Pioneer Corps, the United Italian societies, the Hungarian societies, the Garde Lafayette, and the bicycle division.

Floats showing a log cabin and a negro plantation, for May Irwin and the Bijou Theatre; an allegorical representation in wax of the world from the Eden Musée, and a mail coach, introducing the Highwayman, formed the theatrical division. A gigantic figure of liberty enlightening the world uprising from a nest of fountains, all brilliantly lighted by electricity and bearing the inscription "Meet me at the fountain," was from the Siegel-Cooper Company and was the largest of the business floats.

The fruit trade float was a huge cornucopia fitted out with many kinds of fruits. The float that attracted the most attention was one carrying a large tiger with electric lamps for eyes, flanked by portraits of Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker, and John F. Carroll. The float was escorted by the Fleck pioneers, 150 strong, in uniforms resembling in the half-light the dress uniform of the Seventh Regiment.

The procession swung into City Hall Park amid a blaze and glow, sparkle and flash of red and blue fire and rockets of many colors, at 11:15. Each post of the wire fences along the park walks held a rocket which sent up showers of variegated fire. Behind them were mortars which spouted long lines of fire balls far into the air.

There was red fire everywhere. Uniforms and tinsel glittered and sparkled, and costumes were brought into vivid relief by the glare of light. By this time the masses of people had reached past the middle of each street commanding a view of the spectacle, which was a gorgeous one in a setting of light and massive buildings, and spectators such as no other city on the globe could have furnished.

The last of the procession filed out of the park at 11:45. The bands were united, and played patriotic airs, and as the City Hall clock marked 12, steam whistles sounded, the bands played more vehemently, rockets and bombs went up faster and faster, and the flag of the new city, in the glare of the concentrated search lights, went to the top of the pole over the City Hall.

From that time on, for fifteen minutes, there was a saturnation of light and sound, and then the snow began to come fast, and the tremendous multitude dispersed as fast as it could struggle its way out through a score of streets.

AROUND OLD TRINITY CHURCH.

Great Tin Trumpet Army Blocked Lower Broadway and Mingled Its Din with the Music of the Chimes.

The spectacular display at the City Hall robbed the chimes of Old Trinity of none of their charms for the multitude. Throughout the evening and into the night, to midnight and into the small hours of the infant year Lower Broadway presented its usual New Year's Eve appearance. Despite the inclemency of the weather, here as elsewhere, the streets were crowded and progress was difficult.

A great many saloons, restaurants, and cigar stores in the lower part of the city, which usually close after the hours of commercial houses and offices, were open till after midnight and did a rushing business.

As the midnight hour approached there seemed to be as many people going down town as up, toward the City Hall. For an hour before the important moment the lower end of the city was alive with the disbanding paraders. The tin horn army kept up its tinny din, and the army not thus armed taxed its vocal organs to their fullest capacity. The home-going Richmond fire companies rang their bells, and the cable car gripmen entered with zest into the noisy fun. For some time about two score cars were blocked on the north-bound track and a rat-a-tat-tat composition was played with vim upon the car gongs.

The Trinity chimes peeled forth at 11:30 o'clock their overture. At that time both sides of the street for a block in either direction from the venerable pile, was massed with humanity, held in bounds by a cordon of police. The crowd was not allowed to stand by the railings of the church, and a passageway was kept open along the walk on the west side of the street for a block, but beyond that Lower Broadway was well nigh impassable.

The programme rendered on the chimes by A. Meislahn, Jr., was as follows:

1. Rondo in concerto.
2. "Evening Bells."
3. "Grand Millennium."
4. "Parting Song."
5. "Farewell, Dear Old New York."
Composed for the occasion by A. Meislahn, Jr.
6. "Happy New Year to Thee."
7. "Old Volunteer Firemen."
8. March in "Puritani."
9. "Comin' Thro' the Rye."
10. "Life Let Us Cherish."
11. "The Harp That Once."
12. "Put Me in My Little Bed."
13. "Home, Sweet Home."

It was ten minutes before midnight that the harbor tok up the cue. Everything that had a whistle joined in the discordant chorus of steam and emitted a terrific conglomeration of sounds. The steamers, the steamboats, and the tugs; craft of high and low degree and every variety were speaking, and they spoke all together; and then when the supreme moment came and the guns at City Hall belched out the salute to 1898, there was a tremendous spending of reserve power—the water vying with the land till the noise rent the very clluds. No clouds could have held water in such a racket and those that hung wet over Greater New York were no exception to the rule. They rained and snowed at the same time.

The pyrotechnic display at the City Hall presented a magnificent spectacle from the lower end of Broadway. The mingling of countless colors in the fog-bedimmed atmosphere took on the glory of a gorgeous sunset, and thousands who stood in the rain down by old Trinity viewed the scene from beneath umbrellas.

HILARITY ON THE EXCHANGES.

A Gavel Given to Chairman Peters of the Consolidated—Pranks and Music Enjoyed.

In the financial and commercial district yesterday, despite dreary and sloppy weather, a hearty farewell was given to 1897. There was a general disposition to be serene and sociable. As is the custom, the restaurants and saloons offered something better than crackers and cheese to their bar patrons, and in many instances brewed champagne punches for all comers during the afternoon.

At all the Exchanges the dying of the year was celebrated. The members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange had the most elaborate programme of exercises, and Chairman Augustus W. Peters's rostrum and desk bloomed like a flower garden. The palms and flowers were not only a recognition that to-day he is President of the Borough of Manhattan, but they were arranged so as to give the Exchange a gala aspect. The rules of the Exchange were suspended at 12:30 P. M., when the band of the Eighth Regiment marched in and made festival and patriotic music for a time. Then came jubilee singers, and dancing by J. White Davis, George Warner, H. W. Waller, and others expert in hornpipes and fancy steps.

Chairman Peters, who came to the Exchange on crutches, because the injury to his ankle has not entirely mended, received from President Charles George Wilson a wooden gavel and block, inlaid with gold and silver and bearing an inscription felicitating him on the result of his candidacy for municipal honors. The entertainment ended in joyful horseplay.

On the Stock Exchange pranks were in order from the opening of the market till its close. There was no suspension of rules, but Chairman McClure was less observant than usual, and there was no end of quiet fun. Toward the close of the market the band of the Seventh Regiment played on the floor.

At the Produce Exchange there were, of course, the usual football games, and some throwing of grain, flour, and dough. On such occasions the main effort is to cast the pigskin into the wheat "pit." This was more than successful, as on one rally of the players two balls were launched into the clamoring brokers. On the Cotton and Coffee Exchanges the celebrations were confined to noisy demonstration toward the close of business hours.

DAMP DAY FOR OLD NEW YORK.

Father Knickerbocker's Last Day as a Bachelor Was Spent Under an Umbrella.

Old Father Knickerbocker spent his last day of single blessedness trudging around under an umbrella, bedraggled and dispirited, for it looked as though the nuptials must be celebrated under the most inauspicious conditions of weather. It rained, and rained, and rained. That is, it rained and stopped, then rained again and stopped, and so on.

While Chicago, the windy city of the West, sent a delegation of its citizens to attend the great New Year function of the metropolis, the South sent a storm that dallied off the Jersey coast and gave a daylight meteorological display. It sent all the weather vanes in Manhattan, Kings, Queens, Bronx, and Richmond Boroughs a boxing the compass, and while the vanes were spinning round like dancing dervishes the fog came up and the rain came down, and every one thought that the departing year was old enough to know better than to thus go off in a huff. But it wasn't his fault, and after all, it didn't matter so much, for the rain stopped in due course, for a time at least, and though the streets were sloppy, that didn't stop the Greater New Yorkers from turning out and celebrating in the way they know how.

It began to rain at 6:20 A. M., and it rained nine-tenths of an ich. It let up rain after 7:42 P. M. on! yto come again later in a nasty drizzle and finally with an accompaniment of snowflakes. The wind, which was from the south and southeast in the morning, came from everywhere in the afternoon and till last night, when the Weather Bureau set northwest signals. The fog was thick between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and dense between 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. The atmosphere was thick throughout the evening, and the humidity was 100 per cent.

The mercury was the most stable factor of the weather throughout the day. It was at 40 degrees at 3 A. M., and it didn't vary but a few degrees till after nightfall. It reached its maximum of 43 degrees at 5:45 P. M., and then it gradually fell, as the wind came from the northwest with evident intent to clear away the fog and get things in shape for Father Knickerbocker's nuptials. How badly it succeeded thousands of New Yorkers know.

CHICAGO'S DELEGATION HERE.

Men Who Represent the Western City at the Greater New York Celebration.

The Chicago delegation appointed by Mayor Harrison to represent that city in the Greater New York carnival and at the inauguration of Mayor-elect Van Wyck, arrived here at 7:40 yesterday morning. There were nineteen in the party, which was met at the Grand Central Station by a deputation and escorted to the Everett House, in Union Square.

The following make up the party: Corporation Counsel Charles S. Thornton, who represents Mayor Harrison; Alderman Charles F. Gunther, Charles Alling, Jr., William H. Lyman, and Henry T. Maypole; B. F. Rogers of the School Board, F. H. Herhold of the Library Board, George H. Jerney of the Marquette Club, W. B. McClure, University Club; Martin Emerich, Standard Club; John Valentine, Onwentsia Club; William J. Wilson, Illinois Club; L. L. Bond, Union League Club; A. M. Day of the Stock Exchange; C. S. Babcock, Jeffersonian Club; Frank Crozier, Hamilton Club; C. Fred Kimball, Chicago Club, and John W. Eckhart, Iroquois Club.

The delegation was accompanied by a color bearer, who carried the official flag of Chicago.

The Chicagoans will return home on Tuesday.

MANY HURT BY A RUNAWAY.

Five Persons Seriously Injured and a Score of Others Bruised During the Passage of the Parade.

Five persons were seriously injured last night during the progress of The Journal's New Year's parade down Broadway, and more than twenty others were slightly hurt and greatly frightened by the antics of a team of runaway horses near Bleecker Street. The horses were drawing a carriage containing a portion of the Chicago delegation. They were driven by John Lyon of 234 West Twenty-fourth Street.

There was a blockade at Bleecker Street, and the horses became restive. Lyon was unable to control them, and they made a plunge toward the east side of the street. An approaching cable car startled them, and, dragging their reins from the driver's hands, they turned straight across the roadway. A blare of music frightened them, and they dashed ahead, the men of Fanciulli's band opening before them as they mounted the sidewalk, cutting a swath through the crowd and throwing men and women in all directions.

They were plunging and kicking violently when Policeman O'Donohue of the West Forty-seventh Street Station caught the offside bridle and steered the team against a lamp post, where they stuck fast.

Ambulances were hastily summoned by telephone from headquarters, and the injured were carried into the Broadway Central Hotel. Five of them were found to be suffering severely, and all needed more or less attention from the surgeons. The badly hurt were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and of the others some were taken to their homes. Those attended by the surgeons were:

James H. Thompson of 59 Irving Place; injured about the body.

Henry Karnoll, sixteen years old, of 720 Fifth Street; leg injured.

Morris Rosenberg, seventeen years old, of 103 Sixth Street; legs and body injured.

Ludwig Widmoth, forty-four years old, of 148 Meserole Street, Brooklyn; leg injured.

Charles H. Cross, thirty years old, of 420 Greenwich Street, legs injured and skull probably fractured; taken to the hospital.

Louis Hernes, sixteen years old, of 332 East Thirtieth Street, thrown under cable car and hand cut under wheel; taken to the hospital.

Charles Dunadi, of 206 Spring Street, member of Fanciuli's band, body injured.

Vincenzo Ronano of 326 Spring Street, member of Fanciuli's band, legs and body injured.

Benjamin Morton of 59 Henry Street, head cut.

Phillip Artel of 321 East Eighty-fifth Street, legs hurt.

Mrs. Kletzkin, thirty-five years old, of 419 East Eighty-fifth Street, body injured, taken to hospital.

Karl Ramagamont, thirty-four years old, of 328 East Twenty-eighth Street, member of Fanciuli's band; head and body injured; taken to hospital.

Joseph Luskin, sixteen years old, of 5 Charles Street; scalp wound and skull probably fractured; taken to hospital.

There were many others hurt by the horses, but their injuries were slight, and the surgeons did not take their names.

SERVICES AT ST. PATRICK'S.

New Year's Eve Exercises Also Held for the First Time in Catholic Parish Churches.

Although it has always been the custom in Catholic countries to hold thanksgiving services on New Year's Eve, only the Jesuit churches in the United States have heretofore held like devotions. Archbishop M. A. Corrigan has made it a rule for years to take part in the thanksgiving exercises held in St. Francis Xavier's Church, on West Sixteenth Street, and he was in attendance there last night.

At several of the parish churches in this city and also at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue, New Year's Eve thanksgiving religious devotions were held for the first time last evening.

The congregation at the Cathedral, where there was an exposition of the Blessed Sacrament and solemn benediction, was a large one. The Rev. M. J. Lavelle was the celebrant. He was assisted by Father Henry T. Newey, as deacon, and Father Thomas F. Murphy as sub-deacon. Prof. W. F. Pecher conducted the main choir, and Prof. James Ungere had charge of the chancel choir, which consisted of seventy voices.

During the exposition of the sacrament the Cathedral choir, Mr. Kaiser, sang a new "Panis Angelicus." Allegri's "Miserere" was given by the full choir, and was recited by the congregation to implore forgiveness for their sins, offenses, and negligences during the last year. The "De Profundis" was said for the members of the congregation who have died. "The Te Deum" in English was sung by the two choirs and the congregation. Then followed the solemn benediction, and the singing of the hymn "Holy God," by Miss Hilke.

The services closed with the singing of the

Vio-Violet

has the delicate fragrance of SPRING VIOLETS, and is lasting.

Lundborg's

"Adeste Fideles" in honor of the Babe of Bethlehem by the congregation.

LONG ISLAND CITY QUIET.

Mayor and Council Worked Till Midnight—Political Clubs Decorated.

There was not very much excitement in Long Island City last night. Mayor Gleason and the the City Fathers were in the City Hall finishing up the official business until a late hour. The political clubs celebrated in a quiet way in their heeadquarters, and some of them hung out big transparencies. Outside the Democratic Campaign Club's headquarters was a transparency bearing the words:

"Deliverance from Tyranny. Long Island City Hails Its Emancipation. Let the People Rejoice."

The Common Council sat until midnight. It was three minutes to 12 when the reading of the budget was begun. As the clock struck 12 Mayor Gleason declared that Long Island City had passed out of existence, and that although four members of the Common Council had approved of the budget it was dead because the Mayor had not signed it.

The Long Island City employes will consequently have to wait a long time for their salaries. The meeting of the Aldermen had been purposely delayed so that the Mayor would not have an opportunity to approve of the budget.

COTTON MILLS CUT WAGES.

Action Taken by the Providence Agents Affecting the Earnings of Over 30,000 Persons.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 31.—After delaying their decision to the last in the hope that conditions might change so as to render the step unnecessary, the agents of the leading cotton manufacturing corporations in this State decided to-day to reduce wages. The cut-down will average about 11 per cent. and will take effect Jan. 17. Notices to that effect will be posted Monday in the mills of B. B. & R. Knight, the Lonsdale Company, the Manville, Social, and other companies controlled by the Lippitts and the smaller corporations throughout the State.

J. W. Danielson of the Quinnebaug Company, Lockwood Manufacturing Company, and other corporations, with mills in Eastern Connecticut, says the reduction will take effect at his mills on Jan. 17, although the amount of the reduction has not yet been decided. The other Eastern Connecticut corporations will take similar action. Mills operating about two million spindles, and the earnings of between 30,000 and 35,000 operatives, will be affected by this decision of the Providence agents.

Many firms opposed the reductions, and would have faored running shorter hours, but they say they cannot afford to keep up the cost of production and then curtail the output when the other mills are turning out the regular quantity at 10 per cent. less cost. The exact amount of the reduction is not fixed yet, but it will be on the same line as in other cities.

Comparatively few of the Rhode Island factories turn out a product that competes with that of the Fall River mills, but the majority, including all the heavy goods mills, come in direct competition with New Bedford, and so when the mill treasurers of that city announced their decision, it rendered action by the local agents imperative.

WAGES CUT AT NEW BEDFORD.

Ten Per Cent. Taken from the Pay of 10,000 Operatives.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 31.—The owners of the cotton cloth and weaving mills in this city have voted to post notices of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, to take effect Jan. 17. The reduction will apply to all salaries, including those of treasurers, overseers, and superintendents. The cut down will affect nearly 10,000 operatives.

It is understood that as yet the cut is made in only the cloth mills, the yarn mill treasurers not having been a party to the agreement. What their action will be is not known.

NO CUT IN THE SOUTH.

Future of the Foreign Trade in Cotton Goods at Stake.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 31.—The cotton mills in the South will not cut wages with the new year, os has been stated. Col. D. A. Tompkins, the best authority on the Southern mill situation, gave out the following signed statement to-day:

"The trouble in New England is due to a depressed condition of the cotton manufacturing interests of the United States more than to Southern competition.

"While the South has some advantages, so also has New England some very material advantages, as, for example, capital, varied experience, extensive knowledge, much skill, &c. There is no occasion for fretful controversy between New England and the South. There is great need at this time for the two sections to co-operate for the betterment of the condition of the cotton manufacturing interest of boh sections.

"One of the chief advantages the Southern mills have is that the owners know how, and are content to, live on less money. The real competition now is whether the United States on the one hand or England and Germany shall furnish the world with cotton goods. In this competition, New England and the South must work together, and it will require the best efforts of both to extend our trade to where the markets will take our goods.

"An improvement in our domestic trade can, in my opinion, be made by a proper reform in our currency system. Our foreign trade can be extended by laws fostering American shipping. Until trade is improved by these or other means there is no chance to raise wages in Southern cotton mills. When these improvements are accomplished there will be ample room for wages to the operatives and fair profits to the owners in Southern and Northern cotton mills alike."

PIRATED MANUSCRIPTS SEIZED.

T. Henry French Causes the Arrest of Alexander Byers, a Saloon Keeper in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—After being repulsed in their search for certain manuscript plays claimed to be in the hands of Alexander Byers, Deputy United States Marshals Paramore, Wade, and Wherritt burst in the doors of Byers's saloon at 102 Halsted Street this afternoon and arrested the proprietor.

The arrest was made on complaint of T. Henry French, the New York theatrical manager and publisher, who has come to Chicago to wage war against certain alleged "pirates." The deputy mrshals returned to their office late to-night with the manuscript copy of almost every play they had gone in search of in their possession.

The plays involved are among the most prominent known to the modern stage, and, according to the Deputy Marshal who served the writs of replevin under which the seizure was made, there are 7,000 manuscript copies of different plays stored in Byer's place. The writ named "Captain Letterblair," "Shenandoah," "The Deacon's Daughter," "Mr. Potter of Texas," "Prince Karl," "The Banker's Daughter," "In Old Kentucky," and "Mr. Barnes of New York." Preparations for the raid have been under way for some time. Mr. French represents Bronson Howard, Archibald Clavering Gunter, Daniel Frohman, Jacob Litt, and other owners and authors.

Atlanta's Clearings in 1897.

ATLANTA, Dec. 31.—The year's banking business closed to-day and the record of Atlanta's clearings is made up. It shows a total for the year of $72,005,161. The following statement compares clearings of this year and former years: Clearings, 1893, $60,753,911.13; 1894, $56,589,228.04; 1895, $65,318,254.71; 1896, $69,026,033.17; 1897, $72,005,161.52.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 31.—Fire originating in the bakery of Pierce & Wilson, at Lebanon, thirty miles from Nashville, at midnight last night, destroyed eight of the principal business houses in the town. The losses aggregate $75,000; insurance, $70,000.

CEREMONIES IN BROOKLYN

Union Quietly Observed by a Reception in City Hall by the Mayor and ex-Mayors.

ORATORS PRAISE THE OLD CITY

Mr. Wurster Says She Contributes a Good Share to the Common Fund—St. Clair McKelway Pleads for the Preservation of Her Individuality.

The consolidation ceremonies in Brooklyn were of a quiet nature. The anti-consolidationists wanted no "celebration" of the extinction of their city, while the consolidationists wanted nothing in the way of a funeral. It was decided to have no "celebration," but simply an "observance."

This end was reached by having a reception in the City Hall, followed by orations and the reading of a poem in the Common Council Chamber. The City Hall was jammed with people all the evening, and as fast as some went out others came in to take their places.

The City Hall was illuminated, and in the Mayor's office Mayor Wurster, with ex-Mayor's Schieren, Boody, Schroeder, Low, and Whitney, received all who chose to call. A seemingly endless stream of guests poured in through the office. The other ex-Mayors, Hunter and Chapin, were expected to be present, but failed to appear. Similar receptions were held in their respective offices by Controller Palmer and the ex-Controllers, Auditor Sutton, and the ex-Auditors, and the heads of the other departments and their predecessors. Health Commissioner Emery was in the Mayor's office.

The Common Council Chamber was crowded to suffocation with people awaiting the arrival of the Mayor. There were no decorations except an American flag and a Brooklyn city flag, hung at the President's desk.

Arrival of the Mayor.

At 9:25 o'clock, Mayor Wurster, accompanied by the ex-Mayors and by the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, entered the Common Council Chamber amid great applause. The Mayor opened the meeting with a short speech, in which he said that the occasion was neither a celebration nor a meeting of a doleful character, but an observance. He reviewed Brooklyn's progress in area, population, and wealth. The audience listened apathetically until Mr. Wurster said:

"I could see no way clear but to veto the Consolidation bill."

This remark brought forth a torrent of applause, which lasted for nearly a minute. Mr. Wurster then took up the statements recently made concerning Brooklyn's financial condition, and said:

"It has been stated recently in some newspapers that Brooklyn was in a bad financial condition, was bankrupt and unable to pay its debts. We have in excess of our bonded indebtedness in schoolhouses, engine houses, police precincts, over $25,000,000. We have securities in the Controller's office amounting to $7,022,000 to be paid over whenever the Sinking Fund Commissioners ask for them. And my last official act as Mayor of Brooklyn was to sign my name to warrants for the sum of $9,923,000 to be paid to the Controller of the Greater New York to-morrow morning. I leave it to you whether Brooklyn goes to New York as a penniless bride." [Applause.]

Mr. Wurster closed with a reference to his official career and the hope that his administration, now closed, had met with the approval of the people. He was enthusiastically cheered, and it was some minutes before he could introduce as the orator of the evening St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle.

St. Clair McKelway's Speech.

St. Clair McKelway's subject was "From Great to Greater—Consolidation Accomplished." He bade farewell to Brooklyn and hailed New York. He reviewed the conditions under which the greater city will exist in the future, and speaking of the significance of the last election, said:

"The first election under the new charter showed all the boroughs voting a like preference. Both those who supported and those who opposed the result reached agree that it showed no violence to the will of any borough by the others. Apprehension prevailed that the inclination of the smaller boroughs would be overborne by the sheer power of the larger. It was not. The homogeneity of the suffrage, predominant in all the boroughs, relieved the decision of oppressiveness. It justifies confidence in the suffrage of the future. Half a million voters in five great divisions, voting alike by a plurality in every division, exhibited a unity of sentiment. That unity demonstrates government by consent

"Such a government has the unquestionable authority of the people for basis and for warrant. That is the kind of government whereon our institutions rest, and which they are meant to secure. It is government of the people and by the people. Whether it shall be government for the people must depend upon its administrators. If not, they will change it. A result dictated by one borough or two would have been equally binding in law. But it would not have been so agreeable to feeling. It would have lacked a moral completeness of authority. It would or might have made some of the boroughs feel that they had been overslaughed. Not one of them was.

Encouraging Conditions.

"Instructive and encouraging for the future is another fact: Only by the division of a majority was a clear and clean success by plurality won. Those chosen to be our agents received a smaller percentage of a much-divided total vote than defeated candidates have received before. Hence, if they fail our hopes or neglect their promises, they will be easily overturnable at the next assize. Notion that their tenure will be so long or their power so strong that they can be both iniquitous and invincible is the puny bantling of amateur thought."

"No party is so weak as a party in power. To a party in power nothing is so weakening as patronage. No tax is so remorselessly collected as that enforced by disappointment. The moment an organization wins it begins to lose. The moment it loses it begins to win. In politics there is nothing which falls but success, and nothing which never loses but principle. Success must deal with hungry and vindictive men in the proportion of one ingrate to ten enemies in the allotment of reward and punishment. Principle, however, has a free choice of public instruments. It uses or shatters parties at will.

"When clearly apprehended, no right principle has ever been rejected by the people of Greater New York. Mistakes have been made in those chosen to carry it out. They may have erred in methods. They may have forgotten their obligations. They may have used the trust of public power for personal ends. But the principle not vindicated by them has vindicated itself against them. Men are uncertain. Principles are eternal. The people are honest. They can be deceived, but not always or for long. And they should always be trusted.

Mr. McKelway then dwelt upon the record made by Brooklyn in the past, and predicted that in the future it would still maintain its position, if not as a separate city, at least as the largest of the boroughs in the greater city. Referring to the charter and its relation to Brooklyn, he said:

"It is well to realize that while consolidation has been accomplished, not without reference to the material need of New York to bulk large, the commission framing city charter was dominated by and runs with ideas that should be peculiarly acceptable to the Brooklyn spirit and to Brooklyn conditions. It is a charter which protects boroughs from the oppression of majorities outside of them. It does not agree with the doctrine that cities are ulcers on the body politic, in constant need of legislative medicament or political surgery. It sees no reason why, if people can be trusted where the grass grows green, they cannot be trusted where the parks are and libraries are, and trade abounds, and discussion prevails, and where the steeples of many churches chime out to the landscape a song and glow in the sunset like fire. This we can say: The people can be trusted in cities or they can be trusted nowhere. They can be more safely trusted in cities than anywhere else, if they can be safely trusted anywhere at all.

Brooklyn's Independence.

"Brooklyn is emphatically a city with those urban characteristics which justify confidence in the people, if that confidence is anywhere to be justified. Brooklyn has repeatedly shown herself to be the most independent urban community in the world.

The new charter for Greater New York could well be called the charter of Brooklyn for New York, for Brooklyn thought dictated it, Brooklyn minds formulated it, Brooklyn rights permeate it—and this with no selfish or narrow or provincial purpose, but because on this side of the river were and are the conditions and here was and is the culture and here was and is the public opinion to make and to dare the experiment of absolute confidence in the people, a confidence not made timorous or slight because these people number nearly four million souls, but drawing a majestic strength from their very multitude.

In conclusion, the speaker referred to the financial condition of Brooklyn, and the causes of its poverty, which he attributed to the fact that, while innumerable Brooklyn people contributed millions of dollars to New York's upbuilding, they had not drawn any returns for their own city.

"There need be no apology," he said, "for the poverty of Brooklyn. It is an honorable poverty, because the wealth which Brooklynites have created in New York and for New York, and which is represented in New York profits and in New York capital, has not been taxable for Brooklyn purposes. Brooklyn has become poor because of her contributions to New York in these regards. New York has become rich because of Brooklyn's contributions to her wealth in these regards. The poverty of the one is at least as honorable as the affluence of the other. On this fact Brooklyn should always insist. On the full measure of the better justice of equal taxation henceforth Brooklyn should always insist.

Must Preserve Individuality.

"Brooklyn can best do that by maintaining her individuality in the partnership, while collecting her dues under it. That individuality can be maintained by loyal adherence to Brooklyn interests, to Brooklyn organizations, to Brooklyn names, and to Brooklyn ideas. Let us be no branch office. Let our institutes be Brooklyn institutes, our banks Brooklyn banks, our libraries Brooklyn libraries, our churches Brooklyn churches, our journals Brooklyn newspapers, our colleges Brooklyn colleges, our schools and academies Brooklyn schools and Brooklyn academies, our streets and our homes Brooklyn streets and Brooklyn homes, our stores and our offices Brooklyn offices and Brooklyn stores, and our boys and our girls Brooklyn boys and Brooklyn girls.

"In proportion as we so define ourselves, we shall respect ourselves, and in proportion as we respect ourselves will our brethren respect us."

Mayor Wurster next introduced the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, pastor of the First Reformed Church, the oldest in Brooklyn. Dr. Farrar's address was largely of a historical nature.

The exercises were concluded by the reading of a poem entitled "The Passing of Brooklyn," by Will Carleton. The poem was, in part, as follows:

Now while the bells of the steeples turn golden,
Now as the year has waxed sacred and olden,
And the new century clearer and clearer
Flashes its headlights another mile nearer
And moments are nigh
When the fierce gongs and the steam trumpets braying,
Once more the triumphs of time are displaying,
Why does a feeling of sadness surround us?
As when the blade of bereavement has found us?
Not because moments fall dead in their flying;
Not that we know that a twelvemonth is dying;
Never with tears is Time's havoc anointed.
Years at their birth have their death-days appointed,
With never a sigh.
No; we are grieved that a maiden of sweetness,
Full of life's vigor and joy and completeness,
With the rich charms of young womanhood laden,
We are aggrieved that this fair, comely maiden
At midnight must die.
When the Old Year, for his death scene all ready,
Creeps on the stage with steps slow and unsteady,
Praying the fall of the curtain to linger,
He will lift up his long tremulous finger
To this maiden and cry,
"Death now must enter! but not for me only;
You are to render my passing less lonely;
When Father Time, his white grave-garments bringing,
Sharpens his scythe with twelve strokes loudly ringing,
You with me must die!"

The rest of the poem contains the maiden's complaint and Father Time's reply. The latter closes as follows:

You are no corse, fit for tears or for pity;
You are the soul of the great coming city!
Higher than ever shall shine your position—
Greater and grander than ever your mission!
Rich with the gems of your home-credited highlands,
You shall make glorious this cluster of islands,
Crowned with a city of tollers and sages,
Greater than ever was known to past ages,
And never shall die!

At the conclusion of Mr. Carleton's reading there were loud calls for Seth Low. Mr. Low at first bowed and did not respond, but the calls became so imperative that he was finally obliged to rise. He praised the City of Brooklyn, and said that he had always regarded himself as a Brooklynite, even since he had been living in New York. He predicted for Brooklyn a career of usefulness and honor in the new city.

At 12 o'clock the City Hall bell tolled, and the big crowd in the City Hall knew that the Borough of Brooklyn was born.

CHIMES AT ST. ANDREW'S.

Thousands of Harlem Folk Assemble There Despite the Weather.

Despite the falling snow and the several inches of slush on the sidewalks, more than 2,000 men, women, and children assembled last night about St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, to hear the chimes. For half an hour the throng listened with close ottention, but as the clock struck 12 the assemblage broke loose.

Every steam whistle in Harlem, and that means several thousand, and the elevated railroad engines, the bells of all the churches, cannon large and small, and a surging multitude in the principal streets, each armed with the formidable tin horn, contributed to the general din. The chimes continued until 12:30 A. M.

MAIL ROBBED IN CLEVELAND.

Checks and Drafts for About $50,000 Taken from Boxes.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—Mail box robbers have been operating in Cleveland on a large scale. It was reported to-day that checks and drafts aggregating about $50,000 were stolen from the mail boxes on Water Street Dec 16.

Among the firms whose checks and drafts were taken are the following: Babcock, wards & Co., grocers; the William Bingham wood-Taylor Company, hardware; the Benton Myers Company, drugs; William Edwards & Co., grocers; the William Bingham Company, hardware, and J. Krauss & Sons, confectionery.

About twenty other firms deposited checks in the mail box that was robbed.

A Post Office Inspector has been at work on the case for several days, and it is pretty definitely settled, it is said, that Richard O. Davis, who is under arrest in New York for robbing mail boxes, did the job here.

PUGNACIOUS WOMAN LAWYER.

She Slaps the Face of Another Attorney in a Chicago Courtroom.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31. — Justice Martin's court, at the Armory Police Station, was the scene to-day of a personal encounter between Kate Kane Rossi, the woman attorney, and F. L. Brady, a lawyer.

In crowding about the court sheets to look over the cases on call Mrs. Rossi and Brady became involved in an altercation. The former accused Brady of insulting her, and when he continued his remarks she slapped him in the face. The incident attracted the attention of every one in the court, including Mrs. Rossi's husband, who came to the assistance of his wife and struck Brady.

After quiet had been restored Brady secured warrants and caused the arrest of both Rossi and his wife.

OHIO SENATORIAL CONTEST

Senator Hanna Arrives at Columbus to Conduct His Campaign for Re-election.

CONFIDENT OF HIS SUCCESS

He Declares that the Legislature Will Carry Out the Will of the State Convention Which Indorsed His Candidacy.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Nearly all the members-elect of the Legislature have arrived in the city to-night, and the Senatorial skirmish is at its height. Not since the Senatorial election of six years ago, when the Sherman-Foraker contest was on, have there been so many politicians in the city at one time. To the Republicans at large the situation is inexplicable. The anti-Hanna Republicans actually in evidence are so few that the uninitiated can scarcely comprehend why there should be such a political flurry.

Charles L. Kurtz, who is leading the opposition to Senator Hanna, to-day assumed personal charge of the anti-Hanna headquarters at the Great Southern Hotel, and a small army of workers, mostly appointees of Gov. Bushnell, in the State departments and State institutions, besieged the rooms. The activity at the Hanna headquarters at the three leading hotels was even more formidable.

The developments of the day were decidedly favorable to Mr. Hanna, on the surface, at least. Mr. Hanna's rrival on the scene during the fternoon was a surprise to those not in touch with the managers of his interests, as he was not expected until Sunday. This change of programme was construed by some to mean that Mr. Hanna's managers considered the situation desperate, but there was nothing to indicate that this surmise was well founded. On the contrary, Major Dick and his coworkers at the Hanna headqurters were in the most cheerful spirits and took a more hopeful view of the situation than yesterday.

There was some rejoicing over the public declarations of Representatives Redkey of Highland County, and Smith of Delaware County, that they would vote for Mr. Hanna. Both these Representatives had been claimed by the opposition. Representatives Mason and Bramley of Cuyahoga now stand practically alone in their open opposition to Mr. Hanna, although they do not represent the strength of the anti-Hanna Republicans. The others have up to this time kept under cover. Representative Mason is the candidate of Mr. Kurtz for Speaker in opposition to Mr. Boxwell.

In response to an inquiry as to what he thought of the situation, Senator Hanna to-night said:

"The contest between the Republican and Democratic parties was settled by the people at the polls last November. Their verdict was in favor of the Republican Party and its platform. Since then I have not read anything or been given any good reason why the ticket should be changed. The Toledo convention recommended the whole State ticket, and indorsed the Administration of President McKinley and Gov. Bushnell. The platform was adopted by the State convention by unanimous vote. It contained an indorsement of my candidacy for the United States Senate, and so far as the party could do in State convention it was committed to my election to the high office to which I aspire.

"That combined action was a part of the platform of the party, and therefore Republicans all over the State think the fruits of the victory obtained by the success of the Republican Party at the polls mean nothing less than that the will of the voters as expressed last November shall be carried out by their representatives in the General Assembly. I know of no reason why there should be any change of the programme adopted at Toledo, and, having faith in the loyalty and patriotism of the Republicans of Ohio, I have no reason to doubt the fulfillment of the pledges made to the people."

"What do you think of the action of Mr. Kurtz?"

"I do not see any occasion why I should indulge in personalities. I consider that my own personality in this contest is insignificant as compared to the importance of this issue as affecting the future welfare of the Republican Party. I will merely state that I am confident that the attempt to defeat the will of the party will not be successful."

GOV. PINGREE WANTS REFORM.

Will Call the Michigan Legislature to Meet Feb. 1.

DETROIT, Dec. 31.—It was announced today that Gov. Pingree has decided to call a special session of the Legislature to begin Feb. 1.

Persons close to the Governor intimate that the call will include recommendation for action on bills to repeal the charter of the Michigan Central Railway and to provide for greater taxation of all quasi-public corporations, including railways, telephone and telegraph lines, &c., and other measures calculated to carry out the Governor's reform ideas.

THE MONETARY CONVENTION.

Call Issued for It to Reconvene in Indianapolis Jan. 25.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission, today mailed to the Boards of Trade and commercial organizations of the country notice of the call reconvening for the convention in this city Jan. 25. The notice refers to the purpose and results of the previous convention, and says:

"Under the authority delegated to the Executive Committee, it has decided to reconvene the convention Jan. 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Grand Opera House, Indianapolis, Ind., the sessions to continue probably not to exceed two days."

The notice says that the Commissioners have received thousands of suggestions from all parts of the country and have finally agreed upon a plan for recommendation. This plan will be published Jan. 3.

Mrs. Sarah S. Houghton Dead.

Mrs. Sarah Seymour Houghton, wife of M. H. Houghton, died at

FRANCE SEIZING THE NILE

An Expedition Occupies Fashoda and the French Are Said to be Descending the River.

BRITISH OPERATIONS RESUMED

The Place Occupied Only About 400 Miles South of Khartoum and on the Nile Proper, According to Stanley and Others.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Cairo announces that a French expedition has occupied Fashoda, on the Nile.

The reports among the natives to the effect that the French are descending the Nile explains the expectation prevailing in military circles and the resumption of British operations toward Omdurman.

Fashoda is not far from the Egyptian frontier, if the Soudan provinces now being reconquered are looked upon as belonging to Egypt. As the crow flies, Fashoda is only about 400 miles south of Khartoum. Some maps refer to this portion of the Nile as the White Nile, which, with another branch, the Blue River, unites at Khartoum, but the more modern maps of 1895, giving the surveys and explorations of Emin, Junker, Stanley, and others in Eastern Equatorial Africa, distinctly class it as the River Nile proper, which would seem to be the most reasonable view to take of the matter, as the River Nile from Khartoum south to and beyond Fashoda is apparently one continuous stream.

NEW RUSSIAN CONSUL GENERAL.

M. Teplow, a Councillor of State, Appointed for New York.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—M. Teplow, a Councilor of State, has been appointed Consul General for Russia at New York.

EMPRESS OF GERMANY ILL.

She Has Influenza and Has Suffered a Relapse.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Empress of Germany, who has been suffering from influenza, has suffered a relapse. Dr. Zuncker, her physician, is staying at the New Palace.

MORE ENGINEERS LOCKED OUT.

Scotch Shipyards Going In with the Employers' Federation.

GLASGOW, Dec. 31.—The Fairfield Shipyards, which have hitherto held aloof from the Employers' Federation, have posted lock-out notices, which become effective on Jan. 14. Many other Scotch yards will follow suit to-night.

RUSSIAN OIL FOR ENGLAND.

Rothschilds Back a Company to Compete Against the Standard.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—According to The Star the Rothschilds of Paris and Vienna, in conjunction with the Russian refiners of Baku, on the Caspian Sea, are financing a company which proposes to supply Great Britain with high-flash Russian oil of 163°, to compete against the Standard Oil Company.

BOSTON YACHT SYLPH AGROUND.

She Runs Ashore on Watling Island and All on Board Are Saved.

NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 31.—The yacht Sylph of Boston, ran ashore on Watling Island on Dec. 22. All on board were saved.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The schooner Sylph was chartered last Summer by a teacher of German, whose name at present is unknown. The yacht cruised until Fall in New England waters and then went south. Nothing had been heard of her since. She was built in Bath, Me., in 1869, and was about 50 feet in length. At one time she was considered very speedy, and she was the winner of a number of prizes in Massachusetts Bay races.

DR. EVANS'S WILL MAY STAND.

All His Relatives Remembered Except John Evans and His Heirs.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The latest information regarding the will of the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist, is that, although it may be attacked, there is little chance to set it aside. All the clauses are not known; but it transpires that Dr. Evans remembered all his relatives. He made about thirty legacies, of from $10,000 to $20,000 each, and by special mention he excluded from inheritance John Evans and his heirs. Dr. Evans left five-sixths of his fortune to charities in Paris and elsewhere, including several institutions in Philadelphia, among which is the proposed Museum and Dental College. These, however, will not inherit in the event of complications arising.

ROYAL BETROTHAL IN BAVARIA.

Prince Rupert to Wed the Archduchess Elisabeth of Austria.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—It is rumored here that Prince Rupert-Marie-Luitpold - Ferdinand, eldest son of Prince Louis of Bavaria, will be betrothed to the Archduchess Elisabeth of Austria, daughter of the late Archduke Rudolph.

Prince Rupert is the oldest grandson of Prince Luitpold, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, into whose hands the Government passed on June 10, 1886, when King Otto was declared insane. He was born at Munich May 18, 1869 and is in the direct line of succession.

The Archduchess Elisabeth is the only surviving child of the late Prince Imperial, who committed suicide at Meyerling on Jan. 30, 1889, and the Archduchess Stephanie. She was born at Laxenbourg Sept. 2, 1883.

BRITISH NEW YEAR HONORS.

Darcy Thompson, the Seal Expert, and J. McLeavy Brown in the List.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The New Year honors are an Earldom for Baron Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor; Peerages for Sir William Wallace (Hozier, the well-known Lanarkshire Baronet, and Sir Horace Brand Townsend-Farquhar, Member of Parliament for West Marleybone; Baronetcies for Sir Saul Samuel, the Agent General of New South Wales in London, and Sir Frederick Wigan, senior partner of the firm of Wigan & Co., Mr. John William Maclure, Member of Parliament for Southeast Lancashire, and Knightage for the Hon. G. W. Burton, Chief Justice of Ontario.

The persons honored with the Order of Companion of the Bath include Prof. Darcy Thompson, the seal expert of the British Foreign Office.

J. McLeavy Brown, the British Consular Agent at Seoul, is made a C. M. G. (Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.)

Thomas J. Lipton, the millionaire provision merchant, receives a Knightage. Mr. Lipton was the donor of £25,000 ($125,000) to the Princess of Wales's fund for feeding the outcast poor of London during the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

Austro-Hungarian Revenues.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—An imperial decree has been gazetted, directing that the respective contributions for revenue, (of Austria and Hungary,) be the same for 1898 as fixed by the law of 1867.

Lord Hertford and Lord Aberdeen.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 31.—A cablegram from London to The Evening Telegram, says Lord Hertford knows nothing whatever of any intention of the imperial authorities to appoint him Lord Aberdeen's successor.

Russian Editors to be Tried.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Vladimir Bourtzeff, editor of the Narodnye Voletz, (Will of the People,) and Weirzheckl, printer of that paper, were committed for trial to-day, at the Bow Street Police Court, without bail.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

Silversmiths

TRADE MARK

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FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT

GEN. HAVELOCK-ALLAN KILLED.

Mutilated Body of the British General Found—He Left an Adequate Escort in Order to Hurry.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.—The mutilated body of Gen. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, it is announced from Fort Ali-Musjid, has been found and is being conveyed to Peshawur.

It appears that after visiting Lundi-Kotal, Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, coming from Ali-Musjid with an adequate escort, left the latter in order to hurry to Jamrud. Sir Henry was prone to take rash chances.

A FINE NEW SCHOOLHOUSE.

It Is to be Built for No. 169 at Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

A new building for Public School 169 is to be erected on the west side of Audubon Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Streets, occupying a site which a year or so ago was thought to be far in advance of the population. Since then the growth of the neighborhood has been so rapid that the nearest school, Public School 46, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, has become overcrowded, and the demands for the immediate future necessitate not only the erection of the new school, but also an addition of twelve or eighteen rooms to Public School 46.

The plot of ground extends 180 feet on Audubon Avenue, and is 150 feet in depth, while the structure will be 176 feet front by 64 feet deep, of fire-proof construction of the steel skeleton type, five stories in height, with a roof playground in addition. The materials of the exterior will be granite to the water table molding, and limestone from thence to the label molding of the first-story windows, with light brick and terra cotta from that point to the roof, which will be covered on the street fronts with glazed Spanish tile.

The first story is divided into boys' and girls' playrooms, wainscoted with glazed brick, floored with asphalt, and fitted up with drinking sinks and lavatories. Provision is also made for the janitor's office and a medical inspector's room, the latter room being finished with a tiled floor and wainscoting, and provided with lavatories and closets. Particular attention has been given to the construction of the wardrobes, which are placed outside the classrooms to insure proper ventilation.

The second, third, and fourth stories have been divided so as to provide for twenty-nine classrooms and one kindergarten room. The fifth story is designed to provide for manual and physical training, lecture, and reading rooms. Ample provision is also made for sanitary arrangements for children of both sexes who may use the upper floors.

The contract price for the building, which was passed by the Board of Education on Dec. 1, 1897, is $203,900.

AN EDITOR HORSEWHIPPED.

Lively Experiences of Max Arnold, Newcomer in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 31.—Hearing that McKeesport was a town that needed a "hot society paper," Max Arnold went there and started the publication of The Budget.

Wednesday he was sued for $20,000 for libel.

Last night he was horsewhipped. Mrs. Emanuel Wolfe, wife of a Pittsburg hotel proprietor, objected to a story in the papers. She purchased a black snake whip, and with her husband went to The Budget office. She attacked Mr. Arnold with the whip and lashed him severely. After she was exhausted, her husband took the editor in hand.

Arnold says the town is "hot enough for him."

MR. DALY GETS "LA POUPEE."

Oscar Hammerstein Makes an Agreement Regarding the Opera.

Oscar Hammerstein announced last night that he had signed an agreement with Augustin Daly by which the opera "La Poupee" will be produced at Daly's Theatre at an early date. Virginia Earle will be engaged for the leading part.

Mr. Hammerstein said that he is not out of the theatrical business, and with the new year will start in to recover some of his losses.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Jean and Edouard de Reszke remembered many of their friends in this country by sending them from Russia New Year's greetings written by themselves.

John Philip Sousa has changed his concert, which was intended for Sunday night, Jan. 9, at the Broadway Theatre, to the Harlem Opera House. This will be the first appearance of the band in Harlem.

Marcus Mayer, who is acting business manager for "The Belle of New York" company, playing in Boston, telegraphed George Lederer yesterday that Dan Daly was improving. On Thursday his wife was allowed to visit him for the first time. Yesterday was the first day that any light was admitted into the room.

At Proctor's Pleasure Palace next week, William Parry will produce under his personal direction a half-hour condensation of "Carmen," with Signor Tagliapietra as the Toreador, Jay C. Taylor the Don José, and Mlle. Arlini as Carmen. There will be a chorus of fifty, and the premières danseuses will be Mlles. De Fonteny and Macreu.

"La Petite Adelaide" has severed her connection with "The Belle of New York" Company, and has made arrangements to appear at Koster & Bial's on Monday beginning Jan. 10. After this engagement she will leave for San Francisco to make her appearance at the Orpheum in a one-hour pantomime, "The Birth of the Pearl."

Hugh Morton, Gustav Kerker, and George W. Lederer, co-workers in many of the attractions which have been produced at the Casino, have, in five years, will go abroad within two weeks, partly to acquire material for future use in new plays they intend to produce, and partly with the possibility of making arrangements to present to the Londoners some of their American successes. They will return in time to complete the Casino's annual Spring review, which will contain many novel ideas.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, who is a native of Dayton, Ohio, intends to remodel the family home, which she will make a permanent residence. A series of massive pillars will girdle the front and sides of the house, giving it the appearance of a Colonial structure. Mr. Belasco is responsible for the statement that he has been coaching Mrs. Carter for roles in "A Winter's Tale," "Beatrice," and "Camille." Her appearance in these parts has not been decided upon, but much depends upon her success in London in "The Heart of Maryland," where the entire company will appear at the Adelphi Theatre on April 9.

Lillian Blauvelt has made arrangements to sing with Mr. Chapman in his Maine concerts, which will consist of ten in the latter part of January, after which she will go on a tour, visiting Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. When Mme. Blauvelt completes these concerts she will go South for a rest. The latter part of the Spring she will leave for Germany to study the language thoroughly, and to take up many of the lyric operas now included in Mme. Melba's repertoire. She hopes to appear in opera here at some future time. During her stay in Germany she will sing with Arthur Nikisch and his Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

Many changes have taken place in "The Ballet Girl" since it was first produced at the Manhattan Theatre, and in making these alterations E. E. Rice has catered more to the tastes of the American public than to the ways of the English authors, Adrian Ross and Mr. Tanner. Mr. Rice wanted to cut out many lines when the company was rehearsing, but the authors would not agree, and the play was produced in its original form. Regarding the disposition of his other play, "His Little Dodge," Mr. Rice has almost completed arrangements for its sale. His reasons for selling this attraction is because whenever the farce was announced the people expected to see a big attraction, owing to the fact that Mr. Rice's name has always been identified with performances of a large character in costume, scenery, bright music, and pretty girls. The piece is entirely too short, and requires many changes.

BIG CONSPIRACY IN CUBA

1,500 Men Who Worked on Tobacco Fields Disarmed and Prevented from Joining the Rebels.

FAMINE KILLS OFF THOUSANDS

Doctors and Vaccine Needed in the Interior, Where People Are Dying in Abandonment—Ravages of Contagious Disease.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., Dec. 31.—Details just received here from Spanish sources of the conspiracy against Spanish rule, said to have been discovered in the Province of Pinar del Rio, show that 1,500 men employed in the fields of Clay, Brock & Co., tobacco growers, and who had been disarmed, conspired to join the insurgents. Their leaders have been imprisoned in Morro Castle.

On Christmas night there were riots, similar to those which occurred in Havana, at Matanzas, and other towns. The demonstrations were directed against autonomy. At Matanzas crowds cheered for the United States, President McKinley, and annexation. A majority of the Conservative Mayors have been removed from towns in the interior. They represent 75 per cent. of the taxpayers.

A letter from an important insurgent chief says that about 150,000 insurgents and reconcentrados have died in Western Cuba up to Santa Clara. He also expresses regret at the suffering endured by the insurgents in the field.

Dr. Delfin calls attention in The Diario de la Marina to the necessity for sending about fifty physicians into the interior of the island provided with medicine chests and vaccine. This step, he says, is to save from certain death innumerable human beings who are dying is a most terrible state of abandonment.

Dr. Delfin adds that over 500,000 persons have died of famine in the fields. He explains that they were mostly children and women. For those who have survived something can be done to save them from perishing in the near future. It is not advisable, the Spanish say, to intrust the distribution of food and money to the reconcentrados.

Besides the pangs of famine, the reconcentrados are suffering from smallpox, dysentery, malaria, &c., which threaten to exterminate them, therefore it is necessary to send medicines with the food and physicians. By sending about fifty physicians to the towns most affected innumerable human beings can be rescued from death.

It is estimated that over 100,000 reconcentrados are starving, sick unto death, and in need of shelter. It is reported that an important engagement occurred last Monday in the Mulata Mountains, Province of Pinar del Rio, and that large numbers were killed on both sides. One important insurgent was captured and brought to Havana where he is imprisoned incommunicado.

NEW CUBAN CABINET IN POWER.

Senor Dolz Appears in the List in Place of Senor Amblard—Interest in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The swearing in of the new Cuban Cabinet at Havana tomorrow is awaited with interest in official and diplomatic circles. Minister Dupuy de Lome takes the view that with the induction into office of the Cuban Cabinet under the plan of autonomy, a full synopsis of which was printed Dec. 24, there will be full realization of a Government of Cuba by the Cubans.

The official announcement places Señor Rodriguez as Minister of Commerce and Eduardo Dolz as Minister of Public Works and Telegraph. The dispatch adds that in the absence of Señor Dolz, who is in Spain, Señor Rodriguez will handle his own portfolio and also that of public works and telegraph.

Mr. Dolz, the new name on the official list, is a young lawyer and has been Secretary of the Central Committee of the Reform Party. He has quite a reputation as an orator. Señor Govin, the Spanish Legation believes, also will be in the Cabinet, notwithstanding denials from Atlanta that he would not accept a post. He passed through Tampa, Fla., yesterday en route to Cuba. In this connection there was serious apprehension for a time that Señor Govin would be subjected to personal indignities as he passed through Tampa, the Spanish Minister having received a dispatch from the Spanish Consul at Tampa, and a letter from New York, saying that an organized effort would be made to insult Govin in a conspicuous manner in order to terrorize Cubans favorably disposed to autonomy.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—Capt. Gen. Blanco last night signed the appointments of the President of the Council and the five Secretaries. The name of Eduardo Dolz was substituted for that of Señor Amblard, as Minister of Commerce.

RED CROSS MAY ENTER CUBA.

Cash the Most Available Contribution to the Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Assistant Secretary Adee of the State Department was in conference to-day for some time with Clara Barton, representing the Red Cross, with reference to the distribution of relief funds and supplies in Cuba. It is not yet settled whether the Red Cross will undertake to use its machinery in Cuba, but the conference to-day tended strongly to that end.

The present means of distributing contributions in Cuba are said to be good in most cases, the agencies being the Catholic Bishops scattered through the island and the United States Consular officers, but there is still opportunity for a betterment. Assistant Secretary Adee lays particular stress on the importance of contributing cash, although clothing and other supplies would be thankfully received. He points out that a large part of the interior of Cuba is accessible only to ox teams and the like, and that no railroads penetrate these places. To carry supplies it will require the hiring of teams, and this can be done only with ready money.

The State Department has been advised that a leading religious newspaper, which raised a fund of more than $300,000 for the relief of the famine sufferers in India, is about to organize committees and solicit subscriptions of money, food, and clothing for the suffering Cubans.

AGAINST INTERVENTION IN CUBA.

The Imparcial Thinks Spain Should Repel the United States's Action.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The Imparcial calls upon the Government to "repel every action of the United States savoring of intervention in Cuba," and adds:

"There exists a widespread sentiment against the conduct of the United States, but we do not think Gen. Weyler is the most acceptable exponent thereof."

Continuing, the paper mentioned criticises the Government for stopping telegrams referring to the General's protest to the Queen Regent against the wording of President McKinley's message to Congress, and expresses the opinion that it would have been to the Government's interest not to hinder its publication.

The Tiempo is of the opinion that Gen. Weyler's protest demonstrates lack of discipline in the Spanish Army.

Gen. Weyler and other Generals will be the guests of Señor Robledo to-night. The newspapers comment upon this, and hint at possible ill results.

Police Appointments Prevented.

Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday granted Edward J. O'Flyn's motion to continue an injunction restraining Police Commissioner Welles from making any promotions or appointments of policemen. The injunction was sought on the ground that the debt limit of the City of Brooklyn had been exceeded. Mr. Welles was to have appointed two Captains, thirteen Sergeants, thirty-four Detective Sergeants, fifty-six Roundsmen, and 100 patrolmen.

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HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL.

The Grand Central Palace Transformed into a Village During a Vintage Festival.

The Grand Central Palace was a scene of rare brilliancy last night, when the large hall was transformed into a Hungarian village. The occasion was the third annual Peasant Ball, given under the auspices of the Hungarian Literary Society. Almost all those present were in native costume, correct to a point, and made bright with a profusion of the national colors—red, white, and green. There were the Hungarian hussars, with blue jackets and red breeches; the cowboys or Csikos, with gorgeous embroidered capes; priests, in clerical garb; the Judges, village crier, jailer, notary, Board of Council, constabulary, and, behind all, the populace.

The scene represented was the vintage festival, which is always celebrated with great hilarity. In different parts of the hall were the jail, Court House, and parish house. A procession at 11 o'clock marked the return to the village after the work was done. Two Csikos on horseback led the procession. Then came the jailer of the village, a giant in size, accompanied by two of the midget policemen. Following them was a richly decorated cart, drawn by the historic village donkey and driven by the son of the Judge. The festival wagon, drawn by two spirited horses, and loaded with casks of newly made wine, came next, and was the most important feature. After the procession marched around the hall several times, the Queen of the Vintage, who was Miss Sybil Johnston, seated on a throne at one end of the hall, was crowned amid cheers. Then she took her place on the festival wagon, and the procession started again. After it was all over the hall was given up to dancing, which lasted late into the night.

Col. George E. Waring was an interested spectator early in the evening.

A WEDDING BY TELEPHONE.

Missouri Couple Exchange Pledges Over a Wire.

HUMANSVILLE, Mo., Dec. 31.—Judson F. Hull, manager of the Hull Telephone Company, which connects eight Missouri counties, and Miss Flora Tinker, a teacher in the public schools of this city, were married yesterday over a telephone line from this city to Bolivar.

Mr. Hull was at Bolivar and Miss Tinker in this city.

The guests held receivers to their ears, and heard the ceremony perfectly.

RICHMOND HUNT CLUB'S BALL.

A Large Attendance at the Dance at Grant City, S. I.

The annual ball of the Richmond County Hunt Club was held at the clubhouse in Grant City, Staten Island, last evening. The club was decorated with holly and evergreens. The verandas were inclosed with glass, and notwithstanding the inclement weather there was a large attendance.

In plaster cast at the corners of the room were the equipment of a hunt. The Meadowbrook Hunt, Essex County Hunt, and Staten Island Society were represented in the gathering. At midnight the hunters' lanciers was danced.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Church's Friday evening dancing class observed New Year's Eve with an elaborate cotillion at Sherry's. Alexander M. Hadden led, and handsome favors were awarded.

A vaudeville entertainment and smoker at the Colonial Club, Boulevard and Seventy-second Street, marked the passing of the old year and the ushering of the new. Previous to the entertainment, a largely attended supper was served at the clubhouse.

The regular meeting of Mrs. Phoenix Ingraham's subscription dances was held in the Astoria Gallery last evening. The patronesses were Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Edward P. Steers, Mrs. Bradley Llewellyn Eaton, Mrs. William Shrady, Mrs. William Goldsborough Smythe, Mrs. Francis E. Doughty, Mrs. Abraham Steers, Mrs. Jacob Shrady, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, and Mrs. Charles F. Stone.

The first meeting of the afternoon dancing class organized by Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt took place yesterday at Sherry's, from 4 to 6 o'clock. The class will meet weekly until Feb. 18. The patronesses are Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. John E. Roosevelt, Mrs. Thomas Sturgis, Mrs. Louis C. Clark, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Louis P. Henop, Mrs. Spotswood Schenck, and Mrs. Henry C. Tinker.

After one of the performances of "As You Like It," given by Mr. Daly's company in Birmingham, England, last year, Miss Rehan received the following letter:

"Dear Miss Rehan: I was so delighted with your charming and perfect rendering of 'Rosalind,' that I venture to ask your acceptance of the inclosed photo. It is one I took a little time ago; it represents the only remaining portion of the Forest of Arden, and is practically the same as in Shakespeare's day, a herd of deer passing through the trees as I was in the act of fixing my camera. It is situated on the Earl of Aylesford's estate, (Packington,) about four miles from Hampton in Arden, about midway between Coventry and Birmingham. Trusting this bit of the real forest of Arden will interest you, believe me, faithfully yours, W. T. Greatbach, Birmingham." One of the novel features of the presentation of "As You Like It" at Daly's Theatre next week will be a reproduction of this picture on canvas by Henry Hoyt, to be used as one of the front scenes. But the marvel of it is how Mr. Greatbach, of Birmingham, came to know so well where Shakespeare's Forest of Arden was. Shakespeare said it was in France.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Commander F. Hanford is ordered to take charge of the Tenth Lighthouse District.

Commander T. F. Jewell is detached from the Tenth Lighthouse District.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Helena sailed from Bermuda for Funchal Dec. 30.

GERMAN DEMAND ON HAITI

The Recent Trouble Instigated by Bankers to Prevent Adoption of the Gold Standard.

CASE OF LUEDERS A PRETEXT

A Conspiracy Engineered by Germans and Other Foreigners, Who Are Getting Rich by Ruining the Island's Commerce.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 21.—The recent difficulty between Germany and Haiti was not understood by the outside world. Near as Kingston is to Port au Prince, and intimate as are the commercial and social relations maintained between the two cities, not an inkling of the real facts was known here until the arrival of the mail on Friday, and then it was contained in confidential commercial correspondence.

It appears that the Lueders imbroglio was nothing but a decoy to distract attention, deliberately engineered to that end by a clique of German and other foreign plotters, if not actually prepared by them. The latter, however, is not probable, as young Lueders himself does not appear to have been a party to the plot. The timely occurrence of his case, together with the inexperience and inability of the German Minister, provided the conditions, of which the plotters took the fullest advantage. The conspiracy thus fortuitously helped along was not a political one. It was essentially financial, although there is now every indication that it is to be followed up by a political revolution.

The German and other foreign financiers in Port au Prince were much troubled over the Government project to take out of circulation the paper money and adopt a gold standard, for, while the scheme was in the interest of commerce, its adoption meant ruin to the business of the financiers who turn over large fortunes at the expense of the commercial community. The project was for the salvation of the latter, but as it meant ruin for the financiers, they set about to compass the failure of the scheme, and the Lueders incident lent itself to their machinations.

The merchants could not remit except at heavy loss, for, although they could sell but at 50 per cent. premium, gold exchange, and drafts were forced up to 95 per cent., at which figure they had to remit. This meant eventual ruin to the commerce of the country, but meant wealth to the German and other bankers. The conversion project, initiated by Hyppolite and suspended at his death, which Simon Sam was on the point of carrying through, would have remedied this abnormal state of things and placed the commerce of the republic on a sounder basis. But the bankers would suffer. Their usurious rates to the "petit commerce," ranging from 20 per cent. to sometimes 60 per cent., would be rendered impossible, and they would have to either content themselves with the legitimate commercial rate of 2 per cent. or seek other fields.

Germany and Haiti were on the best of terms. When the project was first started in Hyppolite's time, arrangements were being made to effect the loan from Berlin banks. But just at that critical time Hyppolite died. His death was sudden, and in many respects mysterious. One of its chief results was to throw back the conversion project indefinitely. When, under the new administration, the scheme was revived, the Minister of Finance naturally turned to the Berlin bankers, who were quite ready to put through the loan.

Most of the financial business of Hayti is in the hands of German bankers, and they decided, now that the project was taking definite form, that it should be hindered by all means. Just at this time, fortunately for them, young Leuders got into trouble, and this furnished the opportunity. Leuders was inspired to resist the Haitian law and to appeal to his Minister, and the inexperience of the latter rendered him a ready tool in the hands of his scheming countrymen, and the rest was easy. The first step in this deliberate plot to involve Haiti in a diplomatic crisis with Germany, and thus injure, if not destroy the chances of a loan negotiation, was the preparation of a petition to the Hamburg Senate signed by sixty-four Germans complaining that their property and lives were in danger, and asking for the establishment of Consular Courts. Race hatred culminating in the utter futility of appeals to the native courts was alleged.

Meanwhile the negotiations to secure the loan in Berlin had, for other reasons, failed, and the Haitian Finance Minister had open negotiations with American financiers. This was an eventuality not calculated upon, and the plotters found themselves face to face with the necessity of adopting some other method of defeating the project. Prompt action was needed, too, as the American loan was on the point of being carried through. So in this emergency the Germans went ahead desperately and worked up the trouble between Germany and Haiti for all that it was worth, and they had already gone so far in that direction that little more was needed, for German antagonism to Haiti had already been aroused so thoroughly that the recent developments were brought about with small difficulty.

The idea seems to have been to engineer the imbroglio to such an extreme that even in the event of the loan being effected in the American market, the amount of it would be none too much to satisfy Germany's claims, thus leaving nothing to carry out the proposed conversion. Failing the direction of the money into this channel, a domestic revolution could be arranged, as a result of the international trouble which would answer the same purpose.

So far, the foreign financiers of Port au Prince have been successful. Although in so far as the American side of the bargain was concerned, the loan was effected more than a month ago, and would doubtless be carried out despite the international trouble that occurred meanwhile, the negotiations are hanging fire at the last moment, for the Haitian Senate has not ratified the Loan bill, and without this the loan cannot be carried out. Meanwhile domestic troubles are threatening the republic, and all the indications point to the fact that the country is now on the eve of another political upheaval.

Died at the Dinner Table.

Edward Jeffries, aged sixty-six years, of 239 Grand Street, Williamsburg, died suddenly yesterday afternoon while at the dinner table with friends who had arrived from Philadelphia to visit him and his wife.

AT THE HOTELS.

GRAND—J. M. Barker, United States Army; W. F. Arnold, United States Navy; Charles P. Echols, United States Army; W. A. Moffett, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman J. H. Walker, Massachusetts.

HOFFMAN—E. R. Duke, North Carolina.

HOLLAND—H. Sherman Boutelle, Illinois; Dr. Weir Mitchell, Philadelphia.

WALDORF—William Van Horn, President Canadian Pacific Railway, Ottawa; Philip Hichborn, United States Navy, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Chapman, G. A., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. E. Smith, dress goods; Stuart House.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. H. Guest, furnishing goods, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; C. S. Sanborn, dry goods; Holland House.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Wright, shawls and skirts, 104 Worth Street; Everett House.

Gitt, G. D., & H. N., Hanover, Penn.; H. N. Gitt, notions and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Howe, I. H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; I. H. Howe, clothing; Westminster Hotel.

Lion & Deer Manufacturing Company, Lafayette, Ind.; G. Loeb, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

McKibbin, J., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. McKibbin, hats and caps; Holland House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Watson, cloaks and suits, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. E. Blake, notions; H. B. Grossardt, carpets and upholstery goods, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, notions and trimmings, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, silverware, Broadway and Tenth Street; Sturtevant House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:10 A. M.—1 Chambers Street; Joseph H. Murphy; damage, $10.

6:40 A. M.—159 Attorney Street; Horace Schistak; damage, $5.

6 P. M.—16 and 18 Reade Street; J. H. Waller; damage, $1,000.

9 P. M.—225 East Eighty-first Street; Max Rosenfeld; damage, $40.

GREATER NEW YORK'S GREATEST STORE

Bloomingdales

3rd AVE. 59 & 60TH STS.

To Our Friends and Patrons

We Extend a Right Hearty

New Year's Greeting

And now, on the threshold of a New Year, with hopes high for the business prospects of 1898, we wish to thank the public for the cordial appreciation and material evidences of the same which they have accorded "Greater New York's Greatest Store" during the year just closed.

The day of Greater New York's birth finds its Greatest Store in a most optimistic mood.

1897 saw the erection of our six-story fire-proof addition, which, in connection with our main buildings, gives us more selling space than any similar concern in America. The adjustment of our various departments gives our customers greater shopping facilities than ever. In the points of store service, variety of stocks, and price attractions, we have acquired a degree of perfection that few stores equal.

We bring the purchaser as near as possible to the producer. Our ready cash and unlimited outlet appeal to every manufacturer, and his productions are handed the public with the least possible incidental expense.

While thanking the public we also wish to add a few words in the same strain to our efficient clerks and assistants for their faithful co-operation. In reducing the sum total of their weekly hours of labor without affecting their salaries, as well as by our elaborate arrangements for their comfort and convenience, we have endeavored to show our appreciation.

Our store, above all others, is easy of access. All the methods of transportation, with their very complete transfer systems, seem to have as a central purpose one great object, viz.: The bringing of the public with ease and rapidity to "Greater New York's Greatest Store."

In the year just opened we will further endeavor to win your favor. No pains will be spared to make this establishment worthy of its name.

"Greater New York's Greatest Store."

BETTER CARE OF FOUNDLINGS.

Speedier Transference Arrangements and a Larger Staff of Nurses.

President Smith of the Board of Charities Commissioners, at a meeting of that body yesterday afternoon, presented a plan providing for the better care of the city's foundlings. By his system the babies will be sent to the nearest asylums instead of being taken to police stations, then to Bellevue, and finally to Randall's Island.

This will save delay and suffering. The number of nurses employed by the Charities Commissioners will be increased from twenty-five to fifty, and as soon as notice is received that an infant has been taken to one of these asylums, a nurse will be sent to take it to Randall's Island.

A list of fifty institutions in the city where infants are received has been furnished the police. The plan was approved and will go into effect at once.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:25	Sun sets...4:44	Moon sets...1:45

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:18	Gov. Isl'd...3:00	H. Gate...2:49
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:45	Gov. Isl'd...3:24	H. Gate...5:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alexandra, London	.....	.....
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Bellucia, La Plata	1:00 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	10:00 A. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	10:00 A. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	.....	.....
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mississippi, London	.....	.....
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 4.

Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
K. Wilhelm der Grosse,	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
So'th'pton and Bremen.	*12:30 P. M.	
Normannia, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 12 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes here at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 1.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Dec. 18.
Batoum, Rotterdam, Nov. 28.
Charlton, Gibraltar, Dec. 29.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Dec. 28.
Gate City, Savannah, Dec. 29.
Munchen, Bremen, Dec. 19.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Prussian, Ham

THE NEW YORK OF TO-DAY

A Greater City Comes Into Being Without Any Visible Change in Conditions.

MANY NEW FEATURES, HOWEVER

Some Points for the Guidance of the Residents of the New Municipality —Local Improvements and Sanitary Laws—Police, Schools, Parks, Courts, &c.

Any old New Yorker, who, because of the municipal transformation which takes place to-day, looks for altered conditions or wholesale disturbances in civic affairs, will be disappointed. Like the anxious young man who became of age in a single night without anything happening to him; the inhabitants of the several localities which constitute the Greater New York will enter upon their new governmental relations with comparatively few visible signs of a change.

The capitalists and the wage-earners who dwell on Manhattan Island will pursue their daily routine undisturbed by the throes of consolidation; the scurrying trolley cars of Brooklyn will make just as many trips to and from the bridge, and the ebb and flow of humanity over that structure will probably not be affected in the least by the fact that Brooklyn is now a borough instead of a city; the market gardeners and commuters of Queens will find neither increased profits nor reduced rates in the new order of things, and the farmers of Richmond will certainly not base any crop expectation on the Greater New York charter.

Each of the five boroughs of the enlarged metropolis has an autonomy of its own, a President of its own, and a local board of its own. The detailed work of government will go on, along practically the same lines as heretofore, and except a citizen comes into direct contact with official procedure he will not observe any difference between the old and the new method of local government. To the old-time New Yorker the mere idea of bigness will mean but little. It is the brand-new citizen from Hempstead or from New Dorp who will be most deeply impressed with the honor of living in the second largest city in the world. It is unlikely that future distributions of tax bills will diminish the proud serenity of the brand-new citizen any more than they will stimulate the satisfaction of the old-time New Yorker.

There is one thing that all of the residents of this consolidated city should have in mind, and that is its correct name. It is not Greater New York, but "The City of New York." The title of the act creating this great municipality actually contains sixty words, but the short title of "The Greater New York Charter" is officially sanctioned. Section 1 of the charter declares that the new city shall be the successor corporation, in law and fact, of all the municipal and public corporations consolidated, with all their rights and powers, and subject to all their lawful obligations.

It need not be expected that because of the consolidation all of the municipal, town, and village officers in the four other boroughs will come to the Borough of Manhattan to-day and seek for recognition and places in the City Hall. All of these local officers will simply stay in their respective boroughs and continue to perform their duties as prescribed by law.

Only One Kind of Police.

The most notable departmental change wrought by the framers of the new charter was the consolidation into a single force of all the police forces of the territory included in the greater city. There will no longer be a separate park police and a separate bridge police. Everything in the nature of police within the boundaries of the new municipality will become a part of the general system, and subject to the control of a Police Board which supersedes all Police Commissioners of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, and Richmond County. This new board is to consist of four persons, to be known as Police Commissioners of the City of New York. These commissioners are to be appointed by the Mayor, and no more than two of them shall belong to the same political party, "or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics."

For the protection of the public parks, it is provided that the Police Board shall from time to time detail to the service of the Department of the Parks, upon the requisition of either of the Commissioners of Parks, as many suitable officers and men as in the judgment of the Police Department are necessary. These policemen, although in all respects an integral part of the police force of the city and paid out of the police funds, shall, so long as their detail lasts, report to the Park Commissioner in charge of the parks in which they serve. A similar detail of policemen must be made by the Police Board upon the requisition of the Commissioner of Bridges. While detailed on the Brooklyn Bridge the police men must report to the Commissioner of Bridges.

The Chief of the Greater New York Police force must be selected from four men—the present Chief and the Deputy Chief of New York, and the present Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of the Brooklyn force. Promotions in the Police Department can be made by a majority vote of the board, but only on a written recommendation of the Chief of Police.

How to Secure Local Improvements.

A citizen, or body of citizens, desiring to secure a local improvement in any particular neighborhood must prepare a petition as the first step. There are to be twenty-two districts of local improvements, and one of the first duties of the new Municipal Assembly is to name, or number, these districts. Each district has its local board, which has power to recommend that proceedings be taken to lay out, close, pave, widen, or repair streets, to construct lateral sewers, to lay sidewalks, and cross walks, and to set lamps, &c., in all cases where the cost of improvement is to be met in whole or in part by assessments upon the property benefited.

Whenever a street or sidewalk improvement is desired, or a sewer connection is needed, in any particular neighborhood, the persons interested are required to state their wants in a petition and send the petition to the President of their borough. If thereupon becomes the duty of the President to call a meeting of his local board within fifteen days, to consider the matter, and he must publish in the City Record, at least ten days before that meeting, a notice when it will be held, and that the petition is on file in his office for inspection. After the hearing, or hearings, if the local board shall decide to recommend that proceedings be taken on the desired improvement, a resolution to that effect is transmitted to the Board of Public Improvements, which must meet at least once a week. No work involving assessment for benefit shall be authorized by the Board of Public Improvements until there has been submitted to it a written estimate of the cost, and the assessed value on the last tax roll of the real estate to be assessed. This board has power to construct, repair, and clean sewers and, to repair pavements and readjust grades of streets in connection therewith.

The new charter provides that the expense of all such improvements shall be assessed and be a lien on the property benefited "in proportion to the amount of benefit," and in no case shall it extend beyond the limits of the district benefited. The local board apparently has power, without petition, to cause the flagging or reflagging of sidewalks, the laying or relaying of crosswalks, the fencing of vacant lots or the filling in of sunken lots, by resolution approved by the Board of Public Improvements. The Municipal Assembly cannot enter directly into any contract whatever for any public work or improvement. There must first be a report by the Board of Public Improvements, and if that be unfavorable, it takes a vote of five-sixths of both houses and the Mayor's approval to pass it.

Neighborhood Nuisances.

If the residents of a neighborhood or a particular block object to a drinking saloon, gambling place, or other disorderly house, they may take their grievance to the local board in that particular district. Each local board has power to hear complaints of nuisances in streets or avenues, or against disorderly houses, drinking saloons conducted without observance of the necessary licenses, gambling houses or any other places or congregations in violation of good order or of the laws of the State. Each local board is in a measure made the conservator of the peace, comfort, order, and good government in its own district. It may pass such resolutions concerning these matters as may not be inconsistent with the powers of the Municipal Assembly or of the respective administrative departments.

Board of Health's Great Power.

To the Board of Health the charter gives extraordinary powers, and the penalty for violating any order of the Board of Health is a fine not exceeding $250, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, such violation being a misdemeanor. The Sanitary Code now in force is made binding by the new charter, and according to that code the "owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any building or premises, or of any part thereof, where there shall be a violation of any ordinance or section of the Sanitary Code shall be jointly and severally liable therefor." Any expense incurred by the Board of Health in keeping private property up to the prescribed standard becomes a lien upon the real estate.

Whenever "any building, erection, excavation, premises, business pursuit, matter, or thing, or the sewerage, drainage, or ventilation thereof, shall be in a condition, or in effect dangerous to life or health" the Board of Health may take sufficient proof to authorize declaring it a public nuisance, or dangerous to life or health, and may order it to be removed, or altered, or improved. No offensive trade can be carried on within the Borough of Manhattan. In the other boroughs such trades as bone boiling, bone burning, horse and cow skinning, or the boiling of offal are not prohibited.

A nuisance under the Greater New York charter embraces not only what is known as a public nuisance at common law, or in equity jurisprudence, but also whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to health; whatever building or part thereof is overcrowded with occupants, or is not provided with adequate ingress and egress to and from the same, or the apartments thereof, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned, or lighted in reference to their or its intended or actual use, and whatever renders the air, or human food, or drink unwholesome are also severally in contemplation of this act nuisances, and all such nuisances are declared illegal. Section 1,261 of the charter provides that all proceedings of the Health Department shall be regarded as in their nature judicial, and shall be treated as prima facie just and legal.

Public Charities and Correction.

In appointing three Commissioners to constitute a Board of Public Charities the Mayor is to designate the President of the board, and assign the Commissioners, as follows: One to Manhattan and Bronx, one to Brooklyn and Queens, and one to Richmond. The salaries of the two first mentioned are fixed at $7,500 per annum each, and the salary of the Commissioner for Richmond at $2,500 per annum.

There is a single head of the Department of Correction, and he is called the Commissioner of Correction. His salary is $7,500 a year. All of these Commissioners representing the two Departments of Charities and Correction are vested with authority and duties similar to those hitherto held by the heads of those respective departments.

Section 696 of the charter authorizes the removal of the workhouse and penitentiary from Blackwell's to Hart's Island and Riker's Island. The Commissioner of Correction may direct the removal of the inmates of the workhouse and penitentiary on Blackwell's Island as soon as accommodation can be provided for them on the other islands named. As soon as Blackwell's Island is entirely abandoned by the Department of Correction, the buildings and grounds thus abandoned are to be transferred to the care of the Commissioner of Charities for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

At the request of any Commission of Charities of the City of New York, the Commissioner of Correction may detail any inmate of any of the institutions in his department to perform any necessary work or service in the Department of Charities.

The Fire Department.

One Fire Commissioner is to be the head of the Fire Department and he will appoint a Deputy Commissioner whose headquarters are to be in the office of the Fire Department of Brooklyn. This deputy will have supervision of the Fire Department in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. The Long Island City Fire Department is by law made a part of the general Fire Department.

One section of the charter provides for the replacing of the volunteer fire departments in Queens, and Richmond by paid firemen as soon as possible.

The Fire Commissioner is also to be the Treasurer of the department, and he is required to file a bond with the Comptroller in the amount of $100,000. There are to be one Chief and several Deputy Chiefs and Battalion Chiefs. From and after to-day the uniformed members of the Fire Department who are firemen will be in four grades and will receive annual compensation as follows: First grade, $1,400; second grade, $1,200; third grade, $1,000; fourth grade, $800. All new members appointed after to-day must serve one year in the fourth grade. Should they merit an advance they will be advanced one grade in each succeeding year.

Treatment of "Works of Art."

A unique and hopeful feature of the new form of municipal government is that no "work of art" can become the property of the city until the work or design, with a statement of the proposed location, has been approved by an Art Commission. This commission is to consist of six appointed members, with the Mayor, the President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the President of the New York Public Library, and the President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences as members ex officio. The six members are to be appointed by the Mayor from a list containing three times the number to be appointed, furnished by the Fine Arts Federation of New York. One of the men selected must be an architect, another a painter, and a third a sculptor. The three other members must not be members of any profession in the fine arts.

In matters where the approval of the Art Commission is necessary if the commission does not decide within sixty days its approval will be deemed unnecessary. No existing "work of art" can be removed or altered without the approval of the commission unless the Mayor thinks that immediate action should be taken, in which case the commission must act within forty-eight hours, or be deemed to approve. In all matters affecting the work of any one Park Commissioner he is to sit with the Art Commission.

The charter furthermore provides that the Art Commission may act in relation to municipal buildings, bridges, and other matters when so requested by the Mayor or the Municipal Assembly.

There are to be three Commissioners of Parks, one to have jurisdiction in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, one in Brooklyn and Queens, and the third to devote himself exclusively to the Borough of the Bronx.

New Department of Education.

The existing departments of education in the different boroughs expire on Feb. 1, and they will be succeeded by one new department of education for the City of New York. Central authority will be vested in a board of education, consisting of nineteen members, each to serve one year. This board elects its own President.

There are to be no School Trustees hereafter, but each borough (Manhattan and the Bronx being counted as one) will have a School Board. The present Board of Education in Manhattan will continue in power as the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx. The present Board of Education of Brooklyn will serve as the School Board for that borough. The Central Board of Education will consist of the Chairman and ten other members of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx, the Chairman and five other members of the School Board of Brooklyn, the Chairman of the School Board of Richmond, and the Chairman of the School Board of Queens. There will be one City Superintendent and individual Superintendents for each borough.

Section 1,083 of the new charter provides for the retirement of old teachers on a pension by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Board of Education. Funds for school purposes for 1898 have been provided under the old methods. A new general school fund will be raised by taxation beginning with 1899.

How to Get a Franchise.

A person or a corporation desiring a franchise from the city must make an application in proper form to the Municipal Assembly. All public franchises unless otherwise provided for in the charter will be granted by an ordinance of the Municipal Assembly. In each case the proposed ordinance, with details of franchise and conditions of grant, must be published twenty days in The City Record and twice in two daily newspapers; it must on the first reading be referred to the Board of Public Improvements, and it must have the approval of that board before it can pass the Municipal Assembly. Thirty days must intervene between the introduction of a franchise ordinance in the Assembly and its final passage. The ordinance must have a three-fourths vote on its passage and a five-sixths vote to pass it over the Mayor's veto.

No franchise can be granted for a longer period than twenty years, but the city has an option of renewing for not more than twenty-five years upon revaluation. A grant may possibly provide for the reversion of the plant and property to the city, with or without further compensation, at the end of the term. In case an ordinance does provide for reversion to the city without compensation, the city may either operate the plant on its own account, renew the lease for twenty years, or lease the property for twenty years to other parties. Should a franchise provide for reversion to the city with compensation, payment to be upon a valuation of property, exclusive of the franchise. After making the payment the city must operate the plant for five years; subsequently the city may either continue to operate or lease in the same manner as docks and ferries.

Each franchise granted by the city must provide for efficient service at reasonable rates and for the maintenance of the property in good condition; it must also specify the mode of determining a revaluation.

The Courts.

Every good citizen of the Greater City will naturally want to know to what courts of law he can resort, even if he does not expect to resort to any of them. The City Court is continued, and its jurisdiction is extended over the consolidated city. A Municipal Court is created, to succeed the present District Courts in New York and the Justices' Courts in Brooklyn. In this Municipal Court there are to be twenty-three Justices, each to serve ten years, and each Justice must be a lawyer of five years' experience. These Justices will be distributed as follows: Manhattan, 11; Brooklyn, 5; Queens, 3; Bronx, 2, and Richmond, 2.

In the matter of Special Sessions the new city is divided into two divisions—first, Manhattan and the Bronx, and, second, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. For the First Division the present court is continued, and for the Second Division the Mayor will appoint five Justices.

City Magistrates will serve in divisions, the same as for Special Sessions. The fifteen Magistrates now in office will be continued in the First Division. For the Second Division, the Mayor will appoint 11 Magistrates, as follows: Six in Brooklyn, 3 in Queens, and 2 in Richmond. The Brooklyn Police Justices are abolished.

MAYOR STRONG'S GOOD-BYE.

Before Leaving the City Hall He Says a Good Word for His Successor—His One Regret.

Yesterday was a day of parting and of moods cheerful and morose among the officials and employes in the City Hall. Mayor Strong looked decidedly glum when he first entered his office in the morning, but later his spirits brightened up, and he said that he felt "bully." His last official action was to approve a resolution of the Board of Aldermen permitting a citizen of Elm Street to erect stairs from the sidewalk in front of his place of business. He made a short speech at a "spread" given in the Mayor's Marshal's office. In the Controller's office there was a farewell scene, with speeches and plenty of flowers.

Mayor Strong, before leaving the City Hall, made a statement to the reporters who called on him to wish him good-bye. He said: "I congratulate the people of New York upon getting a Mayor of their choice. Mayor Van Wyck is going to make, I believe, the best Mayor New York ever had. He is a man of experience, and he seems to be a straightforward, earnest man who wants to do the best he can. I pledge myself to assist Mayor Van Wyck in every way I can, and to give him the benefit of my experience in this office. He will be a better Mayor of Greater New York than I would have been."

In answer to a question, Mr. Strong said that his one regret was that he had not attended more regularly the meetings of the Sailors' Snug Harbor Trustees. He said that he felt pretty bad about the way things had gone with the old salts.

Mayor Strong received many calls yesterday from other retiring officials.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

New Injunction at Its Final Meeting—Tribute to Mr. Stewart.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met for the last time yesterday, took its usual dose of injunction, and passed out of existence. Mayor Wurster attended the meeting and made a speech deploring consolidation and the extinction of Brooklyn.

The board first met at 11 o'clock in the morning and was served with its injunction, this time by Tracy, Boardman & Platt, in a suit brought by Dr. Frank Freel to restrain the issue of $670,000 in water bonds. A recess was taken until 1:30, when President Stewart, on calling the board to order, said: "If this city is going to be governed by injunction it's about time for the people to rise against it."

Alderman Oltwegge made a speech and presented a handsome silver loving-cup to President Stewart.

TWO YEARS' FIGHT AGAINST RUM

The National Union of Total Abstainers Will Begin a Crusade To-day.

The National Christian Union of Total Abstainers begins to-day a two years' crusade or campaign against rum. At a watch night meeting held at the State headquarters of the United States Church Army in New Haven and at like meetings of the Church Army and of the Rescue Mission in other parts of the country an address was delivered at midnight last night. The audiences donned the blue button and voted to wear it for two years, each person promising to win at least one drinking person to sign a pledge to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage until after Jan. 1, 1900, and to spend the money formerly used for drink in buying useful articles for themselves or their families.

The address referred to is in part as follows:

The business of the liquor traffic increases yearly, until now $1,000,000,000 annually is worse than thrown away for strong drink. Many other branches of business are paralyzed or languishing. We need not try to describe the injury that alcohol does to America; no pen can picture, no tongue can tell it; yet everybody knows it.

Now, if the $1,000,000,000 per year that is spent for drink, which works so much ruin, were expended for useful articles, legitimate business would revive in the production of the goods, and to produce the goods, 1,847,229 more men would be employed than now are employed in furnishing the $1,000,000,000 worth of strong drink.

Let us go out of the nineteenth century sober, and, by doing so, furnish employment for more than 1,000,000 men now unwilling idlers.

Revive trade and settle the labor question by total abstinence.

Let us each contribute by self-denial to the rebuilding of all branches of trade and business.

One million Christians are asked to contribute their influence by wearing the blue badge until 1900, if not longer.

Business co-operation from a Christian standpoint is the strongest co-operation in the world.

Save the family, the State and the Nation.

More clothing, food, fuel, books, and home comforts, less to drink.

More family altars—less saloons.

More education—less drunkenness and crime.

More obedience and faith—less Sabbath breaking.

More peace at home—less reveling at the club.

A. E. Yates is the National Secretary, his address being 288 Lexington Avenue, New York. Workers and singers have been secured to hold public meetings whenever desired or to assist at a union of churches in a weekly temperance revival course. The National Committee is composed of prominent rescue workers, including the Superintendents of the old Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission, the Bowery Mission, and Dr. Parkhurst's Madison Square Church Mission, and business men, among them C. N. Crittenton, George F. Langenbacher, and John S. Huyler.

MAYOR WURSTER'S FAREWELL.

Final Message to the Aldermen Explains Why He Signed the Charter.

Mayor Wurster yesterday sent to the Board of Aldermen his final message. He begins the document, which is very long, with a review of the progress and success of the consolidation scheme. He reminds the board that he vetoed the Consolidation bill, but signed the charter, and thus explains his action:

"Realizing that by the act of consolidation we were to be united with New York by Jan. 1, and that if a charter was not secured by the action of the Legislature there would be endless confusion, I felt constrained to accept the charter despite the defects due to the limited time allotted its preparation."

The Mayor reviews the important legislative acts affecting Brooklyn, advocates the Atlantic Avenue tunnel scheme, and approves of the plan for having railroads cross the bridge. He mentions the great increase in the number of schoolhouses and the improvement in the streets. The work done for wheelmen is also alluded to, and the new parks enumerated. The improvement in sanitary conditions is shown by the steady lowering of the death rate.

TO BEGIN THE NEW YEAR

How the Day Will Be Observed at the City Hall and in the New Municipality Generally.

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S QUIET ENTRY

Receptions and Entertainments to be Given by Political, Social, and Charitable Organizations in the Afternoon and Evening.

The sun of this New Year's Day will set upon the Greater New York, and the change in administration coincident with the erection of the second city of the world is to be the chief event of the day in this part of the country and a happening of great interest to all citizens of this Republic. This change, however, will be made quietly and with little or no demonstration.

At noon Mayor-elect Van Wyck, who has set his face against any display, will go to the City Hall and there assume the duties of his new office. He will be received and welcomed by Mayor Strong, with whom will be Mayors Wurster and Gleason. The Mayor of Greater New York will announce his appointments and will make only a short stay at the City Hall, having an engagement at the Democratic Club early in the afternoon. Mayor Wurster before coming to New York will surrender his office to Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

The Eighth Regiment Band of fifty pieces, under Bandmaster Charles J. Crowley, will play a full programme at the City Hall while the Mayor is there, but it is understood this will be done without his sanction. The outgoing Board of Aldermen will give a reception at the City Hall from 1 to 5 o'clock.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Gen. Wesley Merritt, in command of the Department of the East, will greet the natal day of Greater New York by firing a salute of 100 guns at Governors Island. This National recognition will be the only public demonstration of any note.

Gen. Collis, the retiring Commissioner of Public Works, takes pleasure in presenting to the public this morning a Fifth Avenue with all improvements completed from the Washington Arch to Fifty-ninth Street, the finishing touches having been made yesterday. The work of paving yet undone as far as Eighty-fifth Street will not be complete until Spring.

Some Happenings of the Day.

Among the incidents and happenings of the day will be the following:

Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, will keep open house from 3 to 12 P. M. Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker, various heads of departments of the City Government, and others prominent in politics will be present. Luncheon, punch, and cigars may be had for the asking.

Marriage at the City Hall of Prof. A. M. Bell, father of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, and Mrs. G. Shibley, of Perth, Ontario. The ceremony will be performed by Alderman Dennis F. Harrington.

Reception to members and friends at the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. In the afternoon men only will be received, and they will be entertained with the comedy "A Regular Fix," and by recitations, songs, and instrumental music. In the evening there will be dramatic readings, dialect and negro folk-lore recitals.

Reception to young men from 3 to 10 P. M. by the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. There will be an informal entertainment.

Reception and entertainment of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, afternoon and evening. There will be an exhibition game of basket ball at 2:30 o'clock, followed by exhibits of works of art, curios, moving pictures, &c. A number of Harlem ladies will receive at 5 o'clock, and refreshments will be served. The evening entertainment will be by the Swedish Ladies' Quartet and Miss Nellie Nichols.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman on "The Ethical and Religious Possibilities of Greater New York," at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Services at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street. There will be a children's service at 9:30 A. M., and a special service at 11 o'clock, when the full choir will be present. Evening prayer at 5.

Entertainment and charity ball of the Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society, at the Lexington Opera House, 8 P. M.

Reception to members by the President of the New York Press Club, in the club parlors, 34 West Twenty-sixth Street, from 3 to 6 P. M.

Reception by the Woman's Press Club, in the chapter room at Carnegie Hall, from 2 to 7 P. M.

Incidents in Society.

Mrs. Earle, Regent and officers, in colonial costume, of Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be at home, Earle-Cliff, West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and will welcome Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, from 1 to 10 P. M.

Luncheon party and a dinner party given by Augustus C. Burnee, 626 Fifth Avenue.

Theatre party and dance given by Mrs. J. B. Wetherill, 14 East Forty-first Street.

Dance given by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie at their home in Park Avenue.

Dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Randel, 38 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Reception by Mrs. Henry B. Wilson to her daughters, Miss Wilson and Miss Ella Willard Wilson, at her home, 34 West Seventy-third Street.

Ball of the Richmond County Hunt Club, in its new clubhouse, which will be something of a house warming. Dancing will be informal until after supper, when the hunt lanciers will be danced.

Dance and supper at their Hempstead house, given by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont.

Large dance given by Mrs. Trenor L. Park at her house in White Plains.

Dinner parties at the Westchester Clubhouse, to be followed by dancing.

In Brooklyn and Queens.

Open house to the young men of Brooklyn at the building of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fulton and Bond Streets, from 10 to 12, and from 1 to 6. In the forenoon there will be an athletic exhibition, and in the afternoon a variety of attractions, including an orchestral concert. Refreshments will be served.

New Year's morning concert at 900 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, at 10:30, by pupils of Robert Thallon, assisted by Miss Hyatt, contralto; Carl Venth, violin; Misses Annie G. Hodgson, Jessie Hodgson, and Belle L. Maze, piano, and Joseph Taylor, and Robert Thallon, organ.

Parade of Polish-American societies through the principal streets of Williamsburg and Greenpoint, to the Polish Catholic Church, where the paraders will witness the blessing of a Polish and American flag. A carnival will follow in Turn Hall, Meserole Street.

Parade of the police, firemen, and heads of the public departments of Long Island City, which will be reviewed by Patrick Jerome Gleason, as his last official act as Mayor.

MURDER AT WEST ORANGE.

An Italian New Year's Party Ends in a Fatal Stabbing Affray.

NEWARK, Dec. 31.—Peter Christiano, aged forty-three years, a widower of Mount Pleasant Avenue, Orange, was invited to the home of Anthony Capello of 24 White Street, West Orange, to-night to help usher the new year in. There were many Italians in the party, and all were having a good time. The hilarity was at its height about 9 o'clock, when Justino Cordo, thirty-five years of age, a married man with two children, who resides in the same house with Capello and who did not attend the party, protested against the noise that was being made.

Cordo went to the Capello apartments to request that the revelers be more quiet. There was a quarrel, and Christiano, it is alleged, started in the direction of Cordo. The latter drew a stiletto and plunged it into the heart of Christiano. There were cries of murder, and the West Orange police were notified. Capt. Bamford responded quickly. He had an ambulance summoned from the Mountainside Hospital in Orange, and Christiano was placed in it. Before the man reached the hospital he was dead. Capt. Bamford placed Cordo under arrest, and he is now locked up in the West Orange Police Station.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

LOCKLEY A CLEVER THIEF

Had the Raised Checks Certified and Deposited Them to His Credit in an Up-Town Bank.

SENDS A LETTER TO MR. REILLY

The Youthful Clerk Who Robbed the American Estates Association Had a Wife and Child—May Be on a Steamer Bound for Colon.

Joseph Lockley, the twenty-three-year-old defaulting clerk of the American Estates Association, of which James A. Reilly is manager, was a much-sought-after young man yesterday. Capt. McClusky's detectives, and all interested in the case admit that they are simply stunned by young Lockley's cleverness, the details of which came to light yesterday.

It appears that after raising the checks which he received for salary every month, he did not draw the cash from the Bank of the State of New York, on which the checks were made, except in the first instance, in October. After that he had the checks certified by the bank on which they were drawn and deposited them to his own credit, opening an account in the Home Bank, at Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, in November last. Lockley was introduced to President Stephenson of the Home Bank by his brother, P. C. Lockley, cashier of Nelson's restaurant, in Cortlandt Street, who has an account there. Young Lockley's first deposit was $200 in bills on Nov. 1. This was probably the proceeds of the first check raised from $50 to $250, which money he drew from the Bank of the State of New York. After that, Lockley deposited several certified checks for $250, and one for $700.

On Dec. 5 he deposited the check which represented his big stroke. This was originally a check for $50 salary written out by Lockley and signed by Reilly and the Trustees, E. C. Perkins of the law firm of Perkins & Jackson, and Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad. Lockley did not draw a line after the word "fifty," so that it was easy for him to add "three hundred and sixty and seventy-five one-hundredths," making the check for $5,360.75. This check he took to the Bank of the State of New York and had it certified, after which he deposited it to his account in the Home Bank. He left word with the officials there that his wife should be allowed to draw against his account, and this she frequently did.

Leaves a Small Balance.

Lockley drew his last check for $500 on Dec. 24 and his wife drew a check for $75 on Dec. 29. Yesterday President Stephenson said there still remained a balance of $40 to Lockley's account, so that he and his wife must have drawn out nearly $7,000 since Dec. 5, when the big check was deposited. Lockley also gave checks to other people, who got the money for them at the Home Bank, and it was through one of these that it was first made known that the youthful clerk had a wife and child with whom he lived at 125 Clarkson Street, Flatbush.

It is evident that Mr. Reilly and the trustees of the Estates Association could have known little about their clerk outside of the office. He had represented to Reilly that he was the sole support of an aged mother, yet at the time he had a wife and a two-year-old child, was buying furniture for his apartments in Flatbush, and had a seven-thousand-dollar bank account up town. They admit also that they did not scan the checks for salary to Lockley very closely, so that it was quite possible for him to have omitted to draw a line after the amount in the check, allowing him to fill in the raised amounts.

Lockley was also smart enough to know that if he drew $5,360 out of the Bank of the State of New York suspicion might have been aroused, so he resorted to the certification dodge.

The fact that Lockley had a family was disclosed yesterday when F. W. Labe of Flatbush, in one of whose houses Lockley lived, came over to the Home Bank to inquire about the genuineness of a sixteen-dollar check which the clerk had given him for rent. It was dated Dec. 27, and was in advance for the January rent of the Clarkson Street apartments.

Talk of a Trip to California.

Mr. Labe told Mr. Stephenson that Lockley, who semed to be a model man, had rented the apartments from him about five months ago. On Friday last, two vans took the furniture of the Lockleys away, but where he did not know. Lockley told Mrs. Labe that he and his family were going to California for a two-months' stay, and would take the apartments again when he returned. When the family came to the house they had little furniture, but added to it right along, so that at the time they left they had the place fully furnished and had a piano.

The statement of Lockley that he was going to California would seem to have some bearing on the fact that a man answering his description sailed on Thursday on the Finance of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line. The man in question in the sailing list as H. A. Markley, wife, and child, and they were booked to San Francisco. The steamer stops at Colon, and passengers go by rail over the Isthmus of Panama, where they again take steamer for Californian ports. C. C. Van Riper, the ticket agent of the line, knows personally every man accompanied by his wife and child, except the man Markley. He describes him as of medium height, dark, with a small black mustache, which description fits Lockley. He said the person referred to bought tickets several weeks ago, and Mr. Van Riper says he was on the pier Thursday when the party sailed.

As against this theory, however, is the fact, admitted by Mr. Reilly, that yesterday morning he received a letter signed by Lockley, which was mailed at the substation, No. 1 Madison Avenue, shortly after midnight, yesterday. Mr. Reilly admitted that the first line of the letter read: "As you doubtless know by this time I have played you a scurvy trick." Then Mr. Reilly went off to consult with the trustees, and after he came back he absolutely refused to make any further statement, and from what could be gathered, he had received instructions not to talk. Mr. Reilly said that the company's loss would be about $6,000, and these figures were also given by President Edwards of the Bank of the State of New York.

What Capt. McClusky Says.

The fact of the receipt of the letter may carry out the theory of Capt. McClusky that Lockley is still in the city, but on the other hand it is admitted that he may have given the letter to some one to mail. Capt. McClusky refused yesterday to give any of the information at his command. He said the notoriety given the matter had not hurt the case, as many persons who might know the defaulter would be on the alert and would pick him up if they saw him.

"As long as no inside information is given out," said the Captain, "the case cannot be, and that information will not get out." The Captain was first of the opinion, he said, that Lockley had an accomplice, but when he learned the other facts, as stated, he said he would not be surprised if a young fellow clever enough to do as he had done would also be clever enough to work alone.

Edward C. Perkins, one of the Trustees and attorney for the American Estates Association, said yesterday:

"The extent of Lockley's defalcation is about $6,000. He did nothing but raise his own checks, such as were given him for salary. These checks he filled out himself, and consequently had the opportunity of arranging them so as to put in the additional figures. The checks were drawn on the Bank of the State of New York, at Exchange Place and William Street. I do not care to go into details because to us the apprehension of the offender is more important than the publication of the story."

There promises to be a legal battle over the responsibility for allowing Lockley to get the money from the Bank of the State of New York. President Edwards maintains that the officials of the bank are responsible only for the genuineness of the signature when they certify a check. It was also stated that they would set up negligence on the part of Reilly and the Trustees, in the event of a suit, in that they allowed the checks to be loosely drawn, and made it easy for them to be raised.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Incorporation of the Chicago Electric Traction Company—Capital, $2,000,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The Chicago Electric Traction Company, which filed articles of incorporation at Springfield to-day, with capital placed at $2,000,000, will have an extensive and comprehensive character. It is proposed to build and operate an electric railroad from a point near Sixty-third Street, between the west line of State Street and the east line of Stony Island Avenue, in a southerly and westerly direction through Auburn Park, Washington Heights, Morgan Park, and Blue Island, to the boundary line between the States of Illinois and Indiana; also extensions to Pullman, Kensington, West Pullman, Riverdale, and Harvey.

The incorporators and first Board of Directors are: Charles R. Holden, Carl Meyer, William L. Tibbs, Thomas A. Moran, Jr., Alfred S. Austrian, and E. R. Gilbert, all of Chicago; Samuel R. Shipley of Philadelphia, Isaac L. Rice, New York City; Henry Lewis, Philadelphia; Gustave J. Wetzler, and Julius S. Bache, of New York City.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES THANKED.

Illinois Central Posts a Circular Commending Its Men's Fidelity.

The Illinois Central has posted in each station building and on each bulletin board over its entire line the following circular:

Extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held Dec. 15, 1897:

The President having drawn the attention of the board to the devotion to duty displayed by the officers and men on the Southern lines, who, during the recent visitation of fever remained almost without exception at their posts, kept faith with and obeyed all the regulations of the quarantine authorities, Federal, State, and municipal, and enabled the company to maintain at all times its double daily service of through passenger trains and the regular movement of freight trains, and thus to assure to the public, throughout the whole period of quarantine restrictions, a source of supplies and means of communication, it was, on motion, unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be tendered to the officers and men in the company's service on the Southern lines, from the highest to the lowest, and especially to those in Memphis and in New Orleans.

STUYVESANT FISH, President.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

SOUTHERN COAL RATES.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission Declines to Interfere.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day, in an opinion by Chairman Morrison, decided the case of Edwin E. Montell against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Southern Railway Company. The complaint alleged that the rate charged by these carriers on coal in car loads from Cumberland, Md., to North Garden, Va., was excessive, unreasonable, and unlawful, and asked that the carriers be ordered to charge such rate on coal from Cumberland to North Garden as should be deemed just, reasonable, and lawful.

The commission in its decision says that "as recently interpreted by the courts, the Inter-State Commerce act makes no provision under which the defendants or other carriers can be ordered or required to establish or maintain any rate of charge to or from any place other than such rate of charge as any such carrier may fix or establish for itself." The complaint is dismissed without prejudice.

PRESIDENT BURT AT WORK.

He Takes Charge of Union Pacific Headquarters at Omaha.

OMAHA, Dec. 31.—President Horace G. Burt, formally took charge of the Union Pacific headquarters this morning.

President Burt said the receivers would remain in control of the property for some time. It was impossible to tell just when the receivership would be terminated. Asked as to changes in the official family of the Union Pacific, Mr. Burt said he thought there would be none.

To-morrow President Burt, Vice President Mink, and General Manager Dickinson will leave for a trip of inspection over the Union Pacific main line.

Shipments East from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—East-bound freight shipments for the week ending Dec. 30 amounted to 89,101 tons, against 76,245 for the week previous, and 65,999 last year. The shipments were divided among the different roads as follows: Fort Wayne, 16,761 tons; Michigan Central, 4,222; Wabash, 1,624; Lake Shore, 12,522; Pan Handle, 14,857; Baltimore and Ohio, 7,324; Grand Trunk, 7,960; Nickel Plate, 9,217; Erie, 1,922; "Big Four," 2,590.

Jersey Central's New Paymaster.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 31.—Charles W. Kingman of this city was to-day appointed Paymaster of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George F. Hess. The new Paymaster has been in the employ of the company in the Paymaster's Department for many years. His father was an engineer, and was killed in an accident several years ago.

Another Protest Against Paxson.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 31.—F. P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has sent a long communication to President McKinley, protesting against the appointment of Judge Paxson of Pennsylvania as Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

KLONDIKE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Provision that the Articles Taken in Free Cannot Be Sold, Which May Be

DINGLEY ON THE REVENUES

The Sponsor of the New Tariff Law Discusses Its Operation.

TREASURY RECEIPTS GROWING

At the Present Rate of Gain, Mr. Dingley Predicts that There Will Be No Deficit for the Last Half of the Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee furnishes the following statement of the revenue outlook:

"The revenue for December shows an increase of more than $2,500,000 over that of November, and $5,750,000 over that of September, and even exceeds the expenditures for December nearly $1,750,000.

"The official figures for December (excluding the $31,715,204 received during the month on account of the Pacific Railroad sale, and the $900,000 paid out to qualify the Government representative to bid in case of the sale of the Kansas Pacific) make the receipts $27,931,494, expenditures $26,195,000, and surplus $1,736,494. The receipts in December, 1894, were nearly $22,000,000; in December, 1895, they were $26,000,000, and in December, 1896, a little less.

"This surplus for December, 1897, however, rises from the fact that there have been almost no interest payments for the month, which makes the expenditures below the average. In January the quarterly interest will be due, which will swell the expenditures considerably above the average, and leave a deficiency for that month, notwithstanding the revenue will probably rise to at least $29,000,000 and possibly more.

"On the basis of the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures for the present fiscal year will be $373,000,000—a little over $200,000,000 having been already expended—the average monthly expenditures for the six months beginning Jan. 1 will be about $29,000,000. As the expenditures for the first half of the fiscal year are considerably larger than those for the last half, on account of the suspension of many public works in the Winter season and the large July payments of interest, as in previous fiscal years, there is no doubt in Treasury circles that the revenue under the new tariff law from Jan. 1 to July 1 will exceed in the aggregate the expenditures for the same period, notwithstanding January and possibly April—the two months for payment of quarterly interest—will show a balance on the wrong side.

"The revenue was only $19,000,000 in August, ($7,000,000 from customs,) in consequence of the large importations between March 1 and July 24, in anticipation of the new tariff. It rose to $22,000,000 in September, ($8,000,000 from customs,) to $24,000,000 in October, ($9,750,000 from customs,) to $25,000,000 ($9,750,000 from customs) in the short month of November, and now rises to nearly $28,000,000 in December ($11,500,000 from customs.)

"This increase will go on as the goods imported in anticipation of the new tariff are consumed. Indeed, the increase of revenue to which the present consumption of imported sugar and wool of Classes 1 and 2 entitles the Treasury has only begun to be felt as to sugar, and, as to wool, will not be materially felt for several months. The increased receipts from internal revenue taxes are due to the provisions of the new tariff abolishing the discount on beer stamps and increasing the tax on cigarettes, and to the bottling law passed by the last Congress, in connection with the improvement in business.

"While the apparent deficiency for the first half of the present fiscal year has been about $44,000,000, (the revenue having been nearly $158,000,000 and the expenditures $202,000,000,) yet, it will be observed, that this would have been almost wiped out by the $38,000,000 of revenue received from March 1 to July 1 from importations in excess of the same period of the previous year, made in anticipation of the new tariff and intended for consumption the present fiscal year, which revenue was necessarily placed to the credit of the last fiscal year, but in equity belongs to this fiscal year. And this does not take into account the absolute loss of revenue arising from anticipatory importations which the Treasury has already experienced, and will continue for several months to experience in a less degree."

DECEMBER TREASURY FIGURES.

An Increase Shown in Customs and Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The preliminary figures of the Government receipts and expenditures issued to-day show that the total receipts for the month of December amounted to $59,646,698, and the expenditures to $27,095,000, which leaves a surplus for the month of $32,551,698. These figures, however, include the receipts and payments on account of the Union Pacific transfer. Independent of the Union Pacific account the surplus this month is $1,736,494. For the six months of the present fiscal year, exclusive of the Union Pacific payments, there is a deficit of $44,365,000, but including the Pacific payments there is a surplus of $30,654.

The receipts from customs this month amount to $11,660,788, against $9,930,385 for December, 1896. The gain over last month is $1,830,763. The December receipts from internal revenue amount to $14,342,928, as compared with $13,104,828 for December, 1896. The gain in the internal revenue receipts over last month is $812,279.

INCREASED GOLD PRODUCTION.

Twenty Per Cent. More Mined in 1897 than in the Preceding Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Director of the Mint, from information now at hand, says that there is substantial evidence that the world's product of gold for the calendar year 1897 will approximate if not exceed $240,000,000, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. over 1896. The gold product of the United States for 1896 was $53,100,000; for 1897 it will approximate $61,500,000, an increase of $8,400,000.

The indications are that Colorado will lead in the production of gold for 1897, as it is estimated by ex-Gov. Grant that its product will not be less than $20,000,000. California will follow, with a product of probably $19,000,000. With the exception of the States of the South Appalachian Range, it is believed there will be an increase in every producing State and Territory of the gold product over that of 1896.

The product of other countries for 1896 and the estimates for 1897 are as follows:

	1896.	1897.
Africa	$44,460,000	$58,000,000
Australia	45,200,000	51,000,000
Mexico	8,330,000	10,000,000
Canada	2,800,000	2,500,000
India	6,100,000	7,500,000
Russia	21,550,000	25,000,000

Want Wine and Beer Tabooed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Reform Bureau have entered protests against the permission granted for the sale of wine and beer in the restaurant of the new Congressional Library Building. The protestants assert that the effect of selling wine and beer in the Library Building eventually will be to establish saloons in Government buildings generally. They say they will urge Congress to pass the pending Gallinger-Ellis bill to prohibit the sale of all intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings throughout the city.

Slight Advance in Silver.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Director of the Mint has made his quarterly estimate of the value of foreign standard silver coins, for the guidance of customs and other officers of the Government. The average price of silver for the three months ended Dec. 31 was .58565, as against .56933 for the quarter ended Oct. 1 last, which would indicate an increase of about one-fifth of 1 per cent.

Secretary of Legation in Liberia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Through the influence of the Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, C. Max Manning of Georgia will be retained as Secretary of Legation in Liberia. Mr. Manning is a missionary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

FEDERAL OFFICERS SWORN IN.

Mr. Dawes as Controller of the Currency, Mr. Scott as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia to-day took the oath of office as Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of W. S. Forman of Illinois, who returns to the practice of law in East St. Louis.

Charles G. Dawes of Illinois took the oath as Controller of the Currency. Mr. Eckels, the retiring Controller, left for Chicago to-day to become President of the Commercial National Bank of that city. Mr. Scott and Mr. Dawes will take charge of their respective offices Monday.

JEFFERSON PAPERS FOUND.

They Fill a Large Box Stored in the Congressional Library.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—In the course of the removal of the books and papers of the Congressional Library to the new building, an unexpected find has been made in the shape of a large box of papers written by Thomas Jefferson. These papers were stored in a little room next the entrance of the library, which has been under lock and key for many years.

They are entirely public papers, a note among them stating that all private papers with the lot had been returned to the writers or contributors. It is believed that these particular papers came to the Congressional Library through John Randolph.

The papers have been transferred to the State Department, where they will be examined and filed away with other State papers by Librarian Allen.

HARVEYIZED ARMOR PLATE.

The Navy Department May Refuse to Pay Any More Royalties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—It is ascertained at the Navy Department that the decision of the Patent Office experts recently submitted in the matter of the patents for the Harveyized armor plate may result in the withholding of the payment of further royalties on plate furnished by the large steel companies. The question submitted by Secretary Long to the Patent Office was whether the employment of a temperature above that of molten cast iron is an essential feature of the Harvey patents, and the experts reached the conclusion that such heat was an essential feature of the device.

The Navy Department armor plate experts are of opinion that the highest temperature is not essential to the obtaining of the most satisfactory face-hardened plates. The use of temperature not quite so high as that covered by the Harvey process is not regarded by them as an infringement of the Harvey patents.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed for New York offices: De Kalb Junction, Ira W. Sayer; Malden, Charles Ransom; Mariner Harbor, Charles W. Newman; Swormville, Samuel E. Lapp.

RECTOR HOWELL'S WIFE SUES.

She Asks for a Limited Divorce with the Custody of Their Three Children in Monticello.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Mrs. D. T. Howell to-day brought an action against her husband, the Rev. David T. Howell, rector of the Monticello Episcopal Church, for a limited divorce. The papers were served by her counsel, ex-Judge William L. Thornton.

Mrs. Howell charges her husband with non-support and ill treatment, and wants the retention of her three children and alimony. Some time ago she had Mr. Howell arrested and locked up on a charge of beating and choking her. The rector was sentenced to five days' imprisonment, but only remained one night in confinement, a friend paying the amount of his fine. On the day of his release Mrs. Howell brought proceedings against Mrs. Jennie L. Green for $50,000 for alienating the affections of her husband. The action for divorce, however, will do away with the suit for alienation. Mrs. Howell has rented a cottage in the village and to-day with her three children moved into it. Mr. Howell is still at the rectory.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY'S GAME.

Black-Tailed Deer and Antelope Cannot Be Found on the Farm.

LENOX, Mass., Dec. 31.—The big game of William C. Whitney on October Mountain stand the Winter remarkably well. The buffalo thrive in this climate. Major McKinley, said to be the largest buffalo in this country, has tried the wire fence until he is tired of it, and is becoming quite docile. The thirty elk are quite tame.

The black-tailed deer and antelope have evidently run up on the drifts and jumped the fence, as they have disappeared from the 100-acre inclosure in which they were placed, and cannot be found.

CROSSING WAR AT GENEVA.

Firemen Hold Railroad Men at Bay with Streams of Water.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Differences between the Village Trustees and the New York Central Railroad as to a crossing over the railroad tracks for a street extension culminated in an outbreak to-day.

Last night, by order of the Trustees, a crossing was laid, which was torn up in the morning by a section gang of the railroad.

At noon a train of cars, loaded with stone, drew up at the crossing. There were forty men on the train, and it was contended they should dump the stone.

The fire companies were called out, and streams of water were played on the railroad men, who were held at bay by the firemen all the afternoon. The engineer of the train was arrested for obstructing the street, but was discharged.

The Trustees go out of office at midnight.

NO SHELDON STATUE IN ALBANY.

Citizens Think the Capitol Should Contain Only Historical People.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The proposition to erect a monument in the Capitol grounds to the late Dr. Edward A. Sheldon, who was the Principal of the Oswego State Normal School, is opposed by State officers and residents of Albany, who believe that statesmen, sons of New York, of National repute should be recognized and have a place in the limited space in front of the Capitol.

In carving heads on the great western staircase in the Capitol, the features of half a dozen men who were prominent only in the local affairs of Albany were made. This has caused considerable ill-feeling, even among Albanians, and it is a question of but a short time, when the faces in stone will be "worked over" from those of obscure persons into those of historical nes.

STATUS OF JUDGE PARKER.

He Has Not Resigned as Justice of the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The failure of Alton B. Parker to send his resignation as Justice of the Supreme Court to the Secretary of State has caused considerable speculation about the capital, in view of the mistake Justice Parker made in taking the oath of office as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals before the vote was canvassed by the State Board of Canvassers. Justice Parker's term as Judge of the Court of Appeals begins to-morrow, and should he fail to resign as Supreme Court Justice he would be on the salary list twice. Some are of the opinion that his oath of office as Judge of the Court of Appeals acts as a resignation of the former office. This view is not coincided in by any great number however.

Being an office which the Governor fills without the advice and consent of the Senate, the resignation of a Supreme Court Justice goes to the Secretary of State; otherwise it would be sent to the Governor.

Mrs. Ronayne Discharged.

Mrs. Margaret Ronayne of 311 West Fifty-fourth Street, who was accused of having stolen a twenty-three cent handkerchief on Christmas Eve in the dry goods store of J. G. Walton, 853 Eighth Avenue, was discharged in the West Side Court, yesterday by Magistrate Deuel.

THE LEITER WHEAT DEAL

"Settlement Day" on the Chicago Board of Trade Passes Without Excitement.

PLANS OF THE BULL CLIQUE

Joseph Leiter Expresses Confidence that the Price of Wheat Will Advance—The Syndicate Controls 8,500,000 Bushels.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—This was "settlement day" on the Board of Trade, and in a certain sense marked the close of what is considered the biggest deal in wheat, so far as the handling of the actual article is concerned, ever engineered. Up to last night 8,500,000 bushels of contract grade wheat had been delivered on December contracts to Joseph Leiter, who has been the leader in the deal. This amount includes practically every bushel of high-grade wheat in Chicago.

It was the prevailing opinion to-day among the traders before the opening on 'Change that the session would be devoid of the excitement usually attendant upon the closing hours of deals of such magnitude, as it was believed that the short interests had in the last fifteen days been practically eliminated from the market. No "squeeze" was looked for, therefore, and the big December deal was expected to pass into history in a very quiet mannr.

Nevertheless, some time before the opening both galleries were filled, not a few women being present. The floor was thronged with the brokers and their clerks, the wheat pit, of course, being the centre of attraction, and when the opening bell sounded the crowds usually around the corn, oats, and provisions pits were to a large extent clustered around the wheat ring.

There was no indication of excitement on the curb before the opening on 'Change. There was not a quotation for December wheat, which closed last night at 94¼c. May reflected the strength which suddenly developed on the curb yesterday afternoon, when rumors of the calling out of the English naval reserves were circulated. The first curb quotation for May was 92⅞c, showing an advance of ¾c over yesterday, and it swung quietly between that price and 92¾c until the regular opening.

When the big gong sounded on the board for the final session of 1897, May was quoted at 92⅝@92¾c, and for the first fifteen minutes' trading the price did not vary more than ¼c from those figures. In that time not a single quotation had been made on December.

The first sale of December wheat was at 94¼c, an advance of ½c, as compared with last night's figures, about equal to the advance in other options. The Allen-Grier Company, agents of the Leiter clique, attracted some attention by buying December and selling May at 2c premium for December. Trade was, however, on a comparatively small scale, with price changes merely fractional, and after the opening the would-be spectators of a brilliant finish had about given up hope.

The steadying of the December option by the Allen-Grier Company acting for the bull clique, continued the prominent feature of the market. The clique brokers kept bidding two cents over May for December, but were not required to take very much. Trade as a whole was light, and of a holiday character. The market closed quiet at 95c for December, a gain of ¾c a bushel compared with the close yesterday. May closed at 92¾c, an advance of ¾@¾c.

For the first time since the big December wheat deal commenced, Joseph Leiter talked freely to-day on his plans. "We can do no more than set on our pyramid of wheat and wait until some one comes and buys it," said he. "I am confident that the price of wheat will go up, and that we will sell our wheat at much higher prices than at present quoted for cash wheat in the market. There will be no more sensational activities in the pit so far as we can help it. We have bought wheat only as merchandise, and not as a speculative commodity. There is no special reason why we should feel despondent when we know our wheat is of exceptionally high grade, has been bought cheap, and that the general conditions of supply and demand are in our favor. Personally, I am entirely out of May wheat."

Mr. Leiter also said that when he had disposed of his present pile of wheat he would quit the grain business entirely. Notwithstanding this fact, it is generally believed by traders that the December deal is to be carried over into May. Armour & Grier, who have been the principal agents for the Leiter party in the transaction, have, it is said, bought 6,000,000 bushels of May wheat from one firm alone, and this fact is pointed at as ground for the belief. Mr. Armour is said to have predicted that wheat would go to $1.

The total amount of wheat delivered today on December contracts amounted to about 172,000 bushels, making in all 9,040,000 bushels of contract grade wheat on hand in Chicago.

"The so-called December deal goes out as quietly as a lamb, just as we expected," said George B. French, who is identified with the Leiter interests. "At no time did we have any idea that we would not get all the wheat we bought for December. Those who sold their wheat short in the '70s and '80s preferred to buy the stuff from the farmer, and in the other markets, and bring it here. Any additional loss has been of no moment to them, it being entirely a matter of prestige and credit. Chicago now has millions of wheat in its elevators, and of a grade that will pass in any market of the world, and the credit and reputation of our market are so much enhanced thereby.

"All of the wheat we have taken out of elevators so far is first-class stuff. We have had some trouble, but have succeeded in maintaining our rights. We feel very well satisfied with our position. If we have erred in the premises, there will be, of course, a penalty in the conclusion. As to our policy in disposing of the wheat I do not care to talk, it being strictly our own business.

"We have bought all the December offered, but made no attempt to sustain prices. When a merchant buys a commodity, he generally follows the dictates of common sense and buys as cheaply as possible. We are not interested in prestige or popular applause, and I think that we need no credit at the present time."

Eli Shaw's Murder Trial.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 31.—Prosecutor Wilson Jenkins of Camden County announced to-day that he had decided to try Eli Shaw first on the charge of killing his grandmother, Mrs. Emma Zane. Shaw is under indictment for having murdered his mother, Mrs. Sarah Shaw, and his grandmother early in October. The trial will begin on Monday. It was supposed that Shaw would be put on trial for the two murders at once. The Prosecutor said to-day that if the jury acquitted Shaw of the murder of his grandmother, he would immediately place him on trial for the murder of his mother.

Bottom Out of a Hall in Kansas.

FLORENCE, Kan., Dec. 31.—At a private theatrical performance given in a hall at Cedar Point last night the flooring gave way, precipitating fifty persons a distance of twenty feet. One man had a leg broken, another had some of his ribs crushed, and about thirty others were scratched and bruised.

Chicago Aldermen Indicted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The Grand Jury today returned indictments against Aldermen John Powers and William O'Brien for running gambling houses. The case against Alderman Michael Kenna, more widely known as "Hinky Dink," was continued for consideration by the next Grand Jury.

Girl Fatally Shoots Herself.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Dec. 31.—Mabel Wells, aged six years, while at the home of her uncle, Comley Worrell, in Lamberton, to-day, secured his revolver and pulled the trigger. The bullet entered her head near the ear. No hope is entertained that the child will recover.

Durrant to Die Jan. 7.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Dec. 31.—Theodore Durrant has been taken again to the death cell to await the hour of his execution, which has been fixed for 10:30 o'clock the morning of Jan. 7.

Chicago's Low Death Rate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Chicago, for the year that closes to-day, shows a remarkably low death rate—less than 14 to 1,000 population.

OVERMAN WHEEL COMPANY.

Creditors Arrange for a Reopening of the Factory and a Continuance of Business.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 31.—The creditors of the Overman Wheel Company, which made an assignment early in the week, held a meeting at Chicopee Falls this afternoon, and decided upon a policy which will result in placing the company back upon its feet once more and the resumption of work in the big factory early next week.

Creditors holding claims to the amount of upward of $500,000 of the total indebtedness of $648,000 were present, and were unanimous in their desire to give the company every opportunity to pay off the indebtedness and continue the business.

An agreement was drawn up for the signatures of creditors naming John Carr, President of the First National Bank of Boston; E. E. Poor, President of the National Park Bank of New York, and H. Reimers of New York, the largest mercantile creditor, as a committee to represent the interests of the creditors in conducting the business under the assignment of H. H. Bowman as trustee, which was approved by the creditors present.

By the same agreement the creditors bound themselves to extend the time for the payment of all claims six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months from to-day, the indebtedness to be paid in equal installments at the times named, with interest.

The trustee, Henry H. Bowman, is authorized to conduct the business with the advice and direction of the committee, and all claims on money to be borrowed for the conduct of the business are to be made preferred claims against the company.

This agreement was signed by a large number of creditors, and there is no question that it will receive the indorsement of the rest.

President John Carr of the First National Bank of Boston stated to the meeting that his bank, which is a creditor to the extent of $50,000, was ready to make an additional loan of $25,000 to the company.

It was developed at the meeting that the advance order list previously quoted as $250,000 was in reality $371,000. The shops undoubtedly will commence work Monday morning. A. H. Overman, President of the company, said this evening that he was more than pleased. The company had secured even more than was asked, and he was certain the creditors would be satisfied at the outcome.

CAPT. STEPHENSON REINSTATED

His Dismissal by the Police Commissioners Annulled by the Appellate Division.

In an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has annulled the proceedings of James J. Martin and others, Police Commissioners, removing Capt. John T. Stephenson from the police force, and directed his reinstatement. "In the determination of this case," the Presiding Justice says, "the Commissioners do not seem to have paid the slightest regard to evidence. The relator has been found guilty on charges in respect to which there was not the slightest scintilla of proof, and we are unable to see upon the record as it is presented to us how the Corporation Counsel could have taken any other or different position in respect to this proceeding than he has done."

Capt. John T. Stephenson was Captain at the Leonard Street Station of the Fifth Precinct Police. During the Lexow investigation he was accused of taking money through his wardmen from produce dealers in his precinct for permitting them to incumber the sidewalks with their goods. He was indicted and tried on the specific charge of accepting a basket of peaches from one of these dealers. He was convicted and sentenced. His case was appealed, and the first trial was set aside and a new one ordered. Meanwhile he was suspended from the force, and upon his conviction was dismissed. Recently, on the District Attorney's recommendation, the indictments against him were dismissed. He was dismissed from the force Sept. 6, 1894, so that he will receive over three years' back pay.

Capt. Stephenson appeared before the Police Board last night with his counsel. He was ordered to report to the Chief for assignment. The board also ordered payment of his back salary, amounting to about $10,000. Stephenson thanked the Commissioners and shook hands with them, wishing them a happy New Year. He was assigned to duty in the Central Office squad.

A BARREL OF WINE FATAL.

Leon Vergne Drank Himself to Death with the Dying Gift of His Best Friend.

Leon Vergne, forty-five years of age, a paper worker of Barker Avenue and Juliana Street, William's Bridge, who came from France years ago, died at his home yesterday morning of alcoholism. His oldest friend died two weeks ago, leaving a barrel of wine in the cellar. Vergne since that time ate not a thing, but drank the wine day after day. He finished the wine Thursday night, went to bed, and died.

Vergne lived with his son, Antoine, thirteen years of age. They had been in the house a long time. The old friend, Francois Vielleville, took the father to live with him many years ago. Vielleville, it was said, came of a noble family. He died two weeks ago at the age of eighty.

Just before his death he told old Vergne of the single barrel of California wine he had in the cellar, and which he had had only one bottle of, just enough to enable him to pronounce it the finest.

After his friend was buried, old Vergne began on the barrel of wine. He liked it so well that he would not even eat. In a week he had halved the barrel. The son could do nothing with him. The father told him to go out and play, and he would then go for more wine.

The son and father slept together. When the son arose yesterday morning he saw that his father was dead. The Coroner was notified, and said that the man had died of alcoholism.

SUICIDE IN WILMINGTON.

A Frenchman Kills Himself Rather than Suffer Arrest.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 31.—Joseph Bonnet, proprietor of a dyeing establishment in this city, committed suicide to-day to escape arrest on a serious charge. Bonnet was a Frenchman, about thirty-five years of age, and had a wife and family living in France. He had been in business in this city for about a year.

Among Bonnet's employes was Mrs. Cora Taylor, whose husband is employed a few doors from the Bonnet dyeing establishment. To-day Bonnet made an attempt to restrain Mrs. Taylor from leaving the dye shop, and, as she drew away from him, attempted to grasp her by the arm. Mrs. Taylor screamed and ran toward the door, intending to call her husband. Bonnet, realizing the humiliation and possible danger of his situation, drew a revolver from his pocket, and, placing it at his right temple, pulled the trigger. The bullet passed through his head, killing him instantly.

Bonnet is said to have been a man of means. It is said he left France on account of family troubles.

THE SINGERLY FAILURES.

General Approval of the Proposed Plan for Liquidation.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Messrs. Earle and Cook, the assignees of the suspended Chestnut Street Trust and Saving Fund Company, who devised the plan for the voluntary liquidation of the affairs of the trust company and of the Chestnut Street National Bank, which plan provides for the acceptance by depositors of stock of The Philadelphia Record Publishing Company to the amount of their claims, to-day announced to the creditors of the two institutions that the time for receiving assents to the proposed plan will close Saturday, Jan. 8. Many assents were received to-day, and the managers of the plan say that judging from the way assents have been coming in, it will be possible to make the plan operative on the date named, if it shall be adopted.

National Bank Examiner Hardt to-day concurred in the statement of the managers of the plan that if it is to be adopted it can be done in the time given. Mr. Hardt said there were only two ways to settle the affairs of the bank, one being by a receivership, which would involve a long and expensive procedure, requiring about ten years' time, and resulting in irretrievable loss to the creditors, and the other by the proposed plan for liquidation, by which, it is claimed, a settlement can be made within one year at no loss to depositors.

NEW YORK LIFE RESERVE

Will Be Operated Hereafter on a Three Instead of a Four Per Cent. Basis.

$16,000,000 ADDED TO THE FUND

Rufus W. Weeks Explains the Wisdom of This Step, Taken in Provision of Lower Interest Rates.

One of the significant signs of the times is the recent action of many New York financial institutions on the subject of interest rates to accrue during the coming year and in succeeding years. The public has already been apprised of the action of the savings banks of this city in determining upon a lower rate of interest to depositors than that heretofore paid, and following upon their action one of the leading American life insurance companies, on closing its books at noon yesterday, announced its determination to operate hereafter on a 3 per cent. reserve, instead of the 4 per cent. basis heretofore established. This is to be done without increasing the premium rates paid or to be paid by the company's policy holders.

Rufus W. Weeks, the Actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, which is the company in question, made an explanation yesterday of the causes leading up to this change and its probable effect upon the life insurance community.

"A life insurance company," said he, "makes long-time contracts. If a policy is issued on your life to-day, it covers a liability on the part of the company which may not mature within the next quarter of a century. In making that contract with you, the company has to assume and determine in advance the interest-earning capacity of money, not only now and next year, but twenty-five years hence. Thus it is inevitable that a wisely managed financial institution of this kind should always take a most conservative view on the question of interest rates.

"The public does not need to be told that the 6, 7, and 8 per cent. interest rates earned twenty years ago are no longer possible, and that the $200,000,000, which forms this company's assets, cannot in reason be invested prudently on such a basis. We believe that the decrease in the interest-earning capacity of money which the savings banks people spoke about the other day, will continue to assert itself, and it would not surprise business men generally to find that a repetition of the enormous accumulations of capital which the last century has witnessed, coupled with the improving security of high-class investments, will result in a further considerable fall in the rate of interest obtainable on high-grade securities.

Large Reserve Fund Necessary.

"It therefore becomes the duty of a life insurance company to hold as a liability reserve funds which, accumulated at the very lowest rate of interest to which there is any fear the market rate will fall, shall not only enable that company to discharge its pledged obligations as they mature, but to provide the dividends to which its policy holders have in the past been accustomed.

"Accordingly, President John A. McCall of this company has to-day voluntarily transferred to our reserve fund $16,000,000, which we proclaim is a decided step in advance, and a forcible illustration of that prudent management which the policy holders of this company, being its only stockholders, have a right to expect. There is to say no advance of equal importance in its line has been made since the early seventies, when Elizur Wright, then Insurance Commissioner of the Massachusetts State Department, foreseeing the trend of interest rates, which has since become a matter of observation, succeeded in establishing the 4 per cent. standard in the State of Massachusetts.

"As the policy holders are, as a class, unfamiliar with the technical administration of their affairs, it may be well to say a word as to the effect which the proposed change will have. When a company makes a change of this kind, two alternative courses lie before it:

"As a provision for the possibility that the rate of interest on investments will fall in the future, it may increase its rates of premiums. This would amount to an announcement that the cost of production of the goods called life insurance had increased through a change in the financial condition of the country, and that the company was going to charge a higher price in the future for the articles which it sold. The other course would be to so reduce expenses under good administration and enlarged operations as to avoid the necessity of increasing the rates.

"This latter is what the New York Life proposes to do, as the company's decreasing expense ratio during the last few years clearly indicates. The success which it has already achieved in this direction, enables it to foresee a further success along the same lines, in the future, and the $16,000,000 transferred to the reserve fund, which represents the saving above referred to, will not, therefore, necessitate an increase in our premiums. We do not increase the cost of our goods, and in order that our income may not fall off, as the interest rate goes down, we put up more money. This is the situation in a nutshell.

What Constitutes a Reserve.

"Now, a word as to what constitutes a reserve. If you want to set aside each year, for twenty years, out of your income a sum of money which in twenty years will, at a given rate of compound interest, equal $1,000, you would have to set aside $32.25 each year for twenty years at 4 per cent. to equal $1,000, or $34.15 each year for twenty years at 3½ per cent. to equal $1,000, or $36.15 each year for twenty years at 3 per cent. to equal $1,000.

"You will see from this that if your income were $100 per year, you would have more money to spend for incidentals, if you set $32.25 a year aside on the supposition of earning 4 per cent. interest in order to accumulate $1,000 in twenty years, than if you set aside enough money on the supposition of earning 3 per cent. interest, to accumulate $1,000 in twenty years, because, of course, it takes a larger deposit of money at 3 per cent. compound interest to accumulate a given sum than at 4 per cent. compound interest.

"You will see from this that a life insurance company must each year set aside out of the annual premiums it receives on each policy more money on the assumption that it will earn only 3 per cent. compound interest in order to reach a given sum at a given time, than would have to be set aside on the assumption that it will earn 4 per cent. compound interest, to reach the same sum at the same time. The sums of money set aside in this way are called 'reserve,' and the company that holds a reserve on the assumption of only earning 3 per cent. interest on the money must, of course, hold a larger amount of money as reserve than a company that assumes 4 per cent. interest earning. Of course, however, it does not follow that the company that sets aside a sufficient sum of money out of each premium to meet 3 per cent. reserve will not earn any more than 3 per cent.

"To illustrate: For five years we have been setting aside out of each of our ordinary life premiums on accumulation policies enough money so that if we did not, during the lifetime of this policy, earn more than 3 per cent., compound interest, yet at the maturity of the policy, whether by death or otherwise, we would have in hand the exact sum with which to liquidate the contract. Yet, as a matter of fact, we have been earning on all this money, on the average, about 5 per cent. The difference, of course, goes into the fund out of which dividends and surplus are paid.

"We foresee three results, as a result of our action in this matter. One is an increase in our business. We think intending insurers will take kindly to this higher standard of safety and better provision for dividends in later days. Another effect is that policy holders in all companies will endeavor to secure to themselves an equal degree of safety, and thus the 3 per cent. reserve idea will ultimately become general.

A Further Salutary Effect.

"A further salutary effect which we anticipate from the movement we are now entering upon is a diminution of the danger of vindictive legislation directed against accumulations which, although they are for the exclusive benefit of widows and orphans—the weakest and most helpless members of the community—might seem to some misguided minds to be fit targets for confiscation by taxation.

"As long as such funds are held and described as 'surplus' the legislator with an instinct for attacking wealth seems to himself to have a plausible excuse for directing his attacks against accumulations of millions, which he vaguely imagines are, or are going to be, in the pockets of the rich. The case is far otherwise when, in the statement of accounts by life insurance companies, it becomes obvious that the whole of this accumulation is needed in order to provide with absolute certainty in the future for all obligations of the company, and further to provide for a continuance of those dividends which good management has in the past secured for policy holders, and which they have a right to expect in the future."

CAPT. TRASK'S RETIREMENT.

Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor May Stay in Office Until March.

No progress was made yesterday toward a settlement of the Sailors' Snug Harbor difficulty. Gov. Trask did not resign, and reiterated his declaration of the day before that he considered the action of the Trustees as exonerating him from the charges made, and that he had no intention to resign. No meeting of the Board of Trustees was held yesterday, and consequently matters remain as they were.

It is not known how Mayor Van Wyck stands on the question, but three of the Trustees, Alexander E. Orr, the President; Recorder Goff, and the Rev. Mr. Howard Duffield, have decided that Capt. Trask must get out. The Rev. Dr. Dix and Capts. Jayne and Norton believe that a change would be for the best interests of the institution, but they have been personal friends of the Governor for many years, and it is thought would not be willing to vote for his dismissal.

Unless Mayor Van Wyck should vote with the opposing faction, nothing will be done until the subject of electing a Governor comes up in its regular course at the annual meeting in March, and Capt. Trask will be permitted to serve out his term. His name will not be presented for re-election.

GEN. KEARNY WINS HIS CASE.

Appointed Guardian of His Son by Jersey City Orphans' Court.

Judge Hudspeth, in the Orphans' Court, at Jersey City, yesterday filed a decision appointing Gen. J. Watts Kearny guardian of his son, J. Watts Kearny, Jr., at present confined in the Hudson County Jail as a habitual drunkard on complaint of his father.

Judge Hudspeth decided that on the question of jurisdiction there was a preponderance of evidence that Gen. Kearny and his son were both residents of New Jersey. He said the evidence also showed that Gen. Kearny had always provided properly for his son, and that his object in prohibiting him from using alcoholic stimulants was commendable.

"As to the contention that Gen. Kearny has not shown proper affection for his son," continued the Judge, "the Court has nothing to say. The contention may be correct. But there can be no question that Gen. Kearny is a proper guardian for his son. His ability and qualifications in that respect are undeniable. Besides, he is the young man's natural guardian. The Court cannot appoint the Marquise de Kermel, because she is clearly not a resident of the State."

He then appointed Gen. Kearny to be the young man's guardian, with instructions that he should consult Chancellor McGill as to the disposition to be made of his ward for the future. None of the family was present when the decision was read.

FIGHT ENDED FATALLY.

Frank Fessler, Charged with Homicide, Held for the Grand Jury.

Frank Fessler, aged twenty years, of 75 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Justice Kramer in the Lee Avenue Police Court, on the charge of homicide. He is accused of being responsible for the death, two weeks ago, of Thomas Lynch, a married man, who lived with his family at 148 Bayard Street.

Lynch and a brother of Fessler, Jacob, were employed in Tuttle & Bailey's pattern shop, at North Eleventh Street and Wythe Avenue. On the afternoon of Dec. 14 they quarreled. Lynch it is said, struck Fessler, and the men decided to fight when work was over. Jacob Fessler fetched his brother, Frank, to witness the fight.

The Fesslers testified in court yesterday that when Lynch saw Frank he said to him:

"Are you looking for fight, too?"

Then Lynch, it is said, struck Frank Fessler, and the two clinched. Both fell several times, and at the fourth round Lynch struck his head against the curb. He went home, complaining that his head pained him, and a doctor was summoned, but the man died.

After Frank Fessler was held in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, his brother was discharged.

She Had Naturalization Papers.

It is not often that a woman arriving from abroad presents naturalization papers to show her right to land without the conditions attaching to immigration. In fact, none of the immigration officials recall such a case, but Miss Mary Anna Trainor, who arrived on the steamship Anchoria Thursday was an exception. She was born in Ireland, but lives at 338 Main Street, Paterson, N. J. She has been on a visit to the old country, and to save herself annoyance on returning she provided herself with citizenship papers before she left. Though a passenger in the steerage, she had the privilege as an American to land with cabin passengers on the pier, but she had friends along who did not enjoy the possession of American citizenship papers, and so she went to the Barge Office, where her papers saved her all examination.

Big Allowance for Commissioners.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an extra allowance of $10,000 to Charles H. Truax, $20,000 to William G. Davies, and $30,000 each to Joel B. Erhardt and William G. Choate, the Commissioners appointed in 1895 on the Elm Street opening. Under the law, the Commissioners were to receive $10 a day for their services. When Judge Truax was elected to the Supreme Court bench he resigned from the commission, and William G. Davies was appointed in his place; but the Judge joined with the others when the commission, which completed its labors a few months ago, applied to the Supreme Court for an extra allowance, on the ground that the exacting and onerous character of the work entitled them to it.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Manager Fitchfield of the Lancashire Assurance Company of England announced yesterday that the Lancashire had reinsured one-half the total business of the Globe Insurance Company of New York. The announcement creates surprise, because the Globe has recently reinsured one-half of the Schuylkill. The future of the other half of the Globe business is not known yet.

Frank & Dubois are reported to have made propositions for the control of the stock of two fire companies.

A large foreign marine company, which has been deprived of its right to do inland fire business because of Superintendent Payn's decision, is considering the advisability of organizing an American fire company.

The Debt of Brooklyn.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn yesterday gave out the following official statement of the debt of Brooklyn:

County of Kings	$14,851,892.83
City of Brooklyn	66,672,478.10
Town of New Lots	519,820.00
Town of Flatbush	929,000.00
Town of Gravesend	1,401,296.00
Town of Flatlands	62,160.60
Town of New Utrecht	734,939.00
Gross debt Borough of Brooklyn	$85,174,595.53
Sinking fund City of Brooklyn	6,734,055.69

A Loving Cup for P.

THE YEAR IN WALL STREET

A Big Increase in the Securities Dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

AN IMMENSE BOND BUSINESS

Favorable Showing in Exports and Imports—Growth of Trade Reflected in the Clearing House Figures and Comparisons.

An increase of over $20,000,000 in listed stocks and of over $1,000,000 in unlisted stocks dealt in during the last year, or a 50 per cent. increase as compared with the business of 1896, tells the history of the New York Stock Exchange for 1897. Transactions in Government and unlisted bonds show a decrease of over $17,000,000 for the former and nearly $6,000,000 for the latter, but State and railroad bonds, listed, again present the remarkable increase of over $170,000,000 for the year.

The following official table of business on the Stock Exchange, collected by months, shows how business ranged in volume during 1897:

	Listed Stocks. (Shares.)	Unlisted Stocks. (Shares.)	Total.
January	$2,620,829	$691,666	$3,312,445
February	1,807,042	932,515	2,820,557
March	4,095,793	951,260	5,047,053
April	2,853,207	751,542	3,604,749
May	2,841,167	512,526	3,353,693
June	5,159,658	1,224,754	6,384,412
July	5,448,966	1,499,852	6,948,818
August	10,152,909	1,200,913	11,353,822
September	11,432,547	1,665,502	13,098,049
October	6,937,863	1,191,014	8,128,877
November	4,234,764	1,002,006	5,836,770
December	*5,794,988	1,777,500	7,572,488
Total	362,469,743	$14,000,999	$77,470,733

*December figures estimated.

	Government Bonds.	State and Railroad Bonds.	Unlisted Bonds.
January	$1,281,000	$36,856,500	$1,607,500
February	2,288,500	38,052,500	295,000
March	1,196,900	34,147,000	173,000
April	679,430	22,227,300	27,000
May	1,025,850	22,272,050	3,500
June	926,300	44,898,100	547,000
July	524,200	52,581,500	501,000
August	483,650	74,631,050	191,000
September	998,900	67,297,800	117,000
October	506,700	39,278,200	13,000
November	332,450	33,813,550	.....
December	490,150	62,797,150	8,700
Total	$10,253,630	$530,852,700	$3,483,200
Total bonds for 1897			$544,569,930

In 1896 the total figures were:

Stocks listed	$41,533,134
Stocks unlisted	12,957,509
Government bonds	27,121,550
State and railroad bonds	358,850,850
Unlisted bonds	9,127,700

Following are comparative tables of interest:

	Stocks, (Shares.)	Bonds, State, Gov., and R'way, (Par Value.)
1880	71,419,894	$412,618
1881	72,725,864	391,446,600
1882	86,726,410	502,507,000
1883	77,984,965	301,393,777
1884	49,275,536	352,741,970
1885	66,440,576	319,142,100
1886	99,683,023	394,329,000
1897	77,470,733	544,569,930

Clearing House Comparisons.

As indicating the business transacted by all classes of merchants and individuals, the figures of the Clearing House, as compared with those of last year, are significant. Following is a table showing the exchanges and balances by months for 1896 and 1897:

1896.	Exchanges.	Balances.
January	$2,362,413,708.41	$158,397,529.71
February	2,372,981,629.60	151,175,256.60
March	2,316,256,654.49	135,147,794.31
April	2,393,455,325.27	151,943,341.94
May	2,340,691,702.44	155,732,972.02
June	2,114,383,758.80	163,924,959.17
July	2,148,389,689.70	158,050,978.72
August	1,971,162,104.79	126,683,151.57
September	2,063,034,192.91	120,784,844.96
October	2,613,816,577.22	152,757,910.81
November	2,086,840,043.53	148,731,237.73
December	2,655,939,089.11	168,744,499.43
Totals	$28,870,775,056.20	$1,792,686,480.97

1897.	Exchanges.	Balances.
January	$2,589,347,332.25	$175,131,257.97
February	2,045,131,178.54	129,638,693.42
March	2,387,110,544.52	140,824,068.28
April	2,249,766,758.79	152,544,951.51
May	2,511,515,733.05	153,482,631.63
June	2,571,540,708.29	163,143,723.51
July	2,833,918,896.37	185,060,638.18
August	2,936,886,959.93	169,862,798.15
September	3,452,229,004.54	188,970,627.05
October	3,330,060,361.39	187,234,504.56
November	3,121,440,429.61	180,732,230.88
December	3,588,361,952.47	207,731,334.28
Totals	$33,427,027,471.39	$2,014,366,391.42

Exports and Imports.

The favorable condition of the foreign trade of this port is shown by a comparative table of the exports and imports both of merchandise and specie during the last year. Both exports and imports of merchandise have increased perceptibly, while the exports and imports of specie show a decrease of over $27,000,000 in the former and over $62,000,000 in the latter.

The tables follow:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	1896.	1897.
January	$33,033,407	$32,652,444
February	26,085,558	29,046,453
March	29,124,224	33,442,972
April	30,078,157	30,683,277
May	28,885,537	34,403,204
June	29,780,682	33,340,903
July	29,628,702	30,680,224
August	27,374,370	30,931,778
September	29,752,700	36,886,514
October	34,819,619	33,709,781
November	32,183,082	31,638,199
December	35,234,775	*34,950,200
Total	$365,570,813	$392,424,731

*December, 1897, estimated.

DOMESTIC IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	1896.	1897.
January	$44,838,888	$34,415,116
February	40,981,021	38,974,044
March	42,285,571	46,878,369
April	37,918,059	59,939,248
May	35,833,091	48,951,475
June	36,552,899	49,383,071
July	32,253,910	33,460,976
August	32,294,914	26,541,439
September	32,649,396	28,434,443
October	33,340,446	31,024,412
November	32,458,174	34,112,886
December	38,265,417	*34,927,672
Total	$440,471,795	$467,043,142

*December, 1897, estimated.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

	1896.	1897.
January	$14,710,278	$3,668,078
February	5,244,403	3,855,755
March	4,337,477	4,299,019
April	7,680,767	10,981,270
May	23,020,619	12,936,633
June	9,117,398	11,401,102
July	15,094,283	8,208,932
August	4,594,602	4,805,425
September	4,812,116	3,295,895
October	4,489,134	3,606,717
November	4,441,453	3,763,277
December	4,568,013	*3,304,111
Total	$101,311,184	$74,090,209

*December, 1897, estimated.

DOMESTIC IMPORTS OF SPECIE.

	1896.	1897.
January	$7,993,909	$1,218,263
February	10,467,782	1,686,633
March	1,015,302	1,451,806
April	1,491,229	1,227,828
May	1,021,273	1,981,235
June	1,314,947	1,857,880
July	1,551,418	1,294,818
August	4,531,186	3,080,926
September	31,535,028	2,034,260
October	24,008,529	10,141,288
November	4,876,906	1,379,102
December	1,018,459	*1,283,944
Total	$90,733,968	$28,046,943

*December, 1897, estimated.

Produce Exchange.

While the volume of business transacted on the New York Produce Exchange during 1897, as far as quantity and weight of the articles handled are concerned, shows a falling off as compared with last year, the uniformly higher prices realized for the commodities swell the figures in dollars and cents to a considerable degree above those of 1896.

Following is a table showing the business for 1896 and 1897:

	1897.	1896.
Wheat flour, barrels	4,346,000	4,513,000
Rye flour, barrels	124,500	130,300
Wheat, bushels	1,286,290,000	1,129,660,000
Corn, bushels	107,385,000	80,501,000
Oats, bushels	50,578,000	37,458,000
Rye, bushels	3,988,000	1,241,800
Barley, bushels	6,358,000	6,120,000
Lard, tierces	68,098	65,530
Pork, barrels	65,250	65,530
Tallow, pounds	19,628,250	21,623,000

Exports from all United States ports for eleven months, Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1897: Flour, 11,708,180 barrels; wheat, 96,236,047 bushels, and corn, 170,253,041 bushels, against, for the same period in 1896, flour, 14,253,823 barrels; wheat, 74,506,798 bushels, and corn, 116,613,971 bushels.

New York prices for wheat, December, 1897, future—Low, 70½c., in June; high, 104¼c., in August.

May, 1898, future—Low, 89 13-16c., in October, 1897; high, 102⅞c., in September, 1897.

Corn, December, 1897, future—Low, 30½c., in October; high, 40½c., in August.

May, 1898, future—Low, 33⅝c., in December; high, 42½c., in August.

Cash wheat—No. 2 red, elevator, 77⅞c. nom., July 10; $1.07¾ nom., Aug. 23.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator, 27c., March 4; 38c., Aug. 23.

The Cotton Exchange.

The Cotton Exchange furnishes the following statistics relative to its business for 1897:

	1896. Bales.	1897. Bales.
Sales of futures	48,408,500	29,489,300
Sales of spot cotton	405,285	445,368
Exported to Great Britain	3,191,920	2,846,717
Exported to France	597,266	772,096
Exported to other countries	2,029,381	2,518,331

High and low spots were for 1896: 8⅞ high, Sept. 10; 7 1-16 low, July 15 and Dec. 28. For 1897: 8¼ high, Aug. 30; 5 3-16 low, Nov. 15.

The estimated cotton crop of 1897 is 10,421,000 bales, while the actual crop of last year was 8,714,000 bales.

Consolidated Stock Exchange.

The transactions on the Consolidated Stock Exchange for the last year as compared with 1896 show a perceptible increase only in the amount of railroad stocks handled, the respective figures being 55,504,340 for 1896 and 66,462,560 for 1897. The table follows:

1897.	Bonds.	Mining.
January	$518,000	$80,430
February	442,000	52,610
March	747,000	79,940
April	395,000	38,730
May	447,000	53,650
June	793,000	91,730
July	1,051,000	110,720
August	1,226,000	109,960
September	1,940,000	122,650
October	1,582,000	97,950
November	1,360,000	67,860
December	1,658,000	90,850
Total	$12,165,000	$997,080

	Railroad Stocks. Shares.	Wheat. Bushels.
January	4,236,746	$133,540,000
February	3,971,500	144,062,000
March	6,232,140	136,606,000
April	4,881,080	122,740,000
May	4,301,380	107,418,000
June	6,074,760	90,460,000
July	6,036,140	94,598,000
August	6,832,280	134,210,000
September	7,295,890	114,458,000
October	6,196,300	118,048,000
November	4,870,220	78,102,000
December	5,564,160	73,900,000
Total	$66,462,560	1,348,742,000

Totals for 1896 were:

Bonds	$1,224,300
Mining	1,137,740
Railroad stocks	55,504,340
Wheat—bushels	1,148,652,000

The Coffee Exchange figures show an increase both in actual sales and margin transactions as presented by the following table:

	1897. Bags.	1896. Bags.
Total sales upon the Exchange	4,027,500	4,008,500
Transferable notices issued	185,750	70,250
Margins deposited	$6,500,000	$4,818,025

Highest price for future contracts in January when January delivery sold at 10.30.

Lowest in November, when November delivery sold at 4.60.

Spot coffee, highest quotation in January, 10¼; lowest, November, 6⅛.

A feature of the United States Assistant Treasurer's report is the big increase in the receipts for customs during last year as compared with those of the year previous. The amount of gold withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury was only a little over one-third of the amount taken out in 1896. The report follows:

	1897.	1896.
Receipts	$1,103,119,065.82	$1,374,985,433.27
Payments	$1,096,006,010.75	$1,393,464,032.48
Total	$2,199,125,076.57	$2,768,449,465.72
Receipts for customs	122,896,324.50	99,407,892.56
Currency from Washington	113,827,040.00	67,324,500.00
Currency to Washington	139,587,575.00	174,552,482.00
Interest Payments	28,232,615.07	28,467,635.00
Pensions	74,335,763.61	73,753,794.55
Gold withdrawn	41,892,441.00	114,383,468.00

OUTLOOK FOR COTTON GOODS.

The New Year, The Economist Says, Opens with Increasing Demand and Bright Prospects.

The Dry Goods Economist publishes today a review of the cotton fabric market, together with an outlook for the opening year. It says that, owing to the holiday season, this week has been a short one, but it has developed good signs for future trade, and the outlook is declared to be brighter that it has been for weeks.

"In retail circles," it says, "there has been a marked improvement in the demand for all lines of seasonable fabrics, and it cannot be long before this is felt among jobbers and commission agents." The indications seem to be that "buyers are prepared to invest in these goods when they are convinced that prices will go no lower," and The Economist thinks that the bottom has been reached, and that no further concessions will be made by manufacturers. It advises buyers to avail themselves of this condition.

As to the interesting situation created at Fall River by the sharp competition of the Southern mills, it says: "Notwithstanding the many attempts to improve the situation at Fall River, no definite action on the part of the mill owners has yet been taken."

Of print cloths the production during the week ending Nov. 20 was 230,000 pieces at Fall River and 26,000 pieces at Providence. The sales were 152,000 pieces at Fall River, of which extras none, and 4,000 pieces at Providence, a total of 156,000 pieces, against 129,000 pieces the previous week.

No change is perceptible, it is said, in the market for staple or fancy prints, although the demand has been fair.

New Spring fabrics have been devised. They consist of the following:

Scotch organdie, a low-priced grade of lawn printed in assorted designs and colors, mostly blue, pink, green, and purple. The jobbing price is from 3c to 3¼c.

Opera fabric is a challie in fancy medium-sized designs to job at from 3c to 3¼c.

Spanish organdie comes in polka dots and small effects in brown, blue, green, and pink, and jobs for 2⅝c to 2¾c.

Summer cloth is a challie printed in blue, green, black, and red small designs on cream grounds. It jobs at from 2⅝c to 2¾c.

There has been a somewhat better demand for brown cottons, and indications are for an improved trade.

Export shows an increase. According to this review, the exports of domestic cottons from this port during the week ending Nov. 22 were 8,342 packages, valued at $308,463, and from Boston and elsewhere 690 packages, making a total of 9,032 packages and a total since Jan. 1, 1897, of 313,139 packages, valued at $11,875,625, as against 252,991 packages, valued at $11,327,530, for the same period in 1896.

The principal shipments for the week from this port went to China, British East Indies, Aden, Brazil, Haiti, and Venezuela.

MURDERED HIS FATHER.

Arrest of a Tennessee Youth, Who Confesses the Crime.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 31.—James Wellington was arrested and lodged in jail at Dayton, Tenn., last night, charged with murder, he having confessed that he was the murderer of his father, Lewis Wellington.

He says that on the night of the murder his father threatened to whip him the next morning. After waiting until his father had gone to sleep, he brained him with an axe. Then, placing a chain around the body, he hitched a horse to it and dragged it into a secluded place in the woods and killed the horse.

WOMAN SUICIDE HAD BOMBS.

Mrs. Marsh of Chicago Took Poison in a Hotel at Peoria, Ill.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 31.—Mrs. Marsh of Chicago, aged about forty-five years, committed suicide at the Union Depot Hotel this morning by taking a dose of prussic acid. The deed was not discovered until this afternoon. The following letter was on a table:

"To Whom it May Concern: Please bury me in the old Peoria Cemetery. You will find $50 tied around my neck for that purpose. All I ask is to be sure that I am dead before I am buried. There is none to claim me or to suffer on my account. I am utterly alone in the world. Bury me just as I am."

This was written in a good hand, and the money was found as described. In the woman's satchel, besides a few trinkets and a small sum of money, were two good-sized bombs. They were shaped like cartridges, though considerably larger. They have not been examined, and are in the possession of the Coroner.

CONGRESS LIBRARY DOORS

Last of the Massive Bronze Trio for the Front Portal at Washington Successfully Cast.

DESIGNED BY HERBERT ADAMS

Equal in Beauty and Workmanship to Those of Warner and MacMonnies—Iron Gates for Columbia University, Boston, and Hartford.

The late Olin H. Warner was commissioned to model the two side doors of bronze for the triple portal that forms the main entrance to the Library of Congress, at Washington. MacMonnies modeled the central door, which represents the general idea of Printing; he designed this work and had the bronze cast in Paris. Then Warner died, and the second door he was to have made fell to the share of the sculptor Herbert Adams, who has finished his task in a loyal spirit to his dead comrade, having taken such points in Warner's sketches as remained in his studio. This double door and tympanum in the bronze framework was shown yesterday at the foundry of John Williams, 556 West Twenty-seventh Street.

It may be remembered that Warner placed in the tympanum of the first door a seated figure of Tradition, with a child at her knee, to whom she is telling stories of old time; to the right and left are figures representing the nations of primitive ages. The tall panels on the leaves of the doors below have large female standing figures, which represent Memory and Imagination.

The last door represents the general idea, Writing. Mr. Adams has in his tympanum a seated female figure, to signify Learning; across her lap runs a scroll, and at her knees are two winged genii studying the same scroll. The air of inspiration lifts the veil or wimple from her head, and she supports it slightly with raised left hand. To her right is a standing figure, male, representing a Hebrew prophet, and a seated man, representing Egypt. To her left the seated figure is a Greek, with a lyre, and the standing one is a Christian, with the cross.

The Tympanum.

The tympanum is entirely Mr. Adams's composition, because Warner left no sketch for it. He has tried to compose it like the other in its general grouping, but vary it in meaning and keep the figures true to the nutting decoration of a great library, which contains the lore of all the great races of the past.

The small transverse panels on the two leaves of the door above the long panels are pierced, as in the other doors; their decoration consists of wreaths with wings. In the long panels he has followed the rough sketch left by Warner. The left hand shows a standing female figure of Truth raising in her right the handled mirror and in the left a serpent. It was a special desire of Warner that these should be the symbols of Truth; perhaps he wished to signify by the two symbols the actual world, as the snake, reflected in learning and literature returns of the votes cast for Assemblyman and Alderman. The Court, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissenting, awards P. M. Stewart and Howard P. Okie the Citizens' candidates for these offices, their contention that the election inspectors should make returns which shall agree with their tally sheets.

Notable Works in Iron.

Some notable works in iron are also to be seen at the Williams foundry. One is the enormous western gateway for the grounds of Columbia University, designed by Messrs. Llenau and Nash of New York to commemorate Herbert Mapes, drowned at Fire Island while trying to save life. He was a student at Columbia at the time. It will occupy the double driveway and its side entrances; it is 40 feet wide and 23 high, and will be the finishing touch to the iron fence already in place.

Another handsome gate, designed by Charles Brigham of Boston, is meant for the rear entrance to the Massachusetts State House. The shield of the Commonwealth in bronze crowns this fine work.

A third gate is an open-work door of iron for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, designed by Cady, Berg & See of New York. It is for the main entrance to the new building of the company at Hartford. A peculiarity of this door is the artistic foliation on the open-work panels, partly of forged iron, partly of wrought leafage made of brass. Usually this effect is obtained by gilding the iron foliation. The handles of the door are of aluminium.

GOV. LOWNDES OUT OF THE RACE.

He Is Not a Candidate for Senator to Succeed Gorman.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Gov. Lowndes has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest.

The Governor was in Baltimore last night, and had a conference with a number of his friends, including Senator Wellington, Judge David W. Sloan of Cumberland, and Sub-Treasurer James M. Sloan. In speaking of the Senatorial situation, and his position in regard to it, he said:

"You may say for me that my name will not be presented to the caucus of my party as a candidate for the United States Senatorship to succeed Senator Gorman. I have decided to withdraw from the Senatorial contest."

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT.

More Deaths, Births, and Marriages in This City in 1896 than in 1897.

The report of vital statistics of the old City of New York for the year ended yesterday, with a comparison with that of the year 1896, contains the following figures:

Total number of deaths—1897, 38,857; 1896, 41,652. Death rate—1897, 19.52; 1896, 21.54.

Total number of births—1897, 54,098; 1896, 55,623.

Total number of marriages—1897, 20,365; 1896, 20,573.

The number of deaths from the principal causes were:

Phthisis—1897, 4,825; 1896, 4,995. Pneumonia—1897, 4,618; 1896, 5,402. Diphtheria—1897, 1,370; 1896, 1,560. Diarrhoeal diseases—1897, 2,516; 1896, 2,873. Bronchitis—1897, 1,088; 1896, 1,299. Bright's disease and nephritis—1897, 2,505; 1896, 2,682. Heart diseases—1897, 2,332; 1896, 2,397. The deaths of children under one year old were in 1897, 10,016, and in 1896, 10,683; under five years old, in 1897, 15,389, and in 1896, 16,856; sixty-five years old and over in 1897, 4,438, and in 1896, 4,484. The deaths in institutions were in 1897, 10,568, and in 1896, 10,826. The deaths in tenements were in 1897, 23,460, and in 1896, 25,348.

The deaths from violence were: Sunstroke—1897, 39; 1896, 765. Accident—1897, 1,787; 1896, 2,639. Homicide—1897, 66; 1896, 70. Suicide—1897, 438; 1896, 380.

The estimated population given in the report is for July 1, 1897, 1,990,562, and for July 1, 1896, 1,934,077.

MESABA ORE FOR ENGLAND.

A Cleveland Firm Sells 4,000,000 Tons of American Iron to Sir Lothian Bell.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31.—The largest order for Mesaba iron ore ever placed by any firm has just been received by Warner, Stuart & Co. of Cleveland from Sir Lothian Bell, the English iron king. It is the first instance of American ore entering Europe, and if this order is worked successfully it is predicted that the American product will soon completely shut out Spanish and African ore.

The order calls for 4,000,000 tons of ore, to be delivered free on board docks at Cardiff, Wales, at $5.15 per ton.

Sir Lothian Bell is constructing immense furnaces at Cardiff, where the ore will be smelted under the Uehling process. After having introduced the latter apparatus in the furnaces, J. W. Miller of this city, who is in Europe, closed the immense ore deal.

Upon receipt of the order, Warner, Stuart & Co. negotiated for the transportation of the ore, and found that they could get it from the lake head to New York at a satisfactory rate. On account of the large wheat shipments, however, no vessels could be secured immediately for transportation and chartering of vessels, and the first shipment will be made about the first of March. One of the conditions of the order was that the ore should be shipped to the English firm as soon as possible.

The deal represents over $20,000,000 of English money, which will now come into the United States, but which would otherwise have gone to Spain and Africa.

In Favor of Stewart and Okie.

The Appellate Division yesterday reversed the decision of Justice Andrews denying a motion for a recount of the votes of certain election districts in the Nineteenth Assembly District, and refusing a writ of mandamus requiring the inspectors of elections of these districts to reconvene and make correct returns of the votes cast for Assemblyman and Alderman. The Court, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissenting, awards P. M. Stewart and Howard P. Okie the Citizens' candidates for these offices, their contention that the election inspectors should make returns which shall agree with their tally sheets.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

H. ROSENSTEIN.—Schedules of Hugo Rosenstein, dealer in pictures and frames at 407 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities $9,385, nominal assets $6,469, actual assets, $2,907.

G. B. PARSONS.—Judgment for $19,889 was entered yesterday against George B. Parsons, as surviving partner of the firm of Read, Parsons & Co., stock brokers of 42 New Street, in favor of Benjamin B. Kirkland for money advanced to the firm. W. G. Read, Jr., of the firm died on Aug. 9 last. Execution was issued to the Sheriff.

J. H. FRANCIS.—John H. Francis, jobber in drugs and druggists' supplies, at 97 John Street, made an asignment yesterday to Linden S. Bagley without preference. Mr. Francis lives at 217 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, and he also filed the assignment in that city. He has been in business since 1876, and has always been reticent as to his financial affairs, but authorities in the trade estimated his means at $10,000.

H. HIRSHFELD.—Herman Hirshfeld, manufacturer of pearl buttons at 801 Greenwich Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles Brandt, Jr., without preference. He has been in business several years, succeeded the firm of Lehmann & Hirshfeld on May 1, 1894, and employed about $4,000 capital invested in machinery, on which a chattel mortgage was filed in September for $1,286 in favor of A. Ochse.

M. STERNGLANZ.—Deputy Sheriff Whorlskey has received an attachment against Max or Marks, Sternglanz, dealer in pictures, novelties, curtains, &c., at 295 and 369 Grand Street, for $650 in favor of Drescher & Schlesinger, and two writs of replevin in favor of James B. Ryer & Co. for $422, and the Henry Reubel Company for $148. When the Sheriff went to make a levy the property was claimed by Adolf Gluck under a bill of sale. Mr. Sternglanz has been in the picture business since 1889. He was also a manufacturer of suspenders at 65 Walker Street for over twenty years, but that place has been closed for several days. He formerly claimed a capital of $15,000.

L. UGHETTA.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has received an attachment against Louis Ughetta, who kept the Hotel Roma, at 183 Bleecker Street, for $862, in favor of Arrigo Arrigoni. The claim $500 is for balance on the purchase price of the place, which Mr. Arrigoni sold to Mr. Ughetta on Sept. 30 last for $1,000, and $362 is for wines and liquors. Since Dec. 26 Mr. Arrigoni said he had called at the place repeatedly to collect the money, but could never find Mr. Ughetta there, and he heard that the latter was going to South America as soon as the business could be disposed of. The Sheriff levied on the stock of wines and liquors. Mr. Ughetta on Oct. 1 gave a chattel mortgage for $1,333 to his brewers.

BAKER TRANSFER COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received five executions against the Baker Transfer Company, trucking, at 701 and 706 Greenwich Street, aggregating $5,365. The first two executions were from Nicoll & Anable in favor of S. Decatur Hawkins for $1,020 and James H. Mills for $1,020. The other executions were from Henry W. Rudd in favor of A. H. Lary for $1,023, A. T. Warren for $1,432, C. D. Gwyer for $870. On Dec. 14 the company gave a chattel mortgage to J. F. Baker for $8,750, and on the next day a judgment was entered against the company for $6,458 in favor of J. A. Schaffer for damages for injuries in a runover. The company was incorporated on June 20, 1890, with a capital stock of $10,000.

Out of Town.

J. H. LODEWICK.—J. H. Lodewick's furniture establishment at Saratoga has been closed by the Sheriff. The liabilities are not announced.

ARMY AND NAVY STORE.—A petition for the winding up of the "Army and Navy," a large department store in Toronto, was filed yesterday. The liabilities of the company are in the neighborhood of $100,000. The heaviest creditors are English, New York, and Montreal houses.

PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—John M. Dale of Bellefonte, Penn., was appointed receiver of the Pennsylvania Building and Loan Association of Altoona by Banking Commissioner Gilkeson yesterday. It has an authorized capital of $3,000,000, and assets of $177,649,71. It has been in trouble for some time, presumably because of high salaried officers and expensive rents, along with the depreciation of real estate securities. Congressman J. D. Hicks was President up to within a few days ago, when he resigned, A. V. Dively succeeding him. General Manager Wright says there will be eighty cents on the dollar left for stockholders after the receiver's expenses are paid. The property of the Directors is liable for the balance.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING Company—Huldah Wolff	$1,753
AVALLANET, Joseph—Rose C. Serre	182
ALLIEN, Victor S.—R. Bennett	153
ANDERSON, Catharine H.—H. C. Willcox	1,268
ATKINSON, Charles B.—Rosalie Ullman	65
BRAUER, John—Manhattan Electric Light Company	233
BONNELL, Roger V.—L. Mann	69
BRADY, James H.—N. Hutkoff, costs	98
BROMZON, Wolf—John Lutz and others	716
BRADY, James W.—K. Koehler & Co., costs	106
BLUMENTHAL, Babette—William L. Conway	97
BRENNAN, Michael—R. W. Dunne, Jr	355
BAKER TRANSFER COMPANY—S. D. Hawkins	1,020
BAKER TRANSFER COMPANY—J. H. Mills	1,020
BAKER TRANSFER COMPANY—C. D. Guyer	870
BAKER TRANSFER COMPANY—A. H. Lary	1,023
BAKER TRANSFER COMPANY—A. T. Warren	1,422
BILITZER, Samuel—R. Guggenheimer	42
CHARLETON, William T.—George J. Haffa and another	138
CAMBERLENGO, Angiolina—G. Luzzatto	519
CAMBERLENGO, James, and William L. Jackey—D. Luzzatto	436
CINOGRAPHOSCOPE COMPANY—Edward D'Amour and another	261
COKEFAIR, Charles C.—The Gansevoort Bank, New York	7,049
DORIS, John B.—Edison Electric Illuminating Company, New York	231
DICK, Adolph—William H. H. Hull and another	258
DURSIE, Frank P.—J. P. Sonneborn and another	62
DODD, J. Elliott—J. T. Williams	427
EGGERS, Charles—P. Dietz	20
EDLECH, Charles H.—W. H. Geiger	41
ENNIS, Richard—F. Breiner	99
FREEDMAN, Henry—M. Lubetkin	383
TRUMBERG, Abraham M.—D. Nicoll	8 35
FISKE, George G.—W. Reubel	26
FASSIT, Amelia A.—G. S. Collister, costs	111
GAUDY, Frank—J. M. Quimby & Co	189
GIFFORD, Charles S.—Brooklyn Furniture Company, costs	37
GIBSON, Emmett C.—R. C. Penfield and others	614
GRUSHKIN, Louis—Bernhard Triest and others	975
GELLIS, Samuel L., and John J. Harris—M. V. Turchin	165
GERLACH, Charles A.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company	1,473
HARCG, Adrien—Manhattan Electric Company	116
HJERTBERG, Herman—Overman Wheel Company	181
HENRY, Christopher—H. Heins	258
HAKES, Almon D.—Consolidated Ice Company	195
HAWLEY BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY—E. P. Barker and others, Commissioners, costs	27
HOFFMAN, Joseph—Margaret J. Kirk and others	231
ISRAEL, Julius I.—S. Nordlinger and others	228
KARLSON, Frithiof—S. Sandstrom	221
KIMBALL, James P.—J. P. Shafer	2,087
KILPATRICK, Judson—L. Van Gaasbeck	19
KOHNSTAMM, Louis—G. P. & E. C. Swift	893
LONG ISLAND CITY—A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company	3,068
LONG ISLAND CITY—William Nelson	464
LONG ISLAND CITY—Marion Murphy	849
LINDSAY, Jeffrey D.—First National Bank of Chattanooga	233
LA PORTE, Robert H.—M. Jordan	70
LEVITZ, Louis—E. Kohn and another	171
LIGHT, William—Thomas Louther—George W. White & Co	530
LONG ISLAND CITY—M. J. Drummond	234
L. BUCKI & SON LUMBER COMPANY—Joseph A. Burr and others	138
MICHELS, Oscar A.—H. Muller	224
MEYER, Joseph A.—Theodore Roosevelt and others, Board of Police	71
McGRAW, Thomas H.—Flour City National Bank of Rochester	11,172
McGUIRE, Hugh—J. D. Creagh and another	33
NEBENZAHL, Isaac—J. B. Lippitt	232
PERKINS, Lewis E.—J. & M. Lesser	161
PACK, Charles—S. F. & E. C. Swift	157
PRIGGE, Eliza—United Dressed Beef Co., N. Y.	170
PARSONS, Geo. B.—B. B. Kirkland	19,889
PILZ, Anton—Anna Pilz, costs	47
RYER, Daniel D. & Eli Smith—Bella Hauser	114
ROSENWEIG, Leon—J. Ruppert	78
ROMER, Wb.—C. B. Flugge	70
ROGERS, John P.—Thelmon Nut & Bolt Co.	120
SHAPIRO, Morris—L. Marks	99
SIEBERT, Jack J.—H. Bendix, and others	192
SCHULZ, Eugen—James Murray and another	591
SUTPHEN, Wm. L.—Chas. Frazier and another	123
STRONG, Isaac S. and Deming B. Smith—Wm. B. Read	260
SELMSER, Benjamin—D. Henesey	112
SAUNDERS, George J.—D. Henesy	173
SWEEDY, Chas. S.—D. R. Ambrose	102
SCHWARTZ, Martin—E. S. Mashbir and another	59
SHATTUCK, Harry W.—H. E. Schoenewerg	65
THOMPSON, Edward H.—J. E. Leaycraft	82
TIERCE, Angela C.—Harris and another	140
TOCKERSON, Adolph S.—M. Weidenreich and another	49
THOMPSON, Wm. R.—M. A. J. Thompson, costs	181
VOLKENING, Henry—J. C. Yates	3,434
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—D. Dise, (costs)	74
THE AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS' Company—E. P. Barker and others, Commissioners, &c.	24
THE HENRY McSHANE MANUFACTURing Company of Baltimore City—E. P. Barker and others, Commissioners, &c.	23
THE YELLOW PINE COMPANY—E. P. Barker and others, Commissioners, &c.	23
THE WORCESTER CYCLE MANUFACturing Company—G. H. Haulenbeek Advertising Agency	2,466
WILDE, Joseph W., and Wickham Williams—J. Steinwender and others	10,252
WHITTIER, Edmond A.—J. F. Lambden	95
WALDRON, Lizzie G.—P. Evell	2,986
WHITE, Edward D.—W. Newton	197
LONG ISLAND CITY—Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, $1,436.82; Charles D. Lynch, $2,944.12; J. J. Allen, $144; J. Brennan, $1,183.37; M. V. Murphy, $274.37; J. J. Duggen, $283.37; J. & M. Haffan, $153.48; T. Mara, $203; W. H. Hastings, $1,257.37; J. J. Monaghan, $80; J. Graham, $219; M. E. Conway, $536.50; E. S. Clark, $764.37; T. P. Hunt, $125.37.

THE MAYOR, &c.—The Martin B. Brown Company, $5,016.80; R. S. Newton, $425; Consolidated Gas Company of New York, $18,518.95; Nathan B. Roberts,

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New Chapel at Fort Hamilton to be Dedicated on Wednesday by Bishop Littlejohn.

WAS ONCE GARRISON CHAPEL

To Take the Place of the Church in Which "Stonewall" Jackson Was Baptized and Where Gen. R. E. Lee Was Once a Vestryman.

The little church of St. John's, at Fort Hamilton, in which Gen. Robert E. Lee was a vestryman, and in which Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson was baptized, is now no more. Its place is taken by an artistic house of worship to be consecrated Wednesday morning by the Bishop of Long Island, the Rev. Richard F. Putnam, clergyman in charge, and the Rev J. Russell Townsend, of Brooklyn.

St. John's was built sixty-three years ago as a result of the efforts of the Rev. Dixon Carder, of Ithaca, N. Y., who came to Fort Hamilton for his health and two officers stationed at the fort. Mr. Carder was for eleven years in charge of the parish. For a time the worshippers met in the mansion of the Denyse Farm. Previously the fort and a schoolhouse had been used. The work of building the church on the property, 100x125 feet, was begun when but $300 was subscribed.

St. John's was the third Episcopal Church built in Kings County, the two older structures being St. Ann's and St. John's, and was the first erected outside the city limits. "Dominie" Johnson, who had built St. John's of Brooklyn from his own purse, gave substantial aid to the building fund, while old Trinity subscribed $500. The total cost was $2,200. At the laying of the cornerstone in March, 1835, the garrison of the fort were present in full dress. Bishop Onderdonk and the Rev. Hugh Smith conducted the ceremonies.

While the Rev. Mr. Carder was rector the church was a post chaplaincy, and each Sabbath the garrison attended service. During the Mexican war the garrison was in the field, and the chaplaincy became a regular parish church. From 1853 to 1876 the parishioners labored under heavy burdens, due to the breaking out of the yellow fever, the burning down of a country house whose Summer visitors gave a large revenue for the support of the church, and the starting of a new church in Bay Ridge, which sapped the attendance at St. John's. In 1876 there was a renewed impulse when the Rev. R. B. Snowden came to take charge. For two years previously the church had been closed. The congregation was built up to a satisfactory degree, and in 1884 jubilee commemoration exercises were held.

The decision to build a new church was reached three years ago, when Col. Loomis L. Langdon was in command at the fort. The funds were almost entirely raised by the women of the parish. Building was begun last June under the direction of Col. Langdon. The church is very simple in construction, and bears the general appearance of a military chapel, though it is such no longer. All the windows will be memorials, the most noteworthy being in memory of Gen. Henry W. Slocum, at one time lieutenant of the First Artillery. Thomas "Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson was baptized in this church by the Rev. M. Scofield, April 29, 1849. Gen. Robert E. Lee was a prominent member when attached to the engineer corps of the garrison.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 2.

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SUBJECT—Jesus and John, Matthew iii, 7-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. Matthew iii., 17.

For the last few months our attention has been fixed upon the splendid character and work of the Apostle Paul. He was in the highest and best sense the servant of the Lord Jesus Christ. Whatever he was in character, and whatever he accomplished among men, was due to this simple fact.

For the next six months we are to turn from the servant and look at the Master. His portrait is painted by Matthew, the publican. It is not a full-faced, or a full-sized portrait, but only a very incomplete and faint outline of some of His wonderful perfections. As Paul said of the law, in contrast with the Gospel, "if the ministration of death, written and engraven in stones, was glorious, how shall not the ministration of the Spirit be rather glorious" (2 Cor. iii., 7-8)—so we may say, with far greater emphasis and truth, as we turn from Paul, "the chief of sinners," to Jesus Christ, the adorable Savior. As we study the records of Matthew let us endeavor to see in Jesus Christ all that Paul saw.

But, at the outset, we must remember that when Paul was "Saul of Tarsus" he was probably perfectly familiar with all that Matthew has recorded. Born at about the same time as Jesus of Nazareth, growing up amid the same scenes and events, wide awake to everything going on among his people, as an intelligent Jew he must have known of His wonderful works in healing the sick, casting out devils, and raising the dead. For none of these things were done in a corner; "His fame went throughout Syria." (Matt. iv. 24.) He also, probably, heard with his own ears many of Jesus's parables and sermons in the Temple and elsewhere. In fact he could hardly have lived where he did and when he did without being as well informed as Matthew himself concerning the great events which marked the life, the death, the resurrection and ascension of Him whom he afterward loved so fervently and whom he served so faithfully. But it was not this knowledge of the personal character, or of the gracious deeds, or the wonderful teaching, or the tragic death, or even the mysterious resurrection of this man of Nazareth that so won his regard and so put him under the constraints of His love. There were multitudes in Jerusalem and in Galilee and throughout all Judea, who knew as much of these things which Matthew records as he, but they were never any more touched or influenced by them. There are multitudes to-day of whom the same may be said.

Gospel that Paul Interpreted.

In studying this "Gospel according to St. Matthew," therefore, we must see in it something more than the record of remarkable events in the life of a remarkable man. It was this "something more" which Paul saw when Christ revealed Himself to him, and "made known the mystery of His will." (Eph. i., 9.) Then he learned the true purpose and meaning of the events recorded, and with which he was already familiar. This meaning he makes clear to us, as no other writer has ever done, in his various letters to the churches. St. Paul is, therefore, the true expositor of St. Matthew. And what is true of St. Matthew is equally true of all the evangelists. The Gospel must be interpreted by the epistles or else they will have no more meaning to us than they did to "Saul of Tarsus." When so interpreted, however, under the guidance of the Holy Ghost, we will find that they set forth essential features in the great work of redemption, rather than interesting incidents in the life of a man.

In this connection, and at the outset of these studies, it is important to remind ourselves that no one of the evangelists attempts to give us anything like a biography of Jesus of Nazareth. Even the combined narratives of all the evangelists lamentably fail in this respect. Long periods of His life are left entirely untouched, and of those incidents which are brought before us the records are very fragmetaery and unconnected. This characteristic of these narratives surely was not an accident.

Beginning of Christ's Ministry.

When He "began to be about thirty years of age," (Luke iii., 23,) however, then all of the evangelists unite in calling attention to the incident which St. Matthew brings before us in this lesson—His baptism by John. It occurred, we are told, "in the wilderness of Judea." It was among the peculiar people of God whom He had chosen for Himself to whom He had committed His holy oracles and given a special law and significant ritual. The reason for this, St. Paul suggests when he says that He was "made under the law to redeem them that were under the law." (Gal. iv., 4-5.) To do this His life must be among those who knew that law and all that it demanded. And as he came to redeem sinners, it is equally significant that He went out into "the wilderness," the actual, and the spiritual, dwelling place of fallen man, (Gen. iii., 23,) that He might seek and save the lost.

The age at which he appeared is also significant. Both He and John the Baptist were "about thirty years of age," John being six months older than Jesus. They were both to be Priests—the one by descent, because his father belonged to the house of Aaron, (Luke i., 5;) the other because He was "made an High Priest forever after the order of Melchisedec." (Heb. vi., 20.) Now every Priest, as commanded by the law, entered upon his official duties when he was thirty years old and not before. (Numbers iv., 2, 3, 22, 23, 33, 35.) Those members of the tribe of Levi, however, who were not of the house of Aaron, and so not Priests, but Levites, entered upon their duties at twenty-five, (Numbers viii., 24,) and, in later days, under King David, when they were twenty years old. (1 Chron. xxiii., 24.) The age of the Priests, however, whom he arranged in regular courses for service, still remained at thirty—for every Priest was a Levite, but every Levite was not a Priest. (1 Chron. xxiii., 3.) So, when John began to baptize and preach "in the wilderness of Judea," and Jesus came "unto John to be baptized of him," at this age, neither as an accidental circumstance nor a remarkable coincidence. Then both John and Jesus met the requirements of the Law, and entered upon their official duties as God's Priests, to stand between Him and His people, to speak for Him to them.

The Voice in the Wilderness.

When John began his preaching in the wilderness of Judea at once he attracted great attention. For thirty years he had been as unknown as Jesus of Nazareth, excepting to a small circle around his father's home, and a perhaps smaller circle among the Essenes and Nazarites. But when in the fullness of time "The Voice" which Isaiah heard some seven hundred years before (Isa. xl., 3,) rang out among the rocks and caves of the wilderness, it was heard in "Jerusalem and all Judea and all the region round about Jordan." Multitudes from every class of society hastened to the wilderness to hear more fully what "The Voice" had to say. They were startled by his message. It was, "Repent ye; the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand; prepare ye the way of the Lord; make His paths straight; bring forth fruit meet for repentance."

As they listened to His earnest words, men evidently felt that they stood in the immediate presence of God, and they trembled. His kingdom was drawing nigh, and they must prepare His way in their hearts, and lives, and in the world about them. No wonder that every one was aroused. They had sinned before God, they could not keep His law, how should they prepare to meet him? With the prophet Micah, the great thought which pressed upon the mind of every one was, "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord, and bow myself before the high God? Shall I come before Him with burnt offering? Shall I give the fruit of my body for the good of my soul?" (Micah vi., 6-7.) This is the anxious thought which always fills the mind of the awaknened sinner. No wonder every class cried out, "What must we do?" (Luke iii., 7-14.) "The people," "the publicans," "the soldiers," "Priests" and Levites," "Pharisees and Sadducees," all alike were moved, for John demanded of them all a perfect keeping of the Law of God. No thought that they were the children of Abraham, and that to him "and his seed were the promises made," (Gal. iii., 16,) would answer. "The ax" was now to cut into the very root of every pretense to be God's children, and every tree which did not bring forth good fruit was to be "hewn down, and cast into the fire," and when God examines the fruit, it must be very, very good indeed, to be accepted by Him.

Realizing all this, every one who knew the sinfulness of sin and longed to be delivered from its power, John was ready to baptize. But he said that that was not enough. Something more was needed to satisfy God than simply reformation of life. Men must be regenerated. John did not leave his hearers ignorant on this point. "I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance," he said; but water can only cleanse the outside surface. There is another coming after me, far greater than I, "whose shoes I am not worthy to bear. He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire."

Significance of John's Coming.

So he pointed them to the coming Christ. He would cleanse in heart, as well as life, all who would come to Him, "by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost." (Titus iii., 5.) But all who were not so renewed, and brought "not forth good fruit," would be "hewn down and cast into the fire." So he fulfilled the prophecy of Zacharias, his father. (Luke i., 76-77.) Thus there is a deep spiritual significance in John's coming before Christ. His baptism—or an awakening to the exceeding sinfulness of sin—must always precede the baptism of Christ and the renewing of the Holy Ghost.

As John thus touched the consciences of men, and brought them to know their need and danger as sinners, Jesus Himself stood in their midst. But He did not stand by the side of John, to confirm his earnest words, or to plead with the people Himself. He stood among the people, and received the exhortation addressed to them into His own soul. It was thus, at the very outset of His ministry, voluntarily "numbered with the transgressors," (Isa. liii., 12,) just as He was at its close and all through its fulfillment. Standing thus among them, He offered Himself to be baptized into this very obligation demanded of them—to render a perfect obedience to the Law of God.

At first John could not understand it. To him it seemed far more fitting that Jesus should baptize him than that he should baptize Jesus. But this was to be no mere outward ceremony. It had a deeper significance. "Thus it becometh us"—you and Me, said Jesus—"to fulfill all righteousness." This was the only way by which the demand of the Law for obedience could be satisfied. He Himself, as said the prophet, must be called "The Lord our Righteousness." (Jer. xxiii., 6.) So John baptized Jesus. And when Jesus came up out of the water "the heavens were opened," and John saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and lighting upon Him. Then he understood the significance of the act he had performed. (John i., 33.) A voice from Heaven declared that this Man, who had undertaken "to fulfill all righteousness," was none other than "the Son of God." (John i., 34.)

The End of the Law.

So the baptism of Jesus by John is not simply an interesting historical fact, but it is the wholesome food for faith. It assures every poor sinner who trembles at the bar of God because of his sins that there is provided for him a righteousness in which he can be presented "faultless before the presence of His glory, with exceeding joy" (Jude 24)—even the spotless righteousness of God's own Son. For, guided by the testimony of Paul, we see all men as they stand before God, represented by two great representative men. He says, "The first man is of the earth, earthly; the second Man is the Lord from Heaven. The first man, Adam, was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a quickening spirit. As in Adam, all die—even so in Christ, shall all be made alive." (1 Cor. xv., 47, 45, 22.) "For as through the one man's disobedience the many were made sinners, even so through the obedience of the One shall the many be made righteous." (Rom. v., 19, R. V.) Thus in the baptism of Jesus by John, it was publicly proclaimed that he was to be "the end of the Law, for righteousness, to every one that believeth." (Rom. x., 4.) This is the righteousness in which Paul lived and labored. (Phil. iii., 8-9.)

Questions on the Lesson.

Upon what has our attention been fixed during the last few months?

Upon what will it be fixed for the next six months?

What did "Saul of Tarsus" know of Jesus, and how did it affect him?

How did Paul become a fit expositor of St. Matthew, and what does his exposition declare of the Gospel records?

What characteristic of the Gospel narratives is it important to notice?

Why did the public and official ministry of Jesus begin in Judea?

What was the significance of the age at which it began?

What is said of John the Baptist, as fulfilling the prophecy of Isaiah?

What was the effect of John's preaching, and what did he demand of the people?

What more was needed than John's baptism, and to whom did he point the people?

What is the spiritual significance of John's coming before Christ?

When Jesus came to John where did He stand, and what obligation did He assume?

What is said of Adam, and of Christ, as the great representatives of man?

Looking for a Pastor.

The Swedenborgian Church of the New Jerusalem, East Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, has been without a pastor since the resignation six months ago of the Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Seward, a pastor for over twenty years. A number of ministers have occupied the pulpit, but no final choice as between these candidates will be made until next April. Many of the congregation desire to call the Rev. Adolph Roeder of Vineland, N. J., pastor of the Orange (N. J.) Society, who has preached a number of times, and will preach again on Feb. 20, while others favor the Rev. Julian K. Smyth of the Roxbury Society, who preaches again to-morrow.

TO CONVERT ENGLAND.

A Task Which the Roman Catholics Under Cardinal Vaughan Will Undertake Through Confraternities.

There has been laid before the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of the United States and Canada a request to consider the formation of affiliated fraternities of the Archconfraternity of Our Lady of Compassion, which has its headquarters in the Church of St. Sulpice, Paris, and for its object the conversion of England to the Roman Catholic faith. None of the Archbishops or Bishops have yet indicated what action they will take. If they take any, it will be done very soon, and addresses will be issued to the priests and laity of the Church urging the action, and setting forth the manner in which they expect such affiliated fraternities to be organized and conducted.

This movement originated with Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, who laid the matter before Pope Leo XIII. about a year ago. After careful deliberation, and after calling into consultation the Archbishops of Paris and of Autun, the Pope gave his approval of the movement, and his formal sanction of special services to be held in St. Sulpice, Paris, to formally inaugurate the organization of the original Archconfraternity. These services have already been held, Cardinal Vaughan being the principal figure in them, and reading at them the formal sanction and blessing bestowed upon the movement by the Pope.

While France has been chosen from historic reasons to be the seat of this movement, the chief centres of activity are intended to be congregations speaking the English language. Hence the appeal to the Archbishops and Bishops in the United States and Canada. The same appeal has also gone to Australia, to New Zealand, and to every country where the English tongue is spoken. It is an appeal and not a command, because, owing to the peculiar character of the movement, the Pope has expressed a wish that confraternities grow, if they grow at all, because the faithful desire thus to enter into the great task.

Cardinal Vaughan has just issued a pastoral letter, which was read in all Roman Catholic Churches in England last Sunday, in which he describes the inauguration of the archconfraternity, and points out that already the Cardinals of Paris, Lyons, Autun, Rheims, and of Malines in Belgium; the Archbishops of Rouen, Aix, and Arles; the Bishops of Montpelier, Nimes, Marseilles, Orleans, Arras, and other dioceses have taken steps to further the interests of this confraternity of prayer. He says that the Cardinals of Paris, Lyons, and of Autun have issued pastoral letters devoted entirely to the subject of prayer for the return of England to the Roman Catholic faith, and he closes by telling English Catholics that English-speaking people in the United States, in Australia, and everywhere will join in this movement.

The movement is to be made to take the form of organized societies in different churches, the members pledging themselves to constant prayer, to hear masses at stated intervals, and through their proper ecclesiastical head to make regular reports to the headquarters of the movement in the Church of St. Sulpice, Paris. Cardinal Vaughan, in his pastoral just issued, urges the faithful not to hate those who are in error, but to hate only the error itself, and says that England will never be won to the Roman Catholic faith by controversy, but by calm expositions that satisfy the reason, and by the prayers of the righteous men "which availeth much."

It is said that it is doubtful if any American Archbishops or Bishops issue pastorals on the subject, as the French and English prelates have done, but that permission will be given to form confraternities in such churches in this country as may desire to form them.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

Services to be Held in Various Churches in the City.

The Presbyterian churches on the west side of Central Park will unite in observing the Week of Prayer. On Monday evening a union meeting of the Fourth, Park, West End, and Scotch Churches will be held in the Park Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, the Rev. Dr. Atterbury presiding. The other meetings will be: Wednesday evening in the Scotch Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, the Rev. Dr. Shaw presiding; Thursday in the Fourth Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, the Rev. Dr. Wylie presiding, and Friday in the West End Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. Kerr presiding.

With the opening of the Week of Prayer special evangelistic services will be begun in Grace Methodist Church, in West One Hundred and Fourth Street, the Rev. P. M. Watters, pastor, to continue every evening during January, except Saturdays. A watch night service was held last night.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Wood of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, will conduct services every day next week, except Saturday, in the Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street.

A series of evangelistic meetings will begin to-morrow evening in the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. W. P. Hall, a lay preacher, will preach. These meetings are to be held every evening next week, except Saturday. Good music and singing will be a feature.

On Monday at 3 P. M. there will be a meeting of Christian workers at the Broadway Tabernacle, at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon and the Rev. W. T. McElveen, and the topic "How to Promote a Revival." These services are to be continued each Monday during January. During January the preacher at the Tabernacle will be President Raymond of Union College.

The Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler will begin to-morrow a series of special evangelistic services at the Church of the Disciples of Christ, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, near Franklin Avenue. The meetings will continue through the month of January.

During the week of prayer union meetings of the neighboring churches will be held daily in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Sixtieth Street, from 4:30 to 5:30 P. M. Meetings will be led by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. John E. Bushnell of the Phillips Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Howard Eli Jones of the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Sabine of the First Reformed Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church.

Special New Year's Service.

In the Bloomingdale Church, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor, there will be special musical services to-morrow. At the morning service the choir will sing "Honor and Glory," from "Eli," by Costa; "The People That Walk in Darkness," from "Messiah," by Handel, and "Holy Night," by Adams. At the evening organ recital at 7:45, the programme will be "Fantasie Sonate," Rheinberger, and prelude in B minor, Buck, and fugue in A, Bach, followed by this programme, rendered by the choir: Hallujah, Tours; "O Thou That Tellest" and "Rejoice Greatly," from Handel's "Messiah," and "Te Deum," in B minor, by Buck. Mr. Peters's texts will be "The rarity of Christian charity" and "Good cheer to people in the blues."

At the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Seventy-third Street and Boulevard, the musical programme to-morrow evening will include "When Shades of Night," a duet for soprano and tenor; "Dear Heavenly Home," and "Abide With Me," sung as alto solo and quartet. On Tuesday afternoon the organist, F. W. Riesberg, will give a free recital, assisted by Mme. Eleanore Meredith, soprano, and David Mannes, violinist. The selections include Franz's "In Autumn," Liszt's "From Crag to Sea," Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette," and the vorspiel to "Lohengrin."

Jewish Alliance Meetings.

The Jewish Alliance, an organization identified with Temple Emanu-El, is now in the third year of a successful career, and has become a permanent feature in Jewish societies. The society has a membership of 250, and has done much toward advancing the cause of Judaism in creating an interest in the study of the Bible, and in fostering a love for literary culture. During the season of 1898 a series of public lectures will be given on timely topics, in continuation of the plan heretofore followed. At these lectures last season the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. MacArthur, and other well-known ministers delivered addresses. The next literary meeting of the alliance will be held on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Temple Emanu-El lecture room, at which Counsellor Sol Oppenheimer will deliver an address on "The Relative Merits of College Education and Self-Culture." An open discussion will follow.

The officers of the association are: President—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman; Vice President—Sol Oppenheimer; Treasurer—F. E. M. Bullowa; Secretary—S. H. Moss; Chairman of the Literary Committee—Maurice Block; Chairman of the Entertainment Committee—A. Levy.

CALVARY CHURCH WORK.

Some Facts Shown by the Year Book Just Issued.

Calvary Church year book, just issued, shows that the work of that parish did not suffer from the loss of its late distinguished rector. New hands have taken up old tasks, and with a clergy list changed in every position, Calvary is more vigorous, more active, more varied in the places at which it touches people than ever before. The number of communicants reaches 1,784; number of baptized persons, 4,182, with a Sunday school of 875—one of the largest of church records in Greater New York.

An interesting feature of the parish is a Communicants' Union, composed of all members who take the trouble to send their names to the clergy. The objects of this union are personal. That is, to govern the actions of members, viz., frequency at Holy Communion, the daily use of the parish collect, and to read the Bible daily. Meetings are held on the Friday evening before the first Sunday of each month.

Special services for the workers of the parish are announced to be held on the Thursday evening before Easter, on the evening of All Saints' Day, and on the Friday evenings preceding the first Sunday of the month, in both church and chapel.

A tenth of the 25,000 Armenians in this country live in Greater New York and Jersey City, and almost one-half of these live in Calvary parish. Two years ago an Armenian in New York was a rarity. The increase is due to the massacres, which have resulted in sending many here to escape hardships at home. An Armenian worker gives all of his time to Armenian families in the parish.

A plan of systematic offerings is found to work well, although it does not reach every individual as intended. It is confidential, only the rector and giver knowing how much each contributes. "Even the parish Treasurer does not know."

The receipts of the Gallilee Coffee House increased above $10,000 last year, largely because the house is now kept open more hours than formerly. Of the Gallilee and east side work the curate in charge says that the men dealt with are of two classes: First—Those who have become destitute and discouraged by the results of the manner of their own lives. He points out that the most successful of Christian agencies succeed in reaching only about 5 per cent. of this class; hence results are of necessity meagre. He says the overwhelming majority come and go without so much as expressing a wish for a different life. The second class is made up of those temporarily in hard luck. Once helped, they seldom reappear. The work is continued, however, because it is known that within the body, no matter how scarred it be, there is a soul. The woodyard is, he says, the greatest aid to reformation, even if that reformation be but temporary. The yard is vastly more effective than the addresses, or even the music.

There are no fewer than sixteen separate branches of active work in the parish, and the list of Sunday services mentions almost every hour from 7:30 in the morning until 9 at night.

ANOTHER CHURCH CENTENARY.

First Presbyterian of Babylon to Celebrate Next Week.

The one hundredth anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Babylon, L. I., is to be celebrated with a special series of services beginning to-morrow, and continuing through the week until Friday evening.

The church was formally organized on Jan. 7, 1798. As early as 1730, however, a small frame meeting house was erected, but was demolished by the British in 1778. In 1783 steps were taken toward securing funds for a new building, and on Nov. 4 in that year a site was bought and the building begun. The first regular pastor, the Rev. Luther Gleson, was called in 1796. He divided his time between the Babylon and Smithtown churches, receiving from each a salary of £80 a year. The Smithtown church had the exclusive use of his services on Thanksgiving and fast days, and for this privilege provided a parsonage for his use. Mr. Gleson's pastorate ended in 1807, and since that time the church has had fifteen pastors, the present incumbent, the Rev. John Dietrich Long, having been called to the church in 1889. The covenant of the church was subscribed on Jan. 7, 1798.

The programme for the anniversary services is an elaborate one. Special attention has been paid to the musical features, in charge of the organist, Miss Helene Villeda. Sunday morning service will be a covenant communion service. In the evening the pastors of the village churches will deliver addresses. The Rev. H. E. Wing of the Methodist Church will speak on "The Financial Value of the Church to a Community," the Rev. George D. Sparks, rector of Christ Church, West Islip, on "The Intellectual Value of the Church to a Community," and the Rev. Walter B. Pimm, pastor of the First Baptist Church, on "The Moral Value of the Church to a Community."

The speakers at the week-night services will be the Rev. Samuel T. Carter of Huntington; the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie of New York, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. William C. Roberts, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions; the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. Dr. James A. Worden, Superintendent of Sabbath School and Missionary Work of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. Epher Whitaker of Southold, and the Rev. John Dietrich Long, pastor of the celebrating church. On Friday afternoon there will be a roll call and consecration service, at which all church members able to attend will be present, those unavoidably absent sending letters to be read in response to their names.

A New Minister in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Robert MacDonald of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, Boston, begins his pastorate of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow, the vacancy having been caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. F. M. Ellis. The church membership numbers about 800. There is no debt of any kind. A fine new organ has been placed in the church, and was used for the first time for the Christmas music last Sunday.

Mr. MacDonald, who is thirty-six years old, is a graduate of the Newton Theological Seminary. His first parish was at Georgetown, Mass., where he had a small church with seventy members, and occupied the position of preacher, organist, leader of the singing, and sexton. His second pastorate was at Methuen, a suburb of Lawrence, Mass., and it was while there that the Warren Avenue Baptist Church in Boston extended him a call. He was then but twenty-nine years of age, and the youngest minister of any denomination in the City of Boston. While doing his pastoral work at this church he pursued his studies at Harvard University, from which he received the degrees of Bachelor of Divinity and Master of Arts. During the past six months he has preached in several Brooklyn churches as the Summer vacation supply. His salary at the Washington Avenue Church is $6,000.

Y. M. C. A. Anniversaries.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association and the tenth anniversary of the Twenty-third Street Branch will be held jointly in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, Monday evening, Jan. 24, at 8:15 o'clock. Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University will deliver an address. The anniversaries of the other branches will be held as follows: Monday, Jan. 10, German; Tuesday, Jan. 11, Railroad, with an address by President Stryker of Hamilton College; Tuesday, Jan. 18, East Side; Tuesday, Jan. 18, Young Men's Institute; Wednesday, Jan. 19, French; Thursday, Jan. 20, Harlem; Tuesday, Jan. 25, West Side. The annual election for Directors will be held at the general office, 40 East Twenty-third Street, Monday, Jan. 10, between 5 and 6 and 8 and 9 P. M.

Church of the Strangers.

The Church of the Strangers is endeavoring to secure release from the lease of its church in Mercer Street, which extends until May 1. It comes into possession of its new purchase, the Central Congregational Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, on the middle of the current month. If the release be secured the Central Church will be occupied for the first time by the congregation of the Church of the Strangers on Feb. 1. If it cannot services will be held at both places until May 1. About 200 of the members of the Central Church are in favor of joining with the newcomers, which will more than make good any loss of downtown members on account of the change. The new property is to be called the Deems Memorial Church of the Strangers.

Baptist City Mission Work.

The Baptist City Mission Society contemplates making changes in the work at the Mariner's Temple, Oliver and Henry Streets. The work there has been in charge of John Bulnes, a layman of the Fifth Avenue Church, since last April. He is to cease work on Feb. 1. The Mission Society has appropriated $115 per month to maintain the Italian work at the Mariner's Temple, under the charge of the Rev. A. Dassori. The society gave the First German Baptist Church, in East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, $400; $1,000 to the Morningside Church, and $450 to the Tremont Church. A special committee was named to consider the case of what was the old Carmel Church in Harlem. During the year the Mount Morris Baptist Church has maintained the work there, but results have not met expectations. If sufficient encouragement is obtained by a canvass now making the work may be continued for another year on different lines.

Fortieth Anniversary Celebration.

Beginning to-morrow, the congregation of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church will celebrate for a week its fortieth anniversary. The programme arranged for the celebration is a long and interesting one. At the morning service to-morrow a historical sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, and once pastor of the church. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Payne will be heard at the Sunday school anniversary. In the evening the Rev. Dr. George E. Reed, President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., will preach. He was pastor of the church from 1884 to 1887. The Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church is the most important in point of membership of any church in the denomination in this country, it now numbering over 2,000.

New Chaplain of the 47th Regiment.

The Rev. John Erskine Adams, for several years the pastor of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church in Williamsburg, has been appointed Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment by Col. John G. Eddy. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, who resigned some time ago on account of ill-health.

Church Notes and News.

Garrett P. Serviss will be the speaker at the Presbyterian Union meeting on the second Monday evening of this month. His subject will be "A Trip to the Planets."

Bishop Whittaker of Pennsylvania will address the union meeting of clergymen to be held in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church Jan. 10 in the interests of foreign missions.

Dr. Rainsford will deliver his annual address to men at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Sixteenth Street and Stuyvesant Square, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

"'Quo Vadis'; or, The Victory of the Christian Faith," will be the subject of Dr. Eaton's address at the Church of the Divine Paternity, West Forty-sixth Street, to-morrow evening.

"Young Men and the Church: Are They Drifting from the Church or Being Drawn to It?" will be the subject of the Rev. J. F. Carson's address at the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

In the parish house of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, there will be a meeting on Tuesday at 11 A. M. in the interest of domestic missions, at which Bishop Potter will deliver the address.

A new Roman Catholic church is to be erected at Lake Street and Avenue T, Gravesend, on a plot of ground near the Brooklyn Jockey Club track, recently purchased for Bishop McDonnell from Judge Giegerich for $800.

The next meeting of the New York Local Assembly of the Daughters of the King will be held in St. Augustine's Chapel, East Houston Street, on the evening of Jan. 19. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Drs. Bradley, Morgan, and Barbour.

In St. Peter's Church, State Street, near Bond, Brooklyn, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, a special New Year's service will be held to-morrow evening. Addresses will be made by Judge William J. Gaynor and the Hon. Frederic W. Hinrichs.

At the communion service to-morrow morning in the Manhattan Congregational Church, Boulevard and Eighty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Stimson, pastor, there will be received fourteen new members, most of them heads of families. A new hymnal has been introduced, which will be used for the first time to-morrow.

The next meeting of the New York Local Assembly, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, is to be held in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, Jan. 14. There will be a quiet hour, conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Warren. The subject of the evening conference will be, "Is the Brotherhood Like Helped by Corporate Communion?"

The Rev. Dr. Wylie of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, has arranged for a series of Sunday evening sermons on "The Unity of the Church of Christ" by representative ministers of different denominations. To-morrow evening the Rev. Dr. James M. King will present the cause from the Methodist Episcopal point of view.

The Sunday School Committee of the New York Presbytery plans to establish a new Sunday school at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue. The matter has been left in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Halsey of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, Chairman of the committee. It has been found that there is room for another church in that vicinity, and by starting a Sunday school it is hoped that a church may grow out of it.

To-morrow the congregation of the Church of the Covenant, Forty-second Street, east of Second Avenue, the Rev. George S. Webster, pastor, will celebrate its fourth anniversary as an independent church. The morning service will be historical, the evening prophetic. A unique feature of the anniversary will be a roll call of the congregation, to whom cards have been sent, and on which they have been asked to place their names and a message or sentiment. At the church social to be held on Monday evening an account of this roll call will be given.

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

An Educated Ministry.

From The Pacific Christian Advocate, Methodist.

Let the general standard of education for the ministry be raised. At least this should be done: Every candidate should be examined so carefully that none whose elementary education is so deficient as to render the prospect of substantial scholarly acquirements dubious should be admitted to our schools of theology.

Catholicism in England.

From The Christian Register (Boston) Unitarian.

Harold Frederic reports expectations on the part of the Papal See of a revival of Catholicism in England. It may come; but then, on the other hand, it may not. The Anglo-Saxon race may have been Catholic once. It will hardly become so a second time. There is something in the Latin races which is favorable to the rule of Rome. But in Great Britain the spirit of liberty is strengthening. Free thought is abroad, and more likely than a widespread Catholic revival is a latitudinarian deluge, which will make even the Established Church of England shake on its foundations. The defeat of the clerical party in London is an omen which does not suggest a tendency toward Rome. If, however, a strong liberal movement should threaten the permanence of the English Church, it is probable that many would run for shelter to the "mother church," thinking that refuge safer than the wilds of nonconformity and dissent.

Religious Movements that Aid.

From The Spectator, London.

"We believe that no small part of the career of a man like Sir Isaac Holden is determined by a certain religious awakening which has affected his whole nature, and which has called into being latent powers of which he had no conception. The Methodist movement, of which Sir Isaac Holden was so stanch an adherent, is admitted by everybody to have had a great moral effect on England. But no religious movement like Methodism ever stops short at mere moral results; it stirs up the whole forces of our nature; it rallies and sustains the most subtle and active powers of man. Just as no greater harm was ever done to any nation, whether politically, intellectually, morally, or socially, than was done to France by the banishment of the Huguenots, so no more effective stimulus to activity in every department of life has been applied than in the great religious movements of England. Lollardism, Puritanism, Methodism, all in their turn enlarged the national intellect, and the enlargement is seen just as truly in political and industrial life as in the region of faith and morals. Men are not built in water-tight compartments, but the sea of thought and emotion surges all over man's nature and creates a soul under the ribs of death."

Missionary Enthusiasm.

From The Northern Christian Advocate, (Syracuse,) Methodist.

One of the most direct, potent, apparent results of missionary enthusiasm is personal salvation. This is the reflex influence of sympathy with Christ for the conversion of others. The holiest people in the Church are most zealous in the cause of missions. Herein is a double action, projection and reflection. The Christian projects himself into India or Japan by his gifts and prayers, and the reflex force of love and faith fills all his soul with joy. Many missionaries are the saintliest of all believers, and next to them are the home workers for those ready to perish. Judge a man by his zeal for the Lord; Judge a church by its missionary contributions. There is no salvation here or hereafter where there is no sympathy with Christ for home and foreign missions. As is the missionary zeal of any person, minister or layman, so is his personal piety, the sole condition of heaven. The surest way to revive a formal church is by a series of missionary sermons on the moral condition of the world out of Christ, and then in Christ. It will be a fearful inquest at the last day, when the angel of judgment calls for a statement of your personal expenditures. How much for necessaries, how much for comforts, how much for luxuries, how much for Christ?

The Successful Preacher.

From The Christian.

The minister who succeeds to-day is a man who knows how to use his people to the best advantage. He does not attempt to do everything himself. The more work he gets out of others, the better the people will like it, and the more time he will have for study and work which no one else can do. That, however, will necessitate a knowledge of human nature. The minister must know men, as well as books. If he knows God, the Bible, and man, he is in league with a triple alliance, which will insure a glorious success. Sometimes you will hear "organizations" talked against flippantly. "Organized to death" is a phrase often used. Well, it all depends upon who is at the helm. If the preacher in charge is lacking in administrative ability, he may not be able to handle

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Queen's Lace Handkerchief—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematographe—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30. Matinée—2:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Royal Box—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Nancy Hanks—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Hot Old Time—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Never Again—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Model—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Lecture on Political Education—11:00 A. M.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—A Ward of France—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 14.

FOURTEEN PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

From the first moment when the result of the municipal election was known there has never been the slightest doubt that the Mayor's nominations would be substantially such as are announced this morning. The people of the city voted Tammany into power. It was an organization victory, with no admixture of any other element. Tammany had no allies. It won single-handed, and its single hand grasps all the rewards of victory.

We have been informed that in apportioning the enormous patronage put into their hands, the chiefs of Tammany have insisted upon absolute loyalty to the organization as the primary test of eligibility for appointment. No man's name was to be considered unless he was known to have been a faithful adherent of Tammany. This, too, was to be expected. PLATT would have put only Platt men in office if his ticket had triumphed. It is not to be denied that Mr. CROKER and his associates were fully justified in treating the election of their candidates as a plenary grant of power to fill the offices with men of their own choosing and in general to administer in their own fashion, without consulting persons outside their organization, the great powers intrusted to them. Whatever political wisdom and foresight and prudence might suggest, the fact remains that they never made to the voters a single ante-election promise that is broken by their list of appointments. The people voted them into power with their eyes wide open, and nobody who accepts the rule of the majority as just need be disappointed.

THE TIMES would have been better pleased, it would have been more sanguine of the success of Mayor VAN WYCK's administration, had the list been differently made up. Within the Tammany organization there are men of greater capacity than some of those named. But candor and common fairness demand that we give these new public servants a chance to show their efficiency. We shall welcome and applaud good administration at their hands as cordially as we should have welcomed it from the appointees of Mr. Low or Gen. TRACY.

THE NEW YEAR IN THE ORIENT.

The year may see great changes in the Orient. The press of European countries, agreeing now with that of Japan, regard the recent action of Germany in China and of Russia both in China and Korea as notice of their intention to extend their power in the Northern Pacific and practically a challenge to all other powers there interested. The challenge is directly addressed to Japan, which is the Government most immediately interested. To her the independence of Korea, which was the ostensible object of the war with China, may be held to be indispensable. Not only are the schemes of extension cherished by the Japanese baffled by the passing of Korea under Russian domination, but the integrity of the island empire is indirectly menaced.

But Japan is obviously unequal to a contest with Russia, if Russia is to have Germany for an ally, unless she is helped by a great naval power, and the only naval power that can be called great is England. The interest of England in the fate of Japan depends largely upon the relations of Germany to any contest that may arise, and then mainly in the plans that Germany may have with reference to China. So far public opinion in England is not definitely formed. There is a portion of the press that holds that England has no concern except with Southern China, and that she can regard the policy of Germany and Russia in the north with indifference. A stronger portion of the press holds that a coalition between two powers far from friendly to England, having for its general purpose the extension of their dominion in the North Pacific and the subordination of Japan as a naval power, would be a very grave menace indeed. In addition to this consideration is the unquestioned fact that if the vast territory of China is to be broken up, England, whose life blood is foreign commerce, cannot afford to allow a large part of it to go to powers that will monopolize the trade so far as they can.

The interests and the sympathies of Americans in the changes that may be impending must be wholly with England, and, in less measure, with Japan. These are the two—to our shame be it said, the only—powers who understand the principle of unrestricted commerce, and who, wherever they may extend their influence or their rule, open trade to all the world. Germany and Russia have not got beyond the notions of the middle of the last century, against which, in reality, the war of our Revolution was waged. They would treat foreign possessions as Lord NORTH treated the American Colonies. England and Japan are modern. We cannot support either power with force, but we can and must give to them our hearty good wishes. What the American Nation has done for our great territory they would do, if occasion arises, for China. No more beneficent fortune could await that ancient empire.

MAYOR VAN WYCK.

The new charter and the New Year bring great powers and great opportunities to Mayor ROBERT A. VAN WYCK. In offering him its good wishes, THE TIMES hopes he will be strong, wise, far-seeing, mindful of the dignity and good name of the city, and resolute in following the dictates of his own judgment.

We hope to see his administration so successful that when he leaves the office four years from to-day he will take with him a good reputation and the esteem of the people.

ON AND AFTER TO-DAY.

If you want any improvement undertaken in your Senate district which would be of such public benefit that you and your neighbors would be willing to pay assessments to have it executed; or if you want any nuisance abated or any immoral, objectionable, and unlawful business or thing suppressed, don't wait for somebody at the City Hall to bring the matter up, and don't go to the City Hall to get it taken up. Take the initiative yourself by getting up a petition or a complaint to the President of your borough. He will call a meeting of the Local Board, consisting of all the members of the Municipal Assembly—Councilors and Aldermen—residing in your Senate district, with himself as Chairman. There are twenty-two Senate districts in the city and eighty-eight members of the Municipal Assembly, so that a local board will, on the average, have only four members—a very convenient neighborhood council to look out for neighborhood interests. If the Local Board approves your petition for a public improvement it will pass it on to the Board of Public Improvements, and that body, with the Municipal Assembly, will determine whether your prayer shall be granted. In this way you can get new streets opened and old ones closed or widened, have grades changed, pavements laid, lamp-posts set, street signs put up, lateral sewers built, or any other improvement carried out the expense of which, in whole or in part, would be met by assessments on the property benefited.

You can close disorderly houses, unlicensed saloons, gambling places, and other unlawful resorts by sending a complaint to the Local Board, which, in cooperation with the Municipal Assembly and the proper administrative departments of the City Government, will cause the law to be enforced—that is, if it does its duty.

It seems to THE TIMES that this feature of the charter abounds with living, personal interest for the citizen. It puts him in a novel relation to the Government. It increases his power and usefulness. It gives him something to say in determining how his street and his neighborhood shall be made more pleasant and habitable. Very likely the plan will have its disappointments. Foolish petitions and spiteful complaints will be sent to the Local Boards, and really meritorious requests will often be denied. But its operation will be watched with the greatest interest. It is an attempt to establish in a great city, where the Central Government is concerned with large, general affairs, a system which shall give to the people in their respective neighborhoods the benefits of local home rule, a sort of village government, where the officials charged with the duty of looking out for good order, good morals, and needed improvements will be known to everybody and inspired with local pride. There will be complications and conflicting jurisdictions, possibly, but if the citizens are vigilant in exacting a faithful performance of duty from the members of the Local Board the whole city will profit by the experiment.

The creation of the Board of Public Improvements, consisting of the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, the Controller, and the Presidents of the five boroughs, and the Commissioners at the heads of the six departments, with a President appointed by the Mayor, is a change of less interest to the citizen in his individual capacity, but is of very great importance to the city as a whole. It ought to bring unity and order into our public enterprises, by concentrating powers of initiative and regulation which in the past have been scattered with little regard to logic or good administration.

The Government and the people of the city takes away from the Legislature and unto themselves to-day practically the entire control of their affairs. There is no power, privilege, or authority properly falling within the limits of municipal legislation and administration which the charter has not intended to confer upon the Municipal Assembly and the officers of the corporation. We can build bridges, lay out parks, add to our water supply, and undertake any great public work which we may determine to be desirable without having to go to Albany for permission. Next to the primary fact of consolidation itself, this is undoubtedly the most momentous change wrought by the charter.

To-day the people of Brooklyn, Staten Island, and most of Queens County become New Yorkers, citizens of the greatest city in the world save one. To many of them this will seem the greatest of the new charter's achievements. Most of them have looked forward to that transformation with longing, and they welcome it with a natural joy and a just pride. But chiefly that is a matter of sentiment and Post Office address. The really material effects of consolidation and the new charter upon the individual citizen and on the mass of the citizens will be revealed only by time and experience—as the new machinery of government makes known its relations to the people for whom and by whom it was set up.

COMMISSIONER EVANS'S PLAN.

Mr. EVANS, the Commissioner of Pensions, is proving an exceptionally clear-headed and resolute man. He finds much that is wrong in the bureau that he has to administer, and he neither hesitates to say so nor to point plainly to the means to right it. He has no respect for the conventional superstition of the politicians that there is something sacred in a pension and something even more sacred in a claim for a pension. He discovers that large numbers of pensions have been granted for which there was no sufficient warrant, and that all sorts of fraud and deceit and humbug have been practiced to secure them. With such pensions he would deal, as far as he can, as he would with any other case of money obtained from the Government on false pretenses. He cannot get back the payments already made, but he would stop them for the future. He discovers also an enormous pressure for claims that are at best doubtful and some of which are beyond question unfounded. These he would sift in order to reject the unworthy. Of course in such a policy he incurs the risk of being denounced as a Mugwump and a pharisee, and if he were not known to be a Republican of proved orthodoxy, he would soon be made to feel the wrath of those who think their political fortunes depend on the soldier vote.

As it is, his party can hardly ignore his very plain statements and his perfectly practicable plans. In the first place, he proposes the publication of the pension lists in such form that the names in each neighborhood can be made known to all interested in them, and cases of notorious wrong can readily be recognized. Of the common sense and fairness of the step there can be no doubt. But Commissioner EVANS proposes to go further than this. He would attack the very citadel of pension abuse by doing away with pension attorneys. These attorneys ought to be unnecessary. It is the clear duty of the Government to see that every claim for a pension is fairly and carefully examined, and, if found to be a proper claim, that it shall be satisfied without the intervention of any agent, promptly and with no expense to the pensioner. This is the reverse of the system that has prevailed to the great wrong of honest pensioners and of the taxpayers as well. Mr. EVANS states that during the past thirteen years an average of more than a million of dollars a year has been paid to pension attorneys. Supposing the pensions fairly bestowed, this is a heavy and unjustifiable tax on the pensioners. As a matter of fact, a large part of the pensions have been wrongfully given, and for these the attorneys are chiefly responsible. If the whole business were in the hands of responsible employés of the Government, a fruitful source of fraud would be abolished.

Another feature of Mr. EVANS's plans is to amend the pension law so that no widow can draw a pension unless she was married to a veteran before the pension was granted. This would put a stop to the business of marrying veterans for the sake of pensions, and is a perfectly fair way of saving a great deal of money for the Treasury.

If the Republicans in Congress will follow the lead of the Commissioner of Pensions in this matter, they can take one step toward reducing the deficit with which they have to deal. He is the only man connected with the Government who has even made any suggestion to that end.

MAYOR STRONG'S ADMINISTRATION.

The last administration of the old City of New York would be sure of being remembered for a considerable time, even if there were nothing in it intrinsically memorable. In fact, however, it is very worthy to be remembered on its own account, and the recalling of it ought to be useful for reproof and for instruction.

Mayor STRONG was elected by a "fusion" of the weaker of the two political parties with voters attracted from the stronger by the promise and expectation of good government. To this fact are to be attributed nearly all the errors of his administration. It was partly these errors that stimulated the growth of the belief in non-partisanship in municipal affairs, a belief which was strong enough last November to secure 150,000 votes for the champion of that cause. That such a number of voters could be detached from their party affiliations in a municipal election has been a source of equal astonishment to Mr. CROKER and to Senator PLATT, each of whom is now perfectly aware that the independent vote is a force to be reckoned with. Mayor STRONG conceived that his obligations required him to regard his appointments as "patronage" and to apportion them among the organizations which had supported him. But it is greatly to his credit that he refused to regard Senator PLATT as the Republican organization, and to delegate to him the task of distributing the offices among the Republicans. If he had done so, he would have been a mere figurehead in his own administration. Because Mayor STRONG refused to do this, the Senator promptly denounced him as a "traitor," and proceeded to inflict upon him, through the Legislature, much annoyance and embarrassment, and to withhold legislation in the interest of the city.

We have already called attention to the shortcomings of the administration. The administration of the docks has been, as in previous terms, the work of the Chief Engineer, a large part of whose work must have consisted in persuading his Commissioners to allow him to go on with the rest of it. The Park Department has been very unfortunately manned. Since the simultaneous resignation of the board first appointed by the Mayor, Commissioner STILES was, before his untimely and lamentable death, the only member of the board fitted by taste and training for the duties of a Park Commissioner. But Mr. STILES was so unable to educate his colleagues to his own point of view that he was commonly, upon any question which involved a just appreciation of the park system, in a minority of one. The Department of Public Works has for nearly two years, and in spite of the great amount of useful work done under it, especially in repairing, been regarded by a large proportion of citizens as a public nuisance. Undoubtedly the inefficiency of Gen. COLLIS, in his own department, and his wanton extension of his capacity for blundering into departments not properly his own, has been a very heavy weight for the administration to carry and was a great drag upon the reform canvass, although the offending Commissioner himself was a straight Republican.

The administration and the cause of reform were also without doubt greatly discredited by the conduct of the Police Department, but here there is a distinction to be made. Conniving at the unlawful sale of liquor was closely connected with the corruption of the police which had been exposed just before Mayor STRONG's election. Mr. ROOSEVELT, the presiding genius of the new Police Board, set himself at work, very properly, to shut off this source of corruption. But his masterful and combative temper made it appear that his object was less to reform the police than to prevent any thirsty soul from getting a glass of beer on Sunday. There are some hundreds of thousands of citizens of New York to whom the diversions of Sunday, with incidental beer, constitute the only oasis in the desert of the week. To them it seemed that the Police Commissioners were wantonly persecuting them in depriving them of an indulgence in which they refused to see any harm. A very large proportion of them hated the name of reform, in which this was done, and took their revenge upon the reform ticket at the polls. But it would be very unjust for anybody to allow this political mistake to blind him to the immense good that has been wrought in the reform of the police. Lawbreakers have no longer been permitted to break the law for money. The system of blackmail has been dislodged and the reinstatement of it, if it is attempted, will be a work of time and of danger. That appointments and promotions have been gained by merit, and awarded without payment, and that corruption, so far as it could be reached from headquarters, has been rooted out of the force, would entitle the administration of Mayor STRONG to grateful memory, if it had done nothing else.

But it has done many other things. The work of the Street Cleaning Department has set a standard which cannot soon or easily be lowered. We have already called attention to the astonishing tribute which Mr. CROKER has paid to Col. WARING's work in ordaining that places in the department shall not be treated as "patronage" or disposed of by influence, but that the merit system shall prevail. The reform of the police bench is second in importance only to the reform of the police. When the Police Justices were politicians, they were accessible to influence which made the courts a powerful ally of political corruption. All that is changed. Although the Mayor and his advisers have made some errors in the choice of Magistrates, what is now dispensed in the police courts is not favor, but justice. And this great gain is safe for some years to come.

One of the greatest of the benefits we owe to the outgoing administration is that which the Mayor, with the assistance of the Legislature, has been enabled to effect in the schools. The school buildings already erected, with those now under construction, will be very nearly adequote, for the first time in many years, to the needs of the school population. And the improvement in the character of the school buildings, in every point of intelligent and considerate planning, as well as in their exterior and interior architecture, is as marked and as gratifying as the increase in their number.

Upon the whole, whatever the shortcomings of Mayor STRONG's administration may have been, they are far outweighed by its benefits. It is the best administration we have ever had. New York is a far better place, physically and morally, in which to live and bring up children than it was on New Year's Day of 1895. And for this vast improvement we are indebted to the Mayor, who was unknown, personally or by reputation, to the vast majority of his fellow-citizens when he took office, but who leaves it with the hearty respect and good wishes of all of them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—English ingenuity has succeeded in getting some consolation even from the purchase of American locomotives by the Japanese, for various London authorities are now saying that on trial the engines have "proved unsatisfactory." Realizing, however, that this was a statement hard to believe, since the quality of our machinery is quite as well known in England as in any of the other countries where large quantities of it are used, the retailers of the surprising report mentioned hasten to add that the only fault charged against the American locomotives is that they are too heavy for the light rails and roadbeds of Japan, and have necessitated considerable expense for repairs of the plant. It is admitted that in other respects the engines are all right, and it is frankly stated that certain modifications in boilers and fireboxes, made with a view to the use of Japan's inferior quality of coal, have answered every requirement. As to the allegation of excessive weight, there can be no danger in assuming that the Japanese got exactly what they ordered, and have only themselves to criticise if they overestimated the substantiality of their lines.

—Cincinnati has a Twentieth Century Club composed of women, who assemble weekly to discuss grave topics, political and economic, and to settle such of the world's problems as seem to need settling most. The members include many who are especially anxious to acquire franchise rights, and all of them are supposed to have lost interest in nearly everything except "issues." It is unfortunate, therefore, that when this Twentieth Century Club assembled the other day to decide some peculiarly knotty question of law or ethics, an Oriental person, bearing a pack on his shoulders, should have strayed into the hall of council. For, before his presence had been noticed, the Oriental person had opened his pack and displayed an assortment of Eastern embroideries so irresistibly attractive that the club instantly disintegrated for the time being into a group of exclamatory women, who had forgotten all about the knotty question and were intent only on bargains. The irreverent Cincinnati papers say that only embroideries and prices were discussed that day, and they apparently regard the incident as an excuse for sarcasm, jeers, and other unseemly evidences of mirth.

—Despite the large amount of inconvenience and disappointment caused by yesterday's unseasonable downpour, the torrents of rain did admirable work on the streets, and put them once more in the condition to which New Yorkers have recently become accustomed. The last traces of snow and ice disappeared, and with them went vast quantities of that black mud once so familiar, but for years almost unknown. Unamiable people called attention to the white granite paving blocks and the glistening asphalt as spectacles not likely to be seen in the future, but others rejoiced that the new régime would at least start with circumstances in its favor, and might therefore be incited to keep both its record and the streets perfectly clean. The amount of comment that has resulted in the past week from a state of affairs that not long ago would have been taken as inevitable and a matter of course is the best possible evidence that New York standards are miles higher than they used to be. Any attempt to depress them would be so dangerous that nobody need to fear much for the future. This thought is a most reassuring one.

PERSONAL.

—Alderman-elect HIXON of Chelsea, Mass.—which is almost the same as saying of Boston, same State—has already managed to acquire considerable fame for himself, and incidentally to cast some light on the sort of intelligence that finds its way into Municipal Council Chambers. Mr. HIXON and his fellow-Aldermen-to-be met this week to draw lots for seats in the board room. When it appeared that each of the chairs was numbered, Mr. HIXON gravely announced that he was reluctant to take the chance of drawing No. 13, and so decided, said he, were his views on the evil consequences to be expected from occupying a position so designated that, rather than do it he would resign his position. The gentleman's associates finally persuaded him to risk the perils of the urn, and Fate was kind enough to give him No. 11. Thus was Mr. HIXON spared, and Chelsea will not be deprived of his wisdom in the management of her affairs.

—Seaboard, it is pleasant to notice, is not a bit disturbed by what most other papers call the canal scandal. Our nautical contemporary, when it takes sides, takes them for good and all, and a little thing like the expenditure on false pretenses of $7,000,000 of public money does not disturb its equilibrium in the slightest degree. "The simple truth seems to be," says Seaboard, "that the State officials guessed wide of the mark in 1894, and were therefore mistaken, and that the people were mistaken also, as to the amount of money needed to make the improvement in the canals that they desired, and which was so necessary. It is quite unimportant how the mistake was made, after all, so long as it was an honest and natural one, as it seems to have been." Such being the case, it is not surprising to learn that "Seaboard has the most absolute confidence in the honesty and efficiency of Messrs. ADAMS and ALDRIDGE and their assistants." How could it be otherwise?

—Gen. WEYLER has succeeded so ill in his attempt to win at home enough sympathy to balance the hatred which he earned in Cuba, and his obvious ambition to become a "man on horseback" has met with such utter failure that he is becoming an almost pathetic figure. For two years he wielded the power of life and death, and now he cannot get a single Spanish officer to sign his protest against President MCKINLEY's criticism! Painful as the change must be, however, it has taught him nothing. He still tries to justify his cruelty to the "pacificos" by declaring that they were one and all rebels in mind if not in action, and that they assisted the men in the field whenever opportunity offered. This is undoubtedly true, but WEYLER cannot see that it is the severest possible arraignment of Spanish rule in general, and of himself in particular, as the type and representative of that rule.

PRAYER BOOK AND DAMNATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to see the courteous letter of the Rev. Mr. Savage in your issue of today, and with your permission I would like to add a word to help clear up some misapprehensions.

I write as a High Church Episcopalian who believes every word of the Prayer Book, but I think it was hardly just to criticise a speaker for statements as given in a condensed newspaper report. The controversy that followed has been unpleasant to read, and shows that our Prayer Book is right when it says man "is of his own nature inclined to evil," "and this infection of nature doth remain, yea, in them that are regenerated."

Of course, I do not agree with Mr. Savage in his theology, but I can say with him, "He who believes in the power of truth, as I do, can have no doubt of the issue." And I think he will agree with me that each man must battle for the truth as he himself sees it, and must use every means in his power to find out what the truth is.

But I think Mr. Savage has misread the Prayer Book. I am not surprised at this, for I don't read it myself as I did thirty years ago. In the first place, all those cruel things about the damnation of unbaptized and "non-elect" infants are not in the Prayer Book at all, still less in the "Creeds."

Now, a word as to Creeds. We do not use the term in the popular signification. We have in the Prayer Book two forms of the Creed—the Apostles' and the Nicene, which alone are required for baptism or communication—and neither one says a word about damnation, infant or otherwise. There is not even a statement in regard to sin, except that we believe in its forgiveness; and even Mr. Savage could accept that, with, possibly, a "mental reservation" in the case of Episcopalians.

I would like to have your readers take note that the Creeds give only positive teaching in regard to God and what He has done and purposes to do for the salvation of mankind. There is not a word about the wicked. The nearest thing to it is, "He shall come to judge the quick and the dead." Moreover, there is not a statement in the whole Prayer Book that teaches the damnation of the unbaptized, infants or adults, unless some people so read the words of our Lord, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter the Kingdom of God," which the Prayer Book quotes from the Bible.

Still further, there is not a passage in the Prayer Book that teaches the final damnation of the wicked, unless it be some quotation of Scripture.

Our communion has never given a decision on the question of eternal punishment, and there is nothing in the way of my teaching the final salvation of all men except reason and revelation. I should like to believe it, and I do believe God will save every one who does not persist in rejecting Him.

But if I do not see my way clear to preach it, I can do my best to help bring it about. And I think the teaching given in the Prayer Book is the best adapted for that purpose of anything man has yet seen.

GEORGE HENRY SMITH.

St. Peter's Rectory, Plymouth, Conn., Dec. 30, 1897.

ARGUMENTS FOR POSTAL BANKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In viewing the question of postal savings banks, it is to be hoped that you will do so from the point of view of those residing in the far-off rural districts of the country as well as the dwellers in large cities and towns. To the latter, whose facilities of all kinds, not to speak alone of savings banks, are so great, the question may have many objections, but to those, numbering many hundreds of thousands, of the working classes too, who live at distant points and who try to accumulate a few dollars in savings from daily earnings, and know no better place to keep them than a stocking or an old tin box, these objections appear as mere technical quibbles. To them it does not appear that the Government is to enter into active competition with the savings banks in larger towns. It is not the rate of interest they are after so much as a safe place for keeping their little savings.

To attack the ability of the Government to manage the postal savings banks is the same as a blow at our form of Government, and of saying that a republican form of Government is a failure in practice. Had we a larger class of citizens who have a few dollars ahead and invested in the hands of the Government, we could expect a little more attention paid to the results of practical politics, and there would be a greater demand for good material to fill our public offices.

Of the moral benefit to accrue from the use of the postal savings banks it is not necessary to speak; it is too self-evident to require mention.

The opportunities offered, I am sure, would be taken by hundreds of thousands of people, now without any facilities for the deposit of savings, and large amounts of money now in precarious hiding places would be placed in circulation and a chance offered to the well-intending economists to place their surplus earnings out of the way of temporary temptations.

CLARENCE R. CLAGHORN.

Vintondale, Penn., Dec. 30, 1897.

Wife-Beating in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The gentleman who writes to you to-day takes exception to my letter because it carries the suggestion that the sentiment against wife beating is not as strong in England as in this country. He quotes cases where the Magistrate or Judge lets off a criminal with a light sentence because a long sentence would deprive the family of the services of a bread winner. But I don't know anything about sentiment, but it is a fact that the British law does not inflict such severe sentences for such crimes as in this country, or at least in this State. If this is due to the fact that, as a wife is a man's own, he can do as he pleases with her, I do not wish to argue here. But it is a fact that in no country is personal property more protected than in Great Britain, and any one who has lived there and in this country knows that the feeling of a wife being a man's absolute own is much stronger there than here. There is an old proverb over there, "A woman, a dog, and a walnut tree, the more you beat them, the better they'll be." HENRY ROMEIKE.

New York, Dec. 30, 1897.

TAKES MR. WENDELL TO TASK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter in your columns to-day on C. W. L.'s English, Mr. Wendell unquestionably hits the mark. But his shaft is in the wrong target. The passage cited from C. W. L.'s article is correct as to the English objected to by Mr. Wendell. His own version is also grammatically correct. They simply bear different meanings—however slight the difference. And Mr. Wendell, in telling C. W. L. how he should say it, has really presumed to tell him what he should say. Briefly, who but C. W. L. shall say that he meant "I shall" when he said "I will"; or "should" when he said "ought"?

By the way, would Mr. Wendell have objected if C. W. L. had written "in illustration of what I mean, I would instance three or four examples from the magazines of last month"? I do not wish to imply the reductio ad absurdum that he would have changed "would" to "should." No; the optative "will" and the weak "ought" may not be so lightly disposed of.

R. C. RATHBORNE.

No. 136 West Sixteenth Street, New York, Dec. 30, 1897.

MUSIC IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"We have no musical public," is a cry familiar to most of us in this country. The cry is founded upon truth. It is urged, "Opera cannot flourish, except at hot-house prices, because the taste of the people in this field has not been cultivated." Those who can afford it study music, as those who can afford it have boxes and stalls at the opera, where they become moderately familiar with a few of the best-known works.

But for the public—the great masses—what are their opportunities for graduating into the musical audiences so loudly called for? One hundred and twenty minutes a week of instruction for each public school, and the well meaning if limited efforts of the street hand-organ.

Many persons of unquestioned musical knowledge and ability, becoming convinced that, as matters stand, a radical change from the above is not only a necessity for the children, but a means of obliterating a long-standing discredit to our country as well, took the subject under grave consideration, and after much discussion and research, a method was suggested covering a broader ground than any yet brought forward. To the end of giving it practical test, an application to the Board of Education for trial of the plan in one of the public schools was determined upon. This proved a more difficult matter than at first supposed.

The board is principally composed of gentlemen in business for themselves, in which they are naturally interested. In consequence, they do not find an abundance of time at their disposal for solving the problem of the best manner of educating the youth of this country, and of all the questions before them, that of music and the necessity for a better system of imparting it in the schools seems to them the one of least importance. The person intrusted to make petition for the above was referred by the President of the board, who was otherwise engaged at the time, to the President of the Committee on Instruction.

The latter frankly stated his knowledge of music to be very limited, as was his time for such matters, and announced, with evident relief, that the board considered they had found an able arbitrator in matters pertaining to the art in Mr. Frank Damrosch, adding, all questions relating to music in the public schools would hereafter be virtually determined by him. Mr. Damrosch was seen, and so much as could be gathered of his plans seemed to indicate that choral work will form the main feature of musical instruction in the schools.

Choral work is commendable in its way, but how many of the great compositions, or even the simple ones, lend themselves to interpretation by chorus, and how great a progress in the general knowledge of music can result therefrom? Mr. Damrosch is worthy of the highest consideration, but there is a large proportion of musicians who feel his policy, as suggested, is scarce broad enough, and it would seem for the public good that the latter should be allowed an expression of opinion.

From the period when Euterpe is accredited with presiding over music, women have been more or less allowed a voice in the art that "soothes the savage breast"; one-man power in politics, perforce, we bow to, but one-man power in the musical education of the youth of a great city such as ours cannot be regarded as an improvement upon the ancients, and woman of to-day may be pardoned for making a demur. Woman realizes, if man does not, that a knowledge and understanding of good music is a prime factor for more general knowledge; a humanizer, and, in sequence, an influence in forming better citizens—reasons sufficient for the encouragement of its study.

What answer have the masses in this country to the fact that people of their own class in foreign countries know the operas and other music, including the new works, before those works are presented, and attend the opera house or concert room to judge of their rendition at the hands of the singers, rather than primarily of the singers themselves?

Our people are seldom given opportunity to hear really good music at popular prices, such as is enjoyed by the working classes of Europe; but if such is occasionally attempted, the result is given out as a failure. The reason for this is simple—spasmodic efforts, commenced, as it were, in the middle of a subject, are not destined for success.

In any educational movement outlined for a future, aim at the children of a nation—aim at the public schools. The method of musical instruction for which trial is desired in a public school, and which is felt by those interested will bear the best fruit, is indorsed with heartfelt conviction by some of the greatest musicians in the world, including such names as Lillian Nordica, Paderewski, the de Reszkes, Plançon, Jean Lasalle, Anton Seidl, Emil Paur, Vladimir de Pachmann, S. B. Mills, A. Rivarde, E. Ysaye, Pablo Sarasate, William Mason, Albert Ross Parsons, President of the American College of Musicians, together with such eminent critics as H. E. Krehbiel, Henry T. Finck, and others.

Notwithstanding, all effort to gain a hearing, it has been referred by the Board of Education to Mr. Damrosch, and there it rests.

However earnest and intelligent one man may be, it seems scarcely credible that he alone shall be judge of the best method of forming the musical taste of our public—that he alone shall dictate, where so many minds, presumably as well equipped as his own, have found matter for such earnest thought and interest. I ask that the subject be discussed; that the best methods suggested be given a trial and co-operation—this in all respect to Mr. Damrosch—not a one-man power be the result reached.

MARGARET TOWNSEND.

No. 343 West Thirty-fourth Street, Dec. 27, 1897.

NUGGETS.

A Pair of Them.

She—I detest a man who is always talking shop.

He—And I dislike a woman who always talks shopping.—Chicago News.

Utter Obscurity.

"He doesn't seem to amount to much in the community?"

"No. He's so unimportant that nobody ever sends him a calendar."—Washington Star.

Same Old Trait.

Hobson—Some people make me tired; they never accept anything as a fact without wanting to know the why and wherefore of it.

Sapped—Yes; I wonder why it is?"—Philadelphia Record.

Muttered.

Soliloquized the customer as he departed without purchasing: "What an ass that fellow is!"

Soliloquized the shopman: "To think I should throw away all that sweetness upon that mean old screw!"—Boston Transcript.

The Right Road.

"You say there is only one train a day from this station?" said the lady at the ticket office.

"Only one, madam," was the reply.

"Is the train on time?"

"No; it is fifty minutes late."

"Too bad; I want to get to Pokeville the worst way."

"Well, this is the road you want to take."—Yonkers Statesman.

ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Mabelle P. Clapp in Zion's Herald.

Ere yet the voice of the New Year
Rings clear o'er the snowfields white,
An angel hovers above me,
Poised as for upward flight.
And hark! through the starry silence
His song floats down to me:
"I am come to take back to the Father
What the Old Year hath given to thee."

My heart grows heavy, though softly
As snowflakes the calm words fall,
I have so little to offer
In response to the loving call;
No gems from the mind's deep caverns,
No mighty bowlder rolled
From the path of truth, no message
On the future to be enscrolled.

Only a tiny pebble
Brushed from a dear one's road,
A whispered word of comfort,
A sharing of the load;
A rebellious longing conquered,
A look with the love-fires warm,
A flower of hope that blossomed
In the heart of a raging storm.

These are all that I have to offer
To the mighty Lord of Love,
And, with sorrowful eyes, I show them
To His angel, hovering above.
But lo! as I gaze on the angel,
In those eyes that are bent on mine
I see neither scorn nor pity,
But an infinite gladness shine.

And the song grows strangely tender:
"O foolish child and blind!
Think'st thou that the all-wise Father
Cares more for the gems of the mind,
For the mighty bowlder, the message
That the future is to enscroll,
Than He does for the word of comfort
To a struggling, weary soul?

"Nay! rather—though these are most precious—
'Tis the offering such as thine
That awakens the wondrous lovelight
In the depths of the eyes divine.
The sharing of daily burdens,
With their wearisome fret and smart,
The blessed every-day service
Of a faithful, loving heart."

NOTICE.

New York Life Insurance Company

THE OLDEST INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

JOHN A. McCALL, . . President.

Total Insurance in Force, ... $875,000,000

Held by over 300,000 Policy-holders who ARE the Company, who OWN the Company, and who ALONE receive the PROFITS of the Company.

NOS. 346 & 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1897.

THE Company having closed its books for the year 1897 at noon to-day, announces that it has insured during the year 63,000 individuals, in the sum of over

$134,000,000

of insurance on which the first premiums have been paid to the Company in cash. This is

$14,000,000

more new insurance than the Company placed in 1896, and the Company now has over

$49,000,000

more insurance in force than it had a year ago.

These results have been accomplished at a lower expense ratio than that of 1896.

During the year the Company has paid in death-losses on the lives of 2,756 policy-holders,

$9,752,000

DURING the year the Company has paid to its living policy-holders, in maturing policies and other cash benefits, over

$9,100,000

During the year the Company has loaned direct to 6,190 of its policy-holders, on the sole security of their policies, upwards of

$3,400,000

at 5% interest, without fee or other charge.

During the year the Company has paid to its policy-holders in dividends

$2,500,000

which is about

$350,000

more than was paid in 1896.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

This company has for some years past held and reported a reserve upon its Accumulation policies higher than the standard of any Insurance Department in the United States. It has now decided to take a further step in advance, and the detailed Statement for 1897, to be issued next week, will include a fund of over $16,000,000 voluntarily set aside, which, with the policy valuation determined by the State Department, will be equivalent to a reserve at 3 per cent. on all its policies in force on December 31, 1897.

On all policies written hereafter, the Company will also hold a 3 per cent. reserve, but will not increase its premium rates. The forthcoming Statement of this Company will, therefore, be based on a higher standard than ever before adopted by an American Life Insurance Company.

RUFUS W. WEEKS, Actuary.

AMERICAN FLAG DISPLACED

Armed Mexican Marines Haul Down the Stars and Stripes on Clipperton Island.

THREE AMERICANS PROTESTED

The Flag Hoisted by Employes of a Guano Company, Who Had Notified the Secretary of State of Their Action.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 31.—The steamer Albion arrived to-day from a month's cruise down the coast, and her passengers tell of a rather high handed proceeding at Clipperton Island on the part of the Mexican gunboat Democrata, being no less than the hauling down of the Stars and Stripes by an armed force landed for the purpose, and in spite of the protests of the men there employed, and the raising of the Mexican flag.

"Our trip down the coast as far as Santo Domingo was void of any particular incident," said Roscoe Howard, one of the passengers. "On our return we took on a sailor at Acapulco, and from him I heard that he had been brought to that port by the Mexican gunboat Democrata from Clipperton Island. He, with two other men, had been employed by a guano company to take charge of about 1,000 tons of guano that were stored in the warehouses on the island, and when they were landed there some nine months ago, they hoisted the American flag and notified the Secretary of State of their action.

"On Dec. 14 the Democrata anchored a short distance from the island and sent a boat's crew of marines to the island, but, on attempting to land, the boat was dashed against a coral reef and suffered considerable damage. Finally the marines were landed, and, after an official ceremony, the Stars and Stripes were hauled down from the flagpole that had been erected by the Americans, and in its place the Mexican flag was hoisted.

"Having taken formal possession, the marines withdrew, and notified the men who remained on the island not to allow any one to take away the guano under penalty of violating the Mexican laws. The island is about 800 miles off the Mexican coast, almost due west of Acapulco. It is about four miles in circumference. Two palm trees constitute the sole vegetation on the island, which is the home of millions of sea fowl. Thousands of tons of the richest guano are to be found on the island. When the marines landed to take possession of the island in behalf of Mexico they were fully armed."

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 31.—Official intelligence received from Mazatlin shows that when the Mexican gunboat Democrata arrived at Clipperton Island it was found that a party of Americans had raised the American flag and had appropriated all the guano beds where they were operating. They had built houses and permanently established themselves. The Democrata had a very stormy passage and found the island of very difficult access and a boatload of Mexican marines were upset in getting through the surf, the men losing their rifles and swords. They saved themselves by swimming and a Mexican flag was carried ashore by Julian Santos, the stoker of the gunboat, who ran the risk of being devoured by sharks that abound in those waters.

Capt. Genesta ordered the American flag hauled down and the Mexican flag raised, there being little protest on the part of the Americans, representing a guano exploring company. This formality having been accomplished, the gunboat returned to Mazatlin. There are about 20,000 tons of guano on the island, valued at $300,000 in gold. Representations, showing that the action of the guano company is one of mere usurpation, will be made. Clipperton Island is undoubtedly in Mexican territory, although not settled by Mexicans. There has been no excitement over the matter.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Morris—Rothschild.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Constantine Rothschild, youngest daughter of V. Henry Rothschild, and Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago was quietly celebrated on Dec. 23 at the home of the bride, 4 East Sixty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Gotthelf of the Temple Emanu-El officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Morris sailed Thursday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for Southern France, where they will spend their honeymoon. Mr. Morris is a son of Nelson Morris, the wealthy pork packer of Chicago. He was a student at Harvard while Miss Rothschild was at Wellesley College, and it was at that time the two met.

Read—Wood.

NEWPORT, Dec. 31.—The wedding of Miss Prue Wood, daughter of Capt. Joseph E. Wood, of the steam yacht Conqueror, to Dr. William Fulton Read of Lynn, Mass., occurred Wednesday at the Channing Memorial Church.

State Railroad Commission Changes.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—John S. Kenyon will assume the office of Secretary of the State Railroad Commission Monday, Charles R. De Freest becoming the head of the department of grade crossings, which has been created recently. It is understood that Mr. De Freest will receive a salary of $4,000 in his new post.

NEW YORK WOMEN IMITATED.

A Rainy Day Club Organized at Somerville, Near Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Massachusetts women broke through the Puritanical rules tonight. One hundred and fifty Somerville women, many of them leaders in society there, met and formed the first rainy-day costume association in Massachusetts. Miss Marion Howard Brazier, who is a member of the New York association lately formed, appeared before the meeting attired in a costume which she had worn during the storm of the afternoon.

After speeches by prominent women, the association was formed. Miss Mina J. Wendell was chosen President, and Mrs. Barbara N. Galpin Treasurer. The association starts out with a good-sized membership, composed of many of the best-known women in the city, and with encouragement from many others who favor the idea.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Margaret N. Berrian.

Margaret N. Berrian, eighty-eight years old, died of pneumonia yesterday at the home of her grandson, William E. Stillings, 546 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. She was born Aug. 11, 1810, at Cauldwell, New Jersey. In 1829 she was married to William Hyatt, who died a few years later. In 1854 she married Edward Berrian, who was well known in the old Sixteenth Ward. He died a few years ago. At the time of Mrs. Berrian's death there were four generations of her family in the house, including herself, daughter, grandson, and great-grandson. Funeral services will be held at 7:30 to-night. The Rev. Dr. Jones of the Church of the Intercession, will officiate. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Charles F. Quirk.

Charles F. Quirk died at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. John Quirk, 141 Willow Street, yesterday of heart disease. Mr. Quirk was born in New York City in 1815 on a farm which was near what is at present Maiden Lane. He conducted a ship upholstery business with his brother, and retired wealthy some years ago. He was a bachelor, and owned considerable property in the South. The funeral will be held on Tuesday, and the interment will take place in the family vault in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Nye.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Nye, widow of Seth W. Nye, at one time Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, died yesterday at her residence, The Dakota, 1 West Seventy-second Street. She was ninety-one years old. Mrs. Nye was the daughter of Samuel Heath of Brunswick, Me., and had lived in this city for fifteen years, making her home with her son-in-law, William F. Pippey. The funeral services will be held on Monday morning at the residence, and the burial will be at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Carl Hecker.

Carl Hecker, seventy years of age, died at his home, 1,236 Garden Street, Jersey City, on Friday, from consumption. He was well known and a member of several organizations in Jersey City. He was an artist and many years ago had a studio on Broadway, this city.

Richard Curzon Poultney.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Richard Curzon Poultney of Baltimore died at Kensington, London, on Tuesday last.

Obituary Notes.

ISRAEL LUTHER SPENCER, ex-State Senator and ex-State Representative, died at Suffield, Conn., yesterday, aged sixty-four years. He was President of the First National Bank of Suffield and a Director in a Hartford insurance company.

Mrs. KATHERINE WOOD, wife of William Wood, Superintendent of the First Reformed Church Sunday School of Guttenberg, died at her home in North Bergen on Thursday night from pneumonia. Mrs. Wood was active in church work and prominent in social circles.

REUBEN STONESIFER, a well-known citizen of Williamsport, Penn., died Thursday night, aged sixty years. Mr. Stonesifer was employed in the Government service at Washington at the time Abraham Lincoln was shot. Shortly after the assassination Stonesifer was arrested, being mistaken for John Wilkes Booth, to whom he bore a remarkable resemblance.

JOHN BROWER, eighty-six years of age, died at the Tarrytown Hospital yesterday of heart failure. He was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars. He was born in East View, Westchester County, in July, 1811. After the close of the war he returned to East View to live, and remained there until last year, when his wife died. Then he moved to White Plains, and last week through the efforts of the Tarrytown G. A. R. Post he was take into the Tarrytown Hospital.

H. AUGUSTUS ACER, a prominent Orleans County politician, died yesterday, aged forty years.

Millionaires as Deputy Sheriffs.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 31.—William V. Molloy, the new Sheriff of Westchester County, was sworn in to-day before County Clerk L. F. Crumb and filed his bond for $10,000. Among the Deputy Sheriffs appointed by him are three millionaires—Percy Pyne Lewis of Tarrytown, George B. Murray of Larchmont, and Frederick Remington of New Rochelle. They supported Sheriff Molloy during his canvass, and the appointments were made in recognition of their services.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Waltham Watches,
The best in existence. Eight millions in use, all keeping correct time. Prices much lower, but quality higher than ever. Best assortment in the country; inspection invited.
HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MARRIED.

GIBB—DE BAUN.—At East Orange, Dec. 31, by the Rev. John Wickes, Elizabeth De Baun to Howard Gibb.

DIED.

CLAWSON.—At the residence of Mr. Stewart Hartshorn, at Short Hills, New Jersey, Miss M. Louise Clawson, on Friday, Dec. 31, 1897. Funeral private, Sunday, Jan. 2. Interment at St. Stephen's Cemetery, Millburn.

GELSTON.—Friday, Dec. 31, Mary Stuart Gelston, daughter of the late George L. Gelston and Marie Antoinette Gelston. Notice of funeral hereafter. Hartford and East Haddam papers please copy.

HOUGHTON.—Suddenly, New Year's Eve, at her residence, 678 West End Av., Sarah Seymour, beloved wife of M. H. Houghton. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LESLIE.—After a long illness, on Thursday evening, at Lakewood, N. J., Emma, daughter of the late Gen. Thomas J. Leslie, U. S. Army. Funeral services at 9 A. M. Monday, January 3, at her late residence, Lakewood, N. J.

NYE.—On Friday, Dec. 31, 1897, Eliza H., widow of Seth W. Nye, in the 92d year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, The Dakota, 1 West 72d St., Monday, Jan. 3, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

O'MARA.—At the residence of J. Osgood Carleton, North Broadway, Yonkers, on Thursday, the 30th of December, 1897, Mary O'Mara, for over 45 years a true and faithful friend and servant in the family. Interment at Calvary.

PULITZER.—At Bar Harbor, Me., Dec. 31, Lucille Irma, daughter of Joseph and Kate Davis Pulitzer, aged 17 years.

PURSER.—At her residence, 37 West 11th St., on Friday, Dec. 31, 1897, Priscilla S. Ditchett, widow of George H. Purser. Notice of funeral hereafter.

QUIRK.—Dec. 31, Charles F. Quirk, in his 83d year. Funeral from the residence of his late brother, John N. Quirk, 141 Willow St., Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 3, at 1 P. M. New Orleans and Rock Raphaid papers please copy. Friends are cordially invited to attend.

TIFFANY.—At her residence, Fox Hurst, New York City, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1897, Mary L. Fox, widow of Francis A. Tiffany and daughter of the late William W. Fox, in her 82d year. Funeral services will be held at Fox Hurst, corner of So. Boulevard and Westchester Av., on Sunday, Jan. 2, 1898, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Interment at Woodlawn. Kindly omit flowers.

WOODRUFF.—On Friday morning, December 31, 1897, Morris Woodruff, Jr., aged 27 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 27 East 22d St., on Monday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M.

Fresh Pond Crematory open every day in the year for business and visitors.—U. S. CREMATION CO., 62 East Houston St., New York.

A Milwaukee Steamer Missing.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Dec. 31.—The tug E. D. Holton and the steamer Lawrence left this morning in search of the steamer Alice Stafford, which has not been heard from since she left Manistique last Tuesday morning, heavily laden with flour. The Stafford is a Milwaukee boat of 608 tons.

Oswego Journalist Retires.

OSWEGO, Dec. 31.—Benjamin R. Ketcheson, for the last seventeen years editor of The Oswego Daily Times, retired from the field of journalism to-day.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth.
BERRIAN, Margaret, 546 W. 152d St.	87	30
BOUCHE, Charles, 103 W. 64th St.	34	30
BRONNER, Peter, 202 E. 96th St.	8	28
BAUM, Harry, 357 E. 3d St.	2	30
BRENNAN, Thomas, Manhattan Hospital	55	29
BRADY, Bridget, 227 E. 45th St.	75	29
BROWN, Walter, Home for Incurables	69	29
BETTEMAN, John C., 510 E. 87th St.	83	30
BARRY, John, 96 Grove St.	30	29
BUTLER, Edward, 206 E. 40th St.	46	31
BAITCHMAN, Rebecca, 317 Madison St.	1	30
BRADY, James, 378 10th Av.	28	28
BERGMAN, John, 533 3d Av.	38	30
BEAVER, Esther, 1944 Allen St.	33	30
CURTIS, John, 877 Park Av.	44	29
CURRAN, Timothy, 352 W. 12th St.	26	28
COLTONA, Rosiani, 216 Chrystie St.	1	30
CONNOLLY, Andrew, 28 Scammel St.	37	29
DE LUCA, Alberto, 21 New Bowery	2	30
DOWNS, Lincoln, 347 W. 58th St.	3	30
FITZSIMMONS, Mary, 159 E. 78th St.	35	29
FAHEY, John, 362 Pearl St.	61	29
FAIRLIE, Charlotte, 42 E. 10th St.	58	31
FULLER, Martin, 156 E. 42d St.	32	29
GRUNBERGER, Joseph, 351 E. 4th St.	2	30
GETTEL, Elizabeth, 508 W. 49th St.	23	29
GREINER, Erhardt, 120 8th St.	43	29
GORMAN, Annie, 1 Carlisle St.	23	29
GRAY, Bernard, 437 W. 39th St.	25	28
GRIMM, Gertrude, 1,589 1st Av.	60	30
GIRARD, Katharine, 112 W. 125th St.	36	31
HELPST, Peter H., 227 Chrystie St.	40	30
HOWE, Frank H., 125 E. 62d St.	48	30
JENNE, Herman, 426 E. 15th St.	45	31
JAEGER, Michael J., 232 E. 24th St.	42	28
JONES, Jennie, 121 W. 30th St.	60	27
KAMM, Lena, 355 W. 42d St.	17	30
KEELER, Michael T., 241 W. 37th St.	75	30
KENNY, Thomas, 220 W. 61st St.	4	30
LYNCH, Mary, 100 W. 130th St.	55	30
LENNON, Edward J., 2,060 Boulevard.	27	30
LEFF, Chashe, 54 Pike St.	65	30
LETWIN, Philip, 17 Clinton St.	5	30
McDERMOTT, Mary A., 210 E. 108th St.	5	28
McSORLEY, Bernard, 549 W. 49th St.	88	28
McNANY, John J., William's Bridge.	24	30
McGRATH, Michael, 283 Avenue C.	17	28
MARNELL, Mary, 77 Market St.	3	27
MULLANE, Josephine, 431 W. 25th St.	3	28
MILLER, Charles A., 26 W. 37th St.	60	28
MARUBBIO, Georgio, 67 Sullivan St.	4	29
MARSILLO, Giovanni, 111 Mott St.	39	30
NICKEL, Gottfried, 199 Allen St.	41	27
O'ROURKE, Thomas, 133 W. Washington Place	37	29
PORPOSA, John P., 226 E. 106th St.	3	30
RICHARDSON, William B., 1,854 Lexington Av.	6	30
RIZZO, Dominica, 288 1st Av.	71	30
ROESCH, William, Ogden Av. and Devoe St.	22	29
ROEMPF, Lena, 143 Stanton St.	70	26
REGAN, Maggie, 163 Avenue C.	1	30
SUNDERMAN, John G., 119 E. 108th St.	33	29
STEPHAN, Katie, 286 2d St.	85	29
SPAULDING, Catharine, 447 W. 32d St.	61	30
STUART, William, 307 W. 146th St.	46	30
SCHILLER, Isaac, 232 E. 75th St.	98	30
SCHUM, Wilhelmina, 1,074 1st Av.	62	29
STERLING, Charles, 436 W. 35th St.	30	30
SMITH, Lizzie, 205 E. 40th St.	12	31
STROBEL, Peter, 153d St., 11th Av.	58	31
ZUVODINK, Ezra, Montefiore Home.	31	30

Brooklyn.

ANDREWS, Jennie, 111 55th St.	91	28
BANGINIEWIRZ, Frank, 197 Roebling St.	3	29
BODEN, Fred. C., 494 Jefferson Av.	65	30
BUNCE, Jane G., 148 S. 3d St.	73	29
BRITTON, Eliza J., 106 S. 4th St.	81	29
CARLS, Otto R., 1,206 Gates Av.	51	30
CALDWELL, Andrew, 58½ Coffey St.	62	30
CLARK, Joseph, 60 Fleet Place	28	25
CURRAN, Susan, Kings Co. Hosp.	60	26
CONWAY, John, 108 Baltic St.	29	30
DONAHUE, Henry, 46 Tillman St.	1	31
DORAN, Mary T., 124 Ralph Av.	35	30
ENDERLY, Joseph, 942 Gates Av.	8	28
EDGERLEY, S. A., 183 De Kalb Av.	60	29
FRANK, Wolf, 1 Belmont Av.	49	30
FLECK, Harry, 391 Jefferson St.	2	30
FELDHEIMER, J., 1,757 E. Parkway.	2	30
HANLON, Edward, 106 Walworth St.	69	30
HEMPSTEAD, Bridt's, 144 Hudson Av.	32	30
HERBERT, William, 725 Halsey St.	52	30
HINCHCLIFFE, H., 207 Schermerhorn.	17	30
KENNEY, Catharine, 23 Schenck St.	45	30
KENNITH, Patrick, Conklin Av., Canarsie	4	29
KNUDDER, Emil, 77 Central Av.	33	30
KLOTZ, Charles, 1,015 Gates Av.	2	30
LACHMANN, Minnie, 113 Johnson Av.	61	30
LAUBEY, Catharine, 308 Adelphi St.	82	30
MEEHAN, Mary, 364 Hicks St.	60	29
MESLER, Susan L., 424 Franklin Av.	73	30
MULCAHY, M'g't, 614 Manhattan Av.	35	29
McCLURE, Annie, 230 Dresden St.	8	29
McGOLDRICK, J., 1,246 Bedford Av.	58	30
McGEE, Margaret, 102 Tallman St.	59	30
McCORMICK, Pat'k, 52½ Atlantic St.	65	29
O'FARRELL, William, 73 N. 8th St.	1	29
O'CONNELL, Mary, 219 Johnson St.	58	30
PEROCHEAN, S. R., 194 Hall St.	53	29
PARKHILL, F. M., 584 Leonard St.	23	29
POWLE, F. H., 460 Metropolitan Av.	1	30
QUIRK, Charles F., 141 Willow St.	82	31
RUSSELL, Mary, 255 21st St.	4	31
RHEIN, Philip, 938 Flushing Av.	32	30
RUTTS, William S., 817 Gates Av.	45	30
REGAN, Timothy, 87 Garfield Place.	23	30
SERVIS, Charles, 644 Stone Av.	58	27
SMITH, Richard, 491 Henry St.	49	29
SCHNEIDER, Philip, 250 Humboldt St.	67	29
SEALANDER, I. M., 254 Prospect Av.	61	28
SONDHEIMER, Mamie, 347 Stagg St.	1	28
STAATS, Jacob, 204 Ewen St.	80	31
SHER, Phoebe S., 629 Myrtle Av.	47	30
SKEHAN, Michael, 63 Hicks St.	43	31
SPRINGER, Margaret, 257 Himrod St.	65	29
TIDD, Thomas, 150 Court St.	51	31
WHITE, M., St. Martha Sanitarium.	110	30
WILSON, William, 526 Greene Av.	40	30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ask Your Doctor Why
Caswell, Massey & Co.'s Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is superior to all others. Order from druggist.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

A Circular addressed to the holders of the Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of the above Company, due 1988, detailing the proceedings taken for the protection of the interest of the Bondholders and calling for a deposit of the Bonds in order that these interests may be effectively represented, has been issued in New York and London, under this date. Copies of the Circular and Bondholders' Agreement, together with statement furnished by the Receivers, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned.

The time for depositing bonds will expire on JANUARY 2, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
HARING, MAGOUN & CO.
New York, 1st November, 1897.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 6% Bonds.
Utah & Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah & Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 6% Bonds.

On and after January 1st, 1898, coupons maturing on that date from above-mentioned bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 65 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y., or at the office of the OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, 37 Ames Building, Boston. T. K. CUMMINS, Jr., Treasurer.

Memphis Light and Power Company,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Holders of First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
secured by mortgage dated February 14th, 1891, to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT BONDS NOS. 197, 200, 236, 315, 320, 351, 372, AND 383 HAVE BEEN DRAWN FOR REDEMPTION ON
January 15th, 1898,
(after which time interest thereon will cease,) and will be paid upon presentation on or after that date at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee.
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
bought and sold on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges for cash or carried on margin.
HOLMES & CO
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office: Hoffman House.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.—will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1898, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $140,165.51 deposited in the sinking fund with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1898, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. December 30th, 1897. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN Acting President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

$15,000 WANTED
to increase working capital in manufacturing business established 20 years. Specialties favorably known everywhere. Address RARE CHANCE, Box 160 Times Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Stock market dull and irregular.

As was to have been expected, Wall Street yesterday had a dull day and a narrow market. Commission houses were nearly deserted, and the professional traders gave more of their attention to the usual New Year's frolics than to the market itself. In only a few instances, where specific influences were at work, were there any noteworthy fluctuations in prices.

***

Generally speaking, the market showed strength. There was covering by traders, who during the earlier part of the week sold stocks short in anticipation of a decline in the closing days of the year. These purchases were responsible for small advances throughout the list.

***

In the money market there was a natural shifting of loans during the day, but those bears who have been predicting that a squeeze in money would attend this disturbance of the money market necessary to the close of the year were disappointed, for at no time was call money higher than 4 per cent.

***

The local transportation stocks and Sugar Trust were practically the only active shares. In these the traders' covering purchases were always in evidence. The day was practically devoid of news. It was in fact a typical holiday market, and throughout the Street there was much more tape used for festoons and decorating purposes than for recording sales on the Stock Exchange.

***

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $100,000 fives, coupon, at 114½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	2	Met. Street Ry.	⅞
Am. Sugar Refs.	1	N. J. Central	½
Baltimore & Ohio	⅝	Ore. Imp. 4th in. pd.	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅛	Oregon Short Line	⅞
Buff., Roch. & P.	2⅛	Rio Grande & W. pf.	¾
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2¾	Third Av. R. R.	1
Chic. & Northwest.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Manhattan Cons.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Consolidated Gas.	1	West. Un. Beef.	¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T 5s.	1¼	Mo. Pac. 1st col. 5s.	1⅞
Buff., R. & P. gen'l.	2½	Mobile & Ohio gen.	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	1¾	Morris & Essex 1st.	1
C., M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. 7s	1		

Bonds Declined.

C. & O. 1st R. & A. 1st c. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $135,210,082; balances, $6,853,980; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,446,742.

Money on call in London nominal, 3⅛@3¾ per cent. Discount in open market 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50@60c premium. Boston—Par to 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@30c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¼@58¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 355,045.44 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports from Jan. 1 to date	$13,689,116
Exports in the same period	29,904,856
Net exports	$16,215,740
Net imports, 1896	31,411,681
Net exports, 1895	73,412,648
Net exports, 1894	78,605,350

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .04@10, 1,000 Iron Silver at .40@.38@.40, 300 Ophir at .65, 500 Pharmacist at .08, 500 Savage at .23, 300 Standard at 1.60, 500 Syndicate at .06. On the Mining Exchange 25,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .01@.05, 300 Waldorf at .10½@.10⅝, 10,000 Alamo at .03¼@.03@.03¼, 4,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .00½@.00¾@.00½, 24,000 Cannon Ball at .004@.005@.004¼, 100 Elkton at .82; 500 Golden Fleece at .60¼@.61, 1,000 Isabella at .36, 10,000 Jefferson at .04@.04¾@.04¼, 28,000 Justine at .009½@.009¾b15@.009½, 30,500 Mollie Gibson at .19¼, 100 Portland at .77, 48,000 Sentinel at .005@.005¾b30@.004⅝@.005½b30, 1,000 Specimen at .03@.03¼, 10,000 Union at .13¼@.15b10, 4,000 Work at .04¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ½, to 59; St. Paul, ⅝, to 98; Erie, ⅜, to 15¼; Erie first preferred, ¾, to 39½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 107; New York Central, ¼, to 110½; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 11½. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 58¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 84. British consols advanced ⅛, to 113 1-16, for money, and 5-16, to 113 5-16, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £5,000 bullion on balance In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 7½c, and exchange on London was 25f 24c. Gold was quoted in Rome at 104.85.

LOCAL RAILWAYS ACTIVE.

The local railway stocks again attracted most of the attention and monopolized the largest part of the trading yesterday. Manhattan led the list with nearly 30,000 shares to its credit. After opening one point lower than its close Thursday—the effect of the story regarding Metropolitan Street Railway's bid for the underground transit contract—Manhattan showed quiet but steady strength during the day, selling up to 112⅝. The stock was absorbed steadily by the brokers who have been conspicuous purchasers of it for some time past.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, however, was the feature of the railway group. It was far more active than it has been of late, 26,000 shares changing hands. The stock made a new record price, touching 37⅝. The close was fractionally below this, with a net gain of 1⅜ points for the day. The decision handed down yesterday in the injunction suit to prevent trolley lines crossing Brooklyn Bridge was in a large measure responsible for Brooklyn Rapid Transit's strength.

Metropolitan Street Railway was comparatively dull but strong, selling as high as 131. Third Avenue Railway was neglected on the Stock Exchange, but one full sale being made. That, however, was at an advance of one point.

GROCERY TRADE ACTIVE.

The active movement in groceries all through the year just closed furnishes an apt illustration of the greater purchasing power of all classes of people during that time. The business of supplying the necessaries of life is the one which first feels the influence of better general conditions, and while many branches of industry were not enabled until the year had somewhat advanced to make reports of increased demand for goods, wholesale grocery concerns from the early months had realized that conditions indicated greater business activity. Among members of wholesale grocery firms who speak enthusiastically of the condition of trade is Mr. E. H. Sayre of R. C. Williams & Co. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Sayre said yesterday:

"We have done a highly satisfactory business during the year. All through it there have been increases over the year preceding, and as the months succeeded each other the increases grew larger. There is certainly a greater consumption of general groceries than for several years past and collections are better right along. Our line of business is getting its full share of the general improvement which has been felt in every section.

"It is important, as showing the better conditions which exist generally, to note the great demand for what may be called the luxuries. More employment and better earnings result in better living, and there is consequently a demand for goods which in times of depression are not purchased.

"What I learn from customers bears out the statement that betterment is felt in every part of the country. Business confidence is already asserted, and prosperity is right with us. I believe that it will last. With the activity in so many lines of manufacturing and the growth of American trade with other countries, I hope for even greater opportunities for employment for the masses of the people in the future, and with that state of affairs a larger amount of business cannot fail to come to those who are providing such goods as we in this establishment are."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of December to-day will cover seventy-five roads, and will show 7.58 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week of last year. The Chronicle's table shows:

3d Week of December.	1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$40,307	$1,770	....
Ann Arbor	27,431	1862	....
Atlantic & Danville	14,104	386	....
Balt. & Ohio Southwest.	133,370	6,086	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	66,309	8,642	....
Bur., C. R. & Northern.	83,228	....	575
Canadian Pacific	444,000	36,000	....
Central of Georgia	138,939	....	299
Chesapeake & Ohio	248,422	14,062	....
Chicago & East. Illinois	112,283	2,072	....
Chic. Great Western	93,781	4,477	....
Chicago, Ind. & St. L.	53,907	....	3,483
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	605,118	14,589	....
Chicago & West Mich.	27,270	1,590	....
Choc., Okla. & Gulf	20,876	4,936	....
Clev., Canton & South.	14,552	3,470	....
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	274,104	6,448	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	30,447	10,768	....
Denver & Rio Grande	168,100	44,100	....
Det., G. Rap. & West.	23,918	2,951	....
Duluth, So. Shore & At.	29,938	5,585	....
Evansville & Ind.	6,640	1,361	....
Evansv. & Terre Haute.	22,817	1,002	....
Flint & P. Marqette	62,109	6,753	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	11,921	1,992	....
Georgia	47,352	4,024	....
Georgia & Alabama	30,722	7,595	....
Grand Rapids & Ind.	35,766	3,959	....
Cincin., R. & Ft. W.	7,518	611	....
Traverse City	688	150	....
M., G. Rap. & Ind.	1,561	....	985
Grand Trunk			
Chic. & G. Trunk	469,957	21,508	....
Det., G. H. & M.			
International & G. N.	87,225	....	12,582
Iowa Central	37,849	7,964	....
Kanawha & Michigan	11,817	2,219	....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	86,851	6,759	....
Kansas City, M. & B.	26,021	6,384	....
Kansas City & Omaha	6,435	1,469	....
Kan. City, Pitts. & G.	62,396	37,895	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	7,750	1,368	....
Lake Erie & Western	68,619	6,900	....
Louisv., Evans. & St. L.	27,407	5,938	....
Louisv., Hend. & St. L.	9,209	774	....
Louisville & Nashville	442,415	22,700	....
Mexican Central	257,820	38,614	....
Mexican National	108,447	1,499	....
Minneapolis & St. L.	33,173	....	3,034
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	75,631	5,840	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	253,409	....	23,499
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	480,000	34,000	....
Central Branch	21,000	2,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & Western	64,715	....	1,461
Norfolk & Western	281,806	24,472	....
Northern Pacific	361,626	5,013	....
Ohio River	19,728	96	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	141,751	37,380	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	14,867	....	3,187
Pittsburg & Western	54,685	12,575	....
Rio Grande Southern	9,712	1,952	....
Rio Grande Western	57,500	11,250	....
St. Joseph & Gd. Island.	28,000	1,700	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	119,636	3,865	....
St. Louis S. W.	101,780	....	20,524
Southern Railway	434,196	37,921	....
Texas & Pacific	205,883	21,710	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	36,322	5,883	....
Toledo, Peoria & West.	20,638	2,152	....
Tol., St. L. & Kan. City.	42,151	774	....
Tex. Pac., Den. & Gulf	80,438	16,022	....
Wabash	231,401	15,560	....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	61,000	7,900	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	29,906	4,946	....
Wisconsin Central	85,373	14,844	....
Total (75 roads)	$7,930,143	$629,472	$70,487
Net increase (7.58 p. c.)	....	558,985	....

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF 1897.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, in its issue to-day, reports that the value of the total mineral and metal production of the United States for the year 1897 amounted to $762,061,106, of which $257,451,172 was for metals and $504,609,934 for non-metals. These figures show a total increase of $18,290,228 over 1896.

The most prominent item in value was coal, the total being 194,500,000 short tons, or 8,000,000 tons more than in 1896, with a value of $205,000,000. The pig iron production was 9,491,000 long tons, the largest ever reported. The copper production was 475,338,340 pounds, an increase of 7,715,367 pounds over 1896. The gold production reached $55,000,000, an increase of about $2,600,000. The United States slightly exceeds the Transvaal and still holds the first place. The silver output was 56,117,000 ounces, a decline of about 2,250,000 ounces. The quantities of all the important metals, such as lead and zinc, show large increases.

The total gold production of the world in 1897 amounted to $241,391,639, showing an increase of $29,249,418 over that of 1896.

The United States has not only been the heaviest producer of gold, iron, steel, copper, lead, and zinc, but has also been a large exporter, sending abroad 128,300 tons of copper, $55,000,000 worth of silver, nearly 200,000 tons of pig iron, and a large quantity of steel and manufactured iron products.

In nearly all the items of mineral production of minor importance there was an increase during 1897.

PENNSYLVANIA IN NOVEMBER.

The Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday made a most remarkable statement for the month of November. The system (Eastern and Western lines) showed a gross increase in the month of nearly $1,500,000, and of this, $760,000 was net. For the eleven months of the company's fiscal year the Pennsylvania system shows increased net earnings of over $4,000,000, or over 3 per cent. of the total capital stock of the company.

Wall Street always looks upon the Pennsylvania Railroad earnings as an excellent barometer to general railroad business, and the magnificent increases shown by the road in November, and for that matter during the eleven months of the current year, have in them much significance.

GRANGER STOCKS SAGGED.

One of the noteworthy features of the market yesterday was the continued weakness of the Granger stocks. None of the group showed much activity, but they exhibited a sagging tendency, which was at all times in evidence. Burlington sold as low as 99⅝, and St. Paul at 94½. It has been heretofore noted that there have been evidences of liquidation of these two Granger stocks for several days past. One large pool in Burlington has sold out nearly all of its stock, and there have been other reports of sales of long stock, and of the possible extension of short lines.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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Activity and strength in Standard Oil shares on report of stock dividend to be declared on Tuesdy.

Refusal of court to continue Stillman injunction preventing the trolley lines from crossing the Brooklyn Bridge.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

Increase of 13,736 instruments in net output of American Bell Telephone Company for month ended Dec. 20, and increase for year of 51,091.

Improvement in general business along line of Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg swelling earnings of company. Talk of dividend on preferred stock early this year.

Rumors that General Electric's showing for the year will be larger than generally looked for.

Incorporation at Albany of Greater New York Construction Company, to build cars and other vehicles, bridges, tunnels, and to lay out streets.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Failures for the year which closed last night have been smaller than in any other year since 1892, in number smaller than in any year except in 1895, and in average liabilities per failure smaller than in any other year during the last twenty-three except four. The aggregate of all failures, commercial and banking, was $180,000,000, of which $25,800,000 was in banking. In 13,380 commercial failures the amount of liabilities was $154,800,000, of which $89,000,000 was in manufacturing, and $73,700,000 in trading, with $12,100,000 in brokerage and other commercial lines. The average of liabilities per failure was only $11,589, and in 1892 only $11,025, but only three years in the past 23 were rivals, 1888 with $11,595, 1886 with $11,651, and 1885 with $11,078.

"A new year opens with conditions radically different from those which prevailed a year ago. Great financial distrust existed then, but has passed away. After a whole year of entire freedom from disturbance or alarm, in which the country has paid heavy foreign indebtedness, taken and paid many millions for stocks sent from abroad, and accumulated credits against other countries represented by merchandise balances of more than $320,000,000 in its favor for the past five months, with deferred exchanges for more than $20,000,000 held by New York banks alone, while the great industries have been pushing their way into foreign markets with unprecedented success, the monetary situation is no longer a matter of anxiety. More than half a million men in a few States, according to official reports, are employed now who were idle a year ago, and the general advance in wages for those employed has gone far to restore the rates prevailing before the panic. The volume of business through clearing houses, for the week 14.2 per cent. larger than in 1892, has for the month been 0.3 per cent. larger than in that year, and in many industries and branches of business the later months of this year have surpassed all records."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Holiday quiet and stock taking close a year which, while not fully realizing the most sanguine expectations, certainly contained much that was gratifying and more that is full of promise for the year 1898. Following a series of years of alternate panic, stagnation, and slow and even painful revival, 1897 presented a large volume of business done as a whole at prices which, while not altogether satisfactory, resulted in a total of trade larger than in any previous year since 1892. Tariff changes restricted demand, but encouraged speculation, and heavy imports in the first part of 1897, while the enlarged foreign demand for American breadstuffs and for some varieties of manufactured articles bettered the condition of the American farmer and, therefore, business men, quite materially, in the latter part of the year. Price conditions have not favored the Southern producer of cotton nor the Northern manufacturer of cotton goods.

"Those reliable indices of the business situation—bank clearings—point to the year 1897 as witnessing the heaviest business, both speculative and commercial, done since the record year 1892, just preceding the panic. Practically the entire gain in clearings in 1897 was concentrated in the last six months, and it is a significant fact that the heaviest monthly total reported for five years past was reported in the month of December. Gains were heaviest in the Northwest, the Middle and New England States, and smallest in the South and Northwest, at the latter of which the trade improvement was rather later in arriving.

"The total exports of wheat (flour as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Canada amount to 5,495,000 bushels, or double those in this week a year ago, and 700,000 bushels larger than last week. Corn exports are slightly smaller, aggregating 4,086,000 bushels, against 4,879,000 bushels last week and 2,742,000 bushels last year."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday the only feature in the traction stocks was the higher price for Brooklyn, Bath and West End bonds, and Nassau Electrics. The former closed at 80 bid, and the latter 99 bid. A decidedly better tone in all transportation securities prevailed. Ferry and natural gas stocks were neglected.

In the illuminating gas list depression was felt in the out of town stocks, and Syracuse Gas closed about one point lower. Among the industrials Glucose common advanced to 34½ on good buying, and on very light offerings the preferred closed at 92½ bid. Malt common and preferred were both in better demand, and scored slight gains for the day. Standard Oil closed at the highest point of the year, 360 bid, and sales were made during the day at 361.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	202	207
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	198
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	80	83
Brooklyn Elevated trust receipts	8	8½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	46	47
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	321	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	42	44
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	78	80
Kings County Elevated	2	3
Kings County Traction	46½	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	2¾	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad, ex dividend	164	167
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	108½	110
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107½	100
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105¼	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex int.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued	92	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued	94½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99½	100
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	74	75
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	280	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
New Amsterdam pf., when issued	60	73
N. Y. & E. P. Gas Company 1st	112½	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	107	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	37	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80

	Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	130	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div.	144	147
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	21¼	22½
Syracuse Gas 1st, 5 p. c. bonds	84	97
Western Gas Company	89	90¼
Western Gas Company bonds	102¾	103¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	65
Glucose common	34½	35
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92½	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	2	6
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	117
Malt common	23¾	24¼
Malt preferred	75	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	5	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	360	361
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	156¼	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	80	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	100	106
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	53	53½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	149	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	39	43
Wool Exchange	110	112

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports, exclusive of specie, for the week were valued at $6,754,201, of which $1,345,440 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $139,888, and the exports $944,345.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,345,440, against $1,889,516 last week and $3,642,144 for the corresponding week of 1896. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,338,990, against $1,588,595 last week and $3,598,853 in the same week one year ago.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay dividends on a number of securities, list of which will be found in another column.

New York Security and Trust Company will pay dividends on a number of securities, list of which will be found in another column.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company will pay coupons on a number of securities, list of which will be found in another column.

The John B. Stetson Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. upon its preferred stock, an annual dividend of 4 per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, payable Jan. 15.

The Central Trust Company and Hallgarten & Co. offer to investors, at 94½, a limited amount of Mobile & Ohio 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, due in 1947. These bonds are issued upon the recently constructed Montgomery Division of the company, and the total issue is $4,000,000, principal and interest payable in gold. Accompanying the offering is a statement by President J. C. Clarke of the company which shows that in the year ending June 30, 1897, the earnings of the company were $222,709 in excess of the fixed charges. The company has shown a considerable surplus over fixed charges for the last five years. For the quarter ending Sept. 30 last the net earnings were $313,545, an increase of $30,730, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year. The company has no floating debt. Of the present issue of bonds the proceeds of $500,000 has been set aside to purchase equipment for the new division and the balance of $3,500,000 has been and is being applied to the construction of the road. About 95 per cent. of the entire line has been graded. The rails have been provided and the laying of the track is progressing as rapidly as conditions will permit. The length of the new road is 168 miles from Columbus, Miss., to Montgomery, Ala., with two branches that will enable the company to reach coal for its own consumption and also enable it to control fuel for general use. The rate per mile of the new mortgage, after allowing for equipment and extra cost for expensive bridges, will not exceed $17,000 per mile, and the annual charge upon the line will be slightly over $1,000 per mile. No other securities have been issued upon this division.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Mechanics'	185
American Exchange	170	Mercantile	168
Broadway	225	Merchants'	145
Central National	165	Metropolis	440
Chatham	200	National Union	226
Chemical	4000	Nat. Amsterdam	220
City	700	New York	265
Citizens'	125	New York County	700
Columbia	150	N. Y. Nat Exchange	80
Commerce	205	Ninth National	90
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
East River	135	Pacific	180
Fifth Avenue	2800	Park	265
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	180	Phenix	92
Garfield National	400	Republic	155
German-American	114	Seaboard National	170
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	305	Seventh National	100
Hudson River	155	Shoe & Leather	94
Importers & Traders	1500	State of New York	110
Irving	145	Third National	10
Lincoln National	175	Tradesmens'	105
Manhattan	230	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	220	Western National	130

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. Louis for November—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$1,208,478	$1,019,841	$1,202,632

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 31, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	161	37	Adams Express	159½	160	159½	160	.....
21	26	25	American Dist. Tel.	21½	21½	21½	21½	.....
7⅞	8¼	10	American Express	117½	117½	117½	117½	.....
20	20¼	1,030	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
140⅜	140⅝	1,820	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	19	20	19	20	+2
114	114⅜	28,675	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	140	141⅛	140	140½	+1
87	90	70	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	89¾	89¾	.....
88⅛	88¾	4,205	American Tobacco	89	89¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
113	114	10	Am. Tobacco pf.	114½	114½	114⅛	114⅛	.....
30¾	30⅝	1,100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	14	1,050	Baltimore & Ohio	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
3⅞	4	3,300	Bay State Gas	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
87⅛	87¾	25,739	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	36	37⅝	35⅞	37¼	+1⅛
118	119	176	Brooklyn Union Gas	118	119	118	119	.....
..	6¾	200	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	− ¼
31½	..	477	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	29	31	29	31	+2⅛
67	68	1,100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	64	66¾	64	66¾	+2⅝
51⅞	52¼	130	Canada South. ex div.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
162½	165	100	Chicago & Alton	162	162	162	162	.....
99¼	99⅝	10,525	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99⅞	100⅛	99⅜	99½	− ¼
14⅞	15	2,450	Chicago Gr. Western	15	15¼	15	15	.....
94¼	94⅝	8,805	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	93⅞	95⅜	94¼	94⅝	− ⅛
142½	143½	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	.....
121	121¼	600	Chicago & Northw.	121	121⅝	121	121⅜	+1
89¾	90	3,125	Chi., R. I. & P., ex div.	90	90¼	89⅝	89¾	− ⅛
25¾	26	1,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	25¾	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
..	6¼	250	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	.....
176½	177¼	445	Consolidated Gas	178½	178½	177	177	−1
87	88½	20	Consolidated Ice pf.	88½	88½	88¼	88½	.....
111	112¼	127	Delaware & Hudson	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	− ¼
45⅝	46	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	.....
12¾	13¼	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	13	13	13	13	.....
70	..	4	D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
88¼	88⅜	100	Erie 1st pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
..	..	9	Ft. W. & D. C.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	.....
34	34¼	2,315	General Electric	34¼	34¼	33⅜	34¼	.....
28⅝	28⅝	200	Hawaiian Sugar	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ¼
103¾	104½	430	Illinois Central	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	.....
19½	20⅜	325	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	.....
43⅜	45	50	Laclede Gas	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	.....
171	171½	200	Lake Shore, ex div.	171	171	171	171	− ¼
56⅝	56⅝	1,301	Louisville & Nashville	56¾	56¾	56⅜	56⅜	− ¼
111⅝	112	28,595	Manhattan Con	110¾	112⅝	110⅝	111⅞	+ ½
129½	130⅜	2,435	Metropolitan St. Ry.	129¾	131	129⅜	129⅜	+ ⅞
85½	87	18	M. & St. L. 1st pf., x d.	87	87	86¾	86¾	.....
57	58	320	Minnesota Iron	58	58	58	58	.....
35⅝	35⅞	100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	35¾	35⅝	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
33⅞	34	500	Missouri Pacific	34	34	34	34	− ⅛
29½	30	200	Mobile & Ohio	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	− ⅛
37½	37¾	230	National Lead Co.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	− ¼
105½	106	40	National Lead Co. pf.	106¼	106¼	105½	105½	.....
96	96¾	1,955	New Jersey Central	96	96⅛	95⅞	96	+ ½
106⅛	106¼	345	N. Y. Cent., ex div.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	+ ⅝
33	33¼	100	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¼	.....
4⅜	4½	200	North American	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	.....
21⅜	21¼	1,345	Northern Pacific	21¼	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
59	59⅜	4,457	Northern Pacific pf.	59¼	59½	59	59	+ ½
18	19	120	Or. Imp. 4th. pd.	18½	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
19	20	310	Oregon Short Line	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
29¾	30	860	Pacific Mail	30	30	29½	29⅝	− ¼
114½	115	1,225	Pennsylvania R. R.	114⅝	115	114½	114½	+ ⅛
96½	96¾	2,030	People's Gas, Chicago	96½	96⅞	96¼	96½	+ ⅝
38½	39¼	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	39	39	39	39	.....
66	68	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	68	68	68	68	.....
22	22½	1,000	Reading	22¼	22¾	22	22	− ¼
51	51¼	700	Reading 1st pf.	51	51½	51	51½	− ⅛
27	27½	600	Reading 2d pf.	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	.....
60¼	60½	120	St. L. & W. pf., ex div.	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ⅝
52¾	53	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	− ¼
7⅜	7¼	700	St. L. & San Francisco.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
56⅜	57	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56¾	56¾	56⅜	56¾	+ ¼
26⅜	26½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	.....
76¾	77½	50	St. Paul & Omaha	77½	77½	77½	77½	.....
148	152	20	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	151	151	151	151	.....
20¼	21	200	Southern Pacific	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
9	9¼	880	Southern Railway	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
32½	32½	800	Southern Railway pf.	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	3⅜	203	Standard R. & T.	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
26¼	26½	900	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26	26¼	26	26	.....
165	167	100	Third Avenue	165	165	165	165	+1
25⅛	25⅜	320	U. P., all in. pd.	25⅜	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
6¾	7¼	500	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
6⅞	7	200	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
16	16½	100	United States Rubber	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
65	66	600	U. S. Rubber pf.	64⅜	65¼	64⅜	65¼	+ ⅝
17¾	18	910	Wabash pf.	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
110	116	20	Wells-Fargo Ex., ex d.	116	116	116	116	.....
..	102¾	200	West Chicago Street	101½	101½	101½	101½	− ⅛
7⅜	8	500	Western Union Beef	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
91¼	91⅝	2,471	Western Union Tel.	91¼	91½	91	91¼	.....
1	1½	100	Wisconsin Central	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
Sales		159,883						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 1,000 ... 78½
200 ... 79
2,000 ... 78½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000 ... 83½
At, T & S F gen 4s 2,000 ... 85⅝
500 ... 85½
5,000 ... 85¾
18,000c ... 85⅝
Adjustment 4s 6,000 ... 58½
5,000c ... 58½
39,000 ... 58¾
5,000 ... 58¾
20,000 ... 58½
30,000 ... 58⅝
1,000 ... 58½
1,000 ... 58⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 2,000 ... 83
Brooklyn R T 5s 5,000b3 ... 93
5,000 ... 93
5,000 ... 92¾
58,000 ... 93
22,000 ... 93¼
28,000 ... 94
11,000 ... 93⅞
6,000 ... 93⅝
10,000 ... 93½
8,000 ... 93¾
15,000 ... 93⅝
10,000 ... 93⅞
42,000 ... 94
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 2,000 ... 98¾
Buff, R & P G M 5s 5,000 ... 105
Canada Southern 2d 5,000 ... 108¾
40,000 ... 108¼
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 3,000 ... 91½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 20,000 ... 44
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc 2,000 ... 15
5,000 ... 15¼
5,000 ... 15¼
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000 ... 112¾
1,000 ... 112¾
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s 5,000 ... 105
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 10,000 ... 82¼
16,000 ... 82⅜
5,000 ... 82
5,000 ... 82¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s 3,000s20F ... 113½
1,000 ... 114
1,000s20F ... 113¾
5,000 ... 114½
Registered 12,000 ... 77
8,000 ... 112½
6,000 ... 112¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 2,000 ... 98¼
2,000 ... 98⅜
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 1,000 ... 101¼
2,000 ... 101
Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000 ... 113¾
1,000 ... 112
Chi & N W S H 5s 9,000 ... 111½
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop 2,000 ... 46½
1,000 ... 46½
5,000 ... 46⅜
3,000 ... 46¼
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 55,000 ... 107⅝
Col & Ninth Av 1st 7,000 ... 120¾
3,000 ... 121
Den & Rio Grande 4s 2,000 ... 91¼
Dul & Iron Range 1st 15,000 ... 104¾
10,000 ... 105
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 2,000 ... 110½
3,000 ... 110½
Erie 4s prior bonds 2,000 ... 92⅝
25,000 ... 92¾
8,000 ... 92⅞
5,000 ... 93
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s 1,000 ... 82½
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s 4,000 ... 55⅜
18,000 ... 56
Gen Elec Co deb 5s 1,000 ... 100¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s 6,000 ... 99
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st 11,000 ... 78
3,000 ... 78½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 5,000 ... 103⅜
L S & Mich So 3½s 10,000 ... 104¼
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented 1,000 ... 100¼
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 24,000 ... 87½
5,000 ... 87⅝
Manhattan Ry con 4s 10,000 ... 94⅜
Metropolitan Elev 2d 3,000 ... 104
Met St Ry gen 5s 50,000 ... 113½
Midland of N J 1st 1,000 ... 120
Mil & St P, I & D ext 500 ... 143
Minn & St L con 5s 2,000 ... 106½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 ... 86
Mo, K & T 2d 13,000 ... 63
Mo, K & T of T 5s 7,000 ... 81⅞
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 4,000 ... 68
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 33,000 ... 76¼
3,000 ... 76⅜
10,000 ... 76⅞
12,000 ... 77
5,000 ... 77¼
5,000 ... 77½
Morris & Essex 1st 4,000 ... 143
N Y & Harlem 1st reg 3,000 ... 109
N Y, O & W con 5s 5,000 ... 107¾
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 7,000 ... 97½
Nor Pac 1st 6s 1,000 ... 119
4,000 ... 118½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 7,000 ... 61
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 19,000 ... 95¾
30,000 ... 95¾
50,000 ... 96
Ohio & Miss, 1st, Springfield Div 4,000 ... 106
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 4th installment paid 11,000 ... 45
3,000 ... 45½
Oregon R & N 1st 6,000 ... 115¼
Oregon R & N 4s 20,000 ... 93⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s 5,000 ... 123½
6,000 ... 123⅜
Oregon S L 1st con 5s 500 ... 99¼
6,000 ... 98¾
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 1,000c ... 106½
3,000 ... 106½
Reading Co gen 4s 5,000 ... 86
42,000 ... 85⅞
Rio Grande West 1st 15,000 ... 83⅞
Rome, Wat & Og cons 18,000 ... 122⅛
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 4,000 ... 88¼
11,000 ... 88½
St L & S F 4s 4,000 ... 76
18,000 ... 76¼
4,000 ... 76½
St L & S F gen 5s 2,000 ... 105⅞
St L S W 1st 2,000 ... 73
St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s 34,000 ... 108½
So Pac of Cal 5s consol 10,000 ... 93¼
So Pac of N M 1st 6,000 ... 108¼
7,000 ... 108½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 13,000 ... 95½
1,000c ... 95½
1,000c ... 95¼
18,000 ... 95⅝
Standard R & T 6s 1,000 ... 56½
10,000 ... 98¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000 ... 97½
2,000 ... 97⅝
Tex & Pac 2d inc 5,000 ... 28⅜
Union Pac 6s, 1896 8,000 ... 103
Union Pac 6s, 1897 4,000 ... 103
Union Pac col tr 6s 2,000 ... 103
Union Pacific purchase money certfs 30,000 ... 112¼
3,000c ... 112¼
15,000 ... 112⅜
38,000 ... 112
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000 ... 49
Wabash 1st 5s 16,000 ... 107¾
Det & Chi ext 1,000 ... 101½
Wabash 2d 5s 5,000 ... 80¾
Wilkes & East 1st 2,000 ... 93
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs 15,000 ... 34
$1,509,700

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1901	99¼	..	Den. & R. G.	11	12	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	28
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4	New Cent. C.	7	7½
4s, c., 1907	114½	115	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7	N. Y. Air Brake	23	25
4s, r., 1925	128	128½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	126	129	N. Y. & N. H.	183½	185
4s, c., 1925	128	128½	Edison El. Ill of			N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13¾
5s, r., 1904	114	114½	B'klyn, ex div.	105	110	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
5s, c., 1904	114	114½	Eighth Avenue	325	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14½	15
Currency 6s, 1898	103¼	..	Erie	19	20	2d pf.	32½	35½
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¼	..	Erie 2d pf.	19	20¼	Ev. & T. H.	23	28
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¼	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	23	28	N. Y., O. & W.	15⅜	16⅜
			Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	48	N. Y., S. & W.	18	18½
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Flint & P. M.	11¾	13	Norfolk So., ex d.	60	..
Alton & T. H.	60	..	F. & P. M. pf.	41	47	Nor. & West.	14½	15¾
Am. Coal	110	140	Ft. W. & R. G.	12	16	Nor. & W. pf.	47	48½
Am. Cotton Oil	22¾	23¼	Gt. Nor. pf.	130	136	Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	75¾	76½	G. R. & W.	30	40	Ohio Southern	..	5
Am. Sug. R. pf.	114	114¾	H. B. Claflin	94½	99¾	Ont. Mining	3¼	4
Ann Arbor	12	13	Homestake	42½	..	Ore. R. & N.	35½	38
Ann Arbor pf.	33¼	34½	Ill. Cent. l.	91	96	Ore. R. & N. pf.	68½	70½
At., T. & S. F.	12¾	13	Ill. Steel Co.	45	49	Penn. Coal	340	375
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6½	Iowa Central.	8½	9½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝	1
Boston A. L. pf.	104	107	Iowa Central pf.	31	33	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	..	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	168½	..
Canadian Pacific	81⅛	82½	Jollet & Chicago	160	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	5	6
Capital Traction	61	..	Kanawha & Mich.	19	23	Quicksilver	1	3
Central Pacific	11¾	12½	Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4	Quicksilver pf.	3	8
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	K. & D. M. pf.	14	16	Rens. & Saratoga	176	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	52½	55	Keokuk & West.	30	35	Rio Grande W.	22	26
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	100	102	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	R. W. & O.	121	123
Chi., Ind. & L.	8¾	9	Laclede Gas pf.	90	93	St. J. & G. I.	7	7½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	32	L. E. & W.	16½	17½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19	19½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	162½	163	L. E. & W. pf.	72	72½	Long Island	37	40
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	35	36	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	7	..	St. L. S. W.	4¼	4¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	24	26½	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	11	..	St. L. S. W. pf.	9¼	10
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	68	75	Mobile & Ohio	7	..	St. P. & Duluth	18	21
C., C., C. & St. L.	34⅜	34⅝	Manhattan Beach	4	6	St. P. & D. pf.	75	80
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	78	81	Md. Coal pf.	45	55	St. P., M. & M.	121½	123½
Consol. Ice	30	32½	Mex. Cent., ex d.	100	101¼	Sil. bullion certfs.	57¼	58¼
Clev., L. & W. pf.	48	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Sixth Avenue	190	200
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Michigan Central.	6	6½	Texas Pacific	11⅜	11⅝
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	1	Minn. & St. L.	25¾	26½	Twin City R. T.	15	17
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf., ex div.	56	57	U. S. Express	39	41
Col. F. & I. pf.	75	80	Mo., K. & T.	12½	13	U. S. Leather pf.	63½	63¾
Col. H. V. & T.	5¼	5¾	Morris & Essex.	168	170½	Wabash	7	7¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	15	17	Nat. Lin. Oil.	17¼	17½	W. & L. E., 1st pf.	8	11
Com. Cable	170	..	National Starch.	9	..	W. & L. E. pf., 1st as. paid.	2	2½
Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	83	Wis. Central pf.	..	8
Del., L. & W.	155¾	157						

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,630	Am. Sug. Ref.	140⅛	141	140¼	140⅜
340	Am. Tobacco	88⅜	89¼	88⅜	88½
50	Am. Sp. Mfg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
310	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝
120	Bay State Gas	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
440	Brooklyn R. T.	36¼	37⅜	36⅛	37⅜
10	Chi. Gt. Western	15	15	15	15
3,220	C., B. & Q.	99¼	100¼	99¼	99⅞
4,150	C., M. & St. P.	95	95¾	94½	94½
1,170	C., R. I. & P.	90¼	90¼	89⅝	89⅝
120	Central of N. J.	95⅞	96¼	95¾	96¼
20	General Electric	34	34	34	34¼
380	Louis. & Nash.	56¼	56⅞	56½	56⅞
5,220	Manhattan	110⅝	112½	110¾	111⅞
20	Mo. Pacific	34	34	34	34
410	Nor. Pacific	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
430	Nor. Pacific pf.	59⅛	59¼	59⅛	59⅛
40	Pacific Mail	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
140	People's Gas	96½	96⅝	96¼	96⅜
140	Reading	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22½
110	West. Union	91¼	91⅝	91⅛	91¼
20	Wabash pf.	18	18	18	18

23,490

BOND.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Nassau El 1st	99	99	99	99

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $4,265,300. The banks now hold $15,788,750 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Differences.
Loans	$610,606,300	$607,781,600	Dec. $2,824,700
Specie	104,403,700	104,730,700	Inc. 327,000
Legal t'd'rs	74,402,900	79,824,100	Inc. 5,421,200
Net d'p'ts.	669,132,600	675,064,200	Inc. 5,931,600
Circul'n	15,728,500	15,507,200	Dec. 221,300

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus at the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$33,286,950	$19,779,675	$35,862,050
Jan. 9	43,991,450	27,183,100	41,792,200
Jan. 16	52,172,525	32,345,550	45,465,075
Jan. 23	57,067,800	37,678,500	45,880,450
Jan. 30	59,148,250	39,623,400	36,751,500
Feb. 6	54,540,050	40,182,425	32,766,225
Feb. 13	51,638,225	36,878,575	33,513,425
Feb. 20	55,665,950	28,627,050	20,822,725
Feb. 27	57,520,975	24,422,150	28,054,500
March 6	55,556,925	23,234,500	22,788,625
March 13	52,863,550	21,448,825	17,598,775
March 20	48,168,975	19,042,672	14,146,500
March 27	48,895,750	18,147,425	13,413,450
April 3	47,666,575	17,005,975	13,929,925
April 10	46,170,050	17,931,250	14,922,775
April 17	46,966,000	18,139,350	19,664,975
April 24	49,257,900	20,678,675	25,270,675
May 1	48,917,625	22,944,275	27,233,575
May 8	44,095,975	20,243,125	31,070,100
May 15	44,490,500	18,517,975	37,587,900
May 22	45,998,950	21,701,500	39,975,150
May 29	46,616,100	22,230,675	41,221,250
June 5	45,320,825	18,486,300	39,667,906
June 12	47,601,475	20,677,050	37,958,900
June 19	48,300,950	19,918,250	36,544,250
June 26	49,230,150	21,917,325	34,225,925
July 3	41,384,875	20,328,350	32,173,725
July 10	41,361,375	22,237,275	33,405,300
July 17	46,038,900	21,773,025	38,491,125
July 24	47,361,575	18,502,050	49,199,175
July 31	45,720,150	17,728,600	41,167,178
Aug. 7	41,002,125	13,815,575	38,940,775
Aug. 14	38,882,725	9,400,175	41,266,875
Aug. 21	39,753,450	9,270,150	37,566,675
Aug. 28	39,517,700	8,836,200	39,124,925
Sept. 4	34,114,150	8,248,550	34,846,775
Sept. 11	26,668,825	8,767,825	26,686,250
Sept. 18	19,895,175	10,454,375	22,443,500
Sept. 25	15,997,500	14,216,025	22,296,175
Oct. 2	15,550,400	16,526,025	16,471,525
Oct. 9	13,485,500	15,592,200	14,176,900
Oct. 16	14,614,500	11,911,100	15,380,175
Oct. 23	22,904,700	14,960,900	16,689,700
Oct. 30	24,271,800	7,463,225	17,594,400
Nov. 6	21,181,225	14,810,400	19,280,150
Nov. 13	21,765,150	23,503,925	20,404,050
Nov. 20	23,408,250	29,305,575	19,594,950
Nov. 27	22,580,925	31,411,625	18,613,300
Dec. 4	22,122,950	32,464,400	20,294,275
Dec. 11	18,887,425	31,606,350	18,391,325
Dec. 18	15,726,050	33,274,725	17,088,800
Dec. 24	11,523,450	24,309,900	15,939,675
Dec. 31	15,788,750	33,286,950	19,779,675

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$15,788,750	1892	$6,839,550
1896	33,286,950	1891	17,232,050
1895	19,779,675	1890	8,576,875
1894	35,268,850	1889	1,756,000
1893	80,815,150	1888	6,281,350

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.04
Alpha Con.	.08	.08
Andes	.16	.15
Belcher	.47	.46
Best & Belcher	.58	.55
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.24	.23
Challenge Con.	.33	.30
Chollar	.40	.38
Confidence	.95	.99
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.01	..
Crown Point	.33	.32
Gould & Curry	.44	.43
Hale & Norcross	1.65	1.60
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.45	.41
Kentucky Con.	.06	.05
Mexican	.33	.32
Occidental Con.	1.20	1.20
Ophir	.67	.65
Overman	.12	.13
Potosi	.45	.44
Savage	.26	.07
Sierra Nevada	.76	.71
Silver Hill	.05	.05
Standard	*1.55	1.55
Union Con.	.25	.25
Utah Con.	.07	.05
Yellow Jacket	.44	.23

*Asked.

Silver bars, 58¾; Mexican dollars, 47¼@48; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.03½	.03
Anaconda	.41	.39½
Anchoria Leland	.97	.96
Argentine	.18¾	.18¼
Blue Bell	.02¾	.02¾
Consolidated	.09¾	.09½
Elkton	.82¼	.81¾
El Paso	.18	.18
Gibson	.19¼	.19¼
Gold Coin	.87	.85
Gold King	.53	.51
Golden Fleece	*.50	.60
Grouse	.06¾	.06¾
Isabella	.35¼	.35¾
Jefferson	.04	.04
Lillie	.65	.66½
Matoa	.16¾	.16¾
Moon Anchor	.87½	.88
Pharmacist	.67½	.67¼
Portland	.76¼	.76½
Rawlings	.15¾	.15¾
Rosa	.16¾	.16¾
Union	.13¼	.13
Work	.04¼	.04¼

*Asked.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Strength in some of the copper shares, with good volume of dealings in Montana and Butte, were the features of the market to-day. Montana was firm, at 14½, and Butte gained ¾, to 24⅝. Centennial advanced ⅝, to 10⅞, reacting to 10¼. Tamarack was up 5, at 135. Pioneer receded ⅝, to 6¼. Arnold advanced 1, to 3. Stock Yards rose 2½ more, to 110½, with one-half of 1 per cent. bid to call 500 shares at 115 for thirty days. West End rights sold at 47½@55, some 16,000 coming out in the morning; the stock held at 84¾.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston &

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JANUARY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1898, AS FOLLOWS:

Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent.
American Fire Engine Co.
Anderson Electric Street Railway Co.
Albion Water Works Co.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Co.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Co.
Barrie Water Co.
Bath Water Co.
Brenham Water Works.
Brockport and Holley Water Co.
Buffalo Creek Railroad Co.
Caro Water Works Co.
Carolina Central Railroad Co.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Co., consolidated sinking fund mortgage.
Cincinnati and Baltimore Railway Co.
Consumers' Gas Co., debentures.
Commercial Cable Co.
Connellsville Water Co.
Consolidated Street R'way Co. of Memphis.
Cortlandt Water Works Co.
Clyde Water Supply Co.
East St. Louis, City Water Co. of.
Eastman's Freight Car Heater Co.
Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad Co.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co.
Faribault Water Works Co.
Hot Springs, S. D., Water, Light & Power Co.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion and Frankfort Electric Railway.
Hudson River Water, Power and Paper Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Ithaca Street Railway Co.
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co.
Iowa City Water Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Co.
Kankakee Water Co.
Keokuk Water Co.
Kokomo Water Co.
La Crosse, City of.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railway Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Middletown-Goshen Traction Co.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Co., extension first mortgage.
Mobile and Ohio Car Trust P. & N.
Mosler Safe Co.
Mobile Light & R. R. Co.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.
New Castle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
Omaha Horse R. R. Co.
Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley R. R. Co.
Olean, N. Y., Water, Sewer, and Improvement Bonds.
Omaha Water Co.
Palmyra Water Works Co.
Pensacola Water Works Co.
Pensacola and Perdido R. R. Co.
Petrolia Water Co.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Works Co.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo R. R. Co.
South Dakota Water Co.
South Yuba Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Staten Island Midland R. R. Co.
Temple, Texas, Water Co.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Terre Haute & Logansport R. R. Co.
Texarkana Water Co.
Third Ave. R. R. Co.
Toledo, Peoria & Western R'y, interest on Debenture Scrip.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio R. R. Co.
Thomas Iron Co.
Urbana Water Works Co.
Union Stock Yard & Transit Co.
Union Depot Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Vanderburgh County.
Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific R. R. Co.
Waterloo Gas and Electric Light Co.
Washington & Columbia River Railway Co.
West Side R. R. Co. of Milwaukee.
Westchester County, N. Y., Water Co.

JANUARY 5, 1898.

Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co. Dividends.

JANUARY 10, 1898.

Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Co.

JANUARY 15, 1898.

Fredonia Water Co.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka & Minneapolis St. R'y Co.
St. Paul City Railway Co.

JANUARY 20, 1898.

Pekin Water Co.
Town of Westfield Union Free School District No. 5.

JANUARY 27, 1898.

Holland Irrigation Canal Co.

JANUARY 31, 1898.

Parsons Water Supply and Power Co.

The John B. Stetson Company,
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24th, 1897.
The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the preferred stock for the half-year ending Nov. 30, 1897, and an annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the common stock, payable Jan. 15th, 1898.
Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
THEODORE C. SEARCH, Treasurer.

Northern Railroad Company of New Jersey.
Coupons due January 1st, 1898, on the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, and on the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Nyack and Northern Railroad Company will be payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York.
JOHN A. MIDDLETON, Secretary.

Fifth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 24, 1897.
99th Dividend.
This bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. and an extra dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on Jan. 3d, prox.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

New York, January 1, 1898.
To the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
Holders of the coupons maturing January 1, 1898, upon the First Mortgage Bonds, will please call at the office of the Company, 27 Pine Street, New York City. T. C. WELLMAN, Ass't Treasurer.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 22d, 1897.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 24, 1897.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on and after January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will close January 3d, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen January 10th at ten o'clock A. M.
E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

Mobile City Bonds.
The January Coupons of Mobile City Bonds (issued 1880,) will be paid on and after January 1st, 1898, in New York, by the Mercantile National Bank, 191 Broadway, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.
Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

The Denver Union Water Company.
The January coupons of the Denver Union Water Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New York City, January 1, 1898.
THE DENVER UNION WATER COMPANY.
By W. S. CHEESMAN, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 19, 1897.
The coupons due Jan. 1st, 1898, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due January 1st, 1898, from First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Bridgeport Traction Company.
The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due Jan. 1, 1898, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 3, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall St., New York City.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, Dec. 24, 1897.
A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after January 3d, 1898.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank,
New York, December 22, 1897.
A dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared payable on and after Monday, January 3, 1898. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
NEW YORK, December 10th, 1897.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, The net earnings of this Company are now on a basis which, after providing for fixed charges and a reasonable cash surplus for contingencies, justify the belief that the Company may, with safety, begin the distribution of dividends on its preferred stock;
And Whereas, The preferred stock certificates of this Company contemplate that any dividends thereon shall be declared and paid quarterly;
Therefore, Be it resolved, that there be, and there hereby is, declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 % on the preferred stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1st, 1897, same to be paid January 15, 1898, to the holders of record of the preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on December 21, 1897;
Resolved, That for the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company be closed at 3 P. M. on December 21, 1897, and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 4, 1898.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, December 10, 1897.
The above dividend of 1 % will be payable on January 15, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on December 21, 1897, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for preferred stock will close in New York and in Berlin at 3 P. M. on December 21, 1897, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 4, 1898.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK IN BERLIN.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
50TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND,
53, 55, and 57 Duane St.,
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1897.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable February 1, 1898, to the stockholders of record at 12 M. on Saturday, the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened February 9, at 10 A. M. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.
General Offices, 53-55-57 Duane St.,
New York, December 15, 1897.
The coupons of the FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of this company, due January 1, 1898, will be paid by the STATE TRUST COMPANY on and after Monday, January 3, 1898. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway Company.
Buffalo, N. Y., December 20th, 1897.
The Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, due January 1st, 1898, will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.
On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that coupons have attached a statement showing residence of owner.
F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York.
187TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
December 23, 1897.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½%) free of tax, payable January 3, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 24th, 1897, and reopened January 4th, 1898
J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
December 15th, 1897.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1897, in the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., December 24th, 1897, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., January 4th, 1898.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

American Malting Company,
80 Broadway, N. Y., Dec. 20th, 1897.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable January 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will close January 3d, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen January 10th at ten o'clock A. M.
E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

Denver Consolidated Tramway Company.
The January coupons of the Denver Tramway Company six per cent. bonds and of the Metropolitan Railway Company six per cent. bonds will be paid January 1st, 1898, at the office of the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, New York City.
DENVER CONSOLIDATED TRAMWAY COMPANY,
By RODNEY CURTIS, President.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 21, 1897.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3d, 1898.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, Dec. 24, 1897.
65TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.
JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra one of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 24th, 1897.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the third day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
813 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1897.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., One Dollar per Share, payable on January 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1897. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 30, 1897.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the banking house, 23d St. and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 9th, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 123 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
New York, December 11th, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for election of Directors and Inspectors will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1898.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, Dec. 10th, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 401 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, December 28, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11, 1898. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic, New York.
Dec. 9, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 10th, 1897.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 407 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF H. A. CASSEBEER (incorporated) will take place at the office, at 257 Columbus Avenue, on Thursday, January 6th, at 12 o'clock noon
C. CORNEHLSEN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The National Bank of North America,
IN NEW YORK.
25 Nassau Street. Organized 1851.
Warner Van Norden, President. William F. Havemeyer, Vice President. Alvah Trowbridge, Vice President. Heman Dowd, Ass't Cashier. Henry Chapin, Jr., Cashier.
December 10, 1897.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking Rooms, 25 Nassau St., January 11th, 1898, at noon. The polls will be open from noon until 1 P. M.
HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Office of Croton Brewery,
55, 57, and 59 Chrystie Street.
Established 1825.
New York, Dec. 27, 1897.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF W. A. MILES & CO.
Take notice that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company and the regular annual election of its Directors will be held at the office of the company, at 57 Chrystie St., on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and that the transfer books will be closed for the purpose of said election, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1897, and opened on the morning of Jan. 11, 1898.
JAS. W. TAYLOR, President.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 31st, 1897.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 3d, 1898, until the morning of January 12th, 1898.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. Co.,
605 Grand Street,
New York, January 1st, 1898.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, January 11, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer book will close December 31, 1897, and reopen January 12, 1898.
FREDERIC VIEWEG, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
11th December, 1897.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, 11th January, 1898. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street.
New York, December 27, 1897.
The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 27th, 1897.
An election for Directors of this Bank and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the banking house, West Broadway and Beach Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 13th, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Mount Morris Bank.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, corner of 125th Street and Park Avenue, on Thursday, January 6th, 1898, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.
F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1897.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 12, 1898, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M. L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 24, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 EAST 14TH STREET,
New York, Dec. 29, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 11, 1898, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 11th, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, Jan. 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1898. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The German-American Bank,
New York, December 24th, 1897.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking room, No. 23 Broad Street, on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
H. ROCHOLL, President.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 10th, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association,
New York, Dec. 7, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, Dec. 24, 1897.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house, 287 Greenwich Street, on Tuesday, January 11 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS.
ALBANY, December 14, 1897.
Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 5th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

Three million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars

for which transferrable certificates of stock, registered,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1913.
THESE BONDS ARE EXEMPT FROM TAXATION pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.
Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for.
Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1898.
The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.
Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1898, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.
All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.
JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

How to Spread the Gospel.
From The Standard, Baptist, Chicago.
But a fitting celebration of the century's end would surely be a great missionary revival among all Christian churches, including concerted prayer, specially increased gifts, and a world conference of responsible delegates to plan for systematic co-operation in all mission lands, especially in those which, despite long efforts, remain practically untouched—China, the Mohammedan populations of Asia and North Africa, and the vast continent of South America. We have talked long enough about world conquest. Not even a plan of campaign is yet formulated to which the Christian churches have agreed. Why should not the greatest and most memorable event of the year 1900 be a conference of all missionary societies on "the conduct of the war?"

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Involve Properties of Moderate Value—Auction Deal-ings—A New Boulevard Apartment House.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for J. Watts De Peyster to a builder for improvement the lot, southwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street and Central Park West, 25.2 by 100, together with the adjoining lot on Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the Gordon estate the old four-story brick dwellings, 69 and 71 East Fourth Street, 50 by 60.10½ by 100.

The same operators have sold to Kidansky & Fin for improvement the plot, 246 and 248 Broome Street, 37 by 87.6.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for William T. and David L. Johnson to Franklyn Lawrence the three five-story flats, 50, 52, and 54 East One Hundred and First Street, each 25 by 70 by 100.

H. H. Bliss has sold for B. F. Cohen to William E. Finn for about $42,000 the five-story brick flat, 228 West Thirty-seventh Street. In part payment, about $25,000, the buyer gives the three-story dwelling, 141 West Sixty-fourth Street.

Thompson & Pryor have sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy, the four-story brick dwelling 155 Second Avenue, 22.8 by 100.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold to an investor a tract of 100 acres on the New York and Putman Road, near the city limit. The property extends on both sides of the railroad track, and has a station.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy has purchased from Augusta Poliferne the four-story brownstone front dwelling, 7 East Forty-eighth Street, 24 by 100. The seller paid $61,500 for this property in December, 1895.

The Ernst-Marx syndicate has purchased from William Murray six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 175 feet east of the Boulevard, giving in part payment the dwelling, 551 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 17 by 98.9.

O. E. Colt has sold, for Monica F. Flanagan, at a reported price of $19,000, the three-story brick and brownstone front dwelling, 40 Edgecombe Avenue.

John Kehoe has traded with Louis Lese the two six-story brick tenements, 307 and 309 Madison Street, 53 by 80.3, and the four six-story tenements on the west side of Norfolk Street, 50 feet south of Stanton Street, 100 by 82.7 by 100, taking in part payment the five-story flats, 14 and 16 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and the four-story dwelling, 231 East Sixtieth Street.

Among the plans filed yesterday at the Department of Buildings were those for a fourteen-story hotel and apartment house to be erected by W. E. D. Stokes on a plot 123.6 by 239.7 at the northwest corner of the Boulevard and Seventy-third Street. The exterior of the new structure will be of brick and limestone, with copings of Vermont marble. The architect, John R. Hinchman, estimates its cost at $800,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James J. Phelan, for $114,013, the seven-story brick factory, 70 to 74 Houston Street, with 19 by 75; also, in foreclosure, to the same plaintiff, for $80,688, the seven-story brick factory, 169 Mercer Street, 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 174 Wooster Street, for an eight-story brick business building, 23 by 90; Michael Hanlon of 12 Bowery, owner; Martin Johnson of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, for two five-story brick and stone flats, 30 by 83 and 20 by 85.10; William M. McCarty of 138 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Frank A. Moore of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 45 feet east of Bathgate Avenue, four-story brick and frame tenement, with store, 37.5 by 63.6 by 69.6; Martin Walter of 2,082 Washington Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $5,500.

No. 775 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a one-story frame office, 12.8 by 32; George Becker of 1,957 Anthony Avenue, owner; Chris F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

Sixteenth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 43; Wilfred Dessoir of William's Bridge, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs of 120 West Sixty-first Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 429 to 433 Greenwich Street, to a seven-story brick factory; estate of R. E. Dietz of 60 Laight Street, owner; W. J. Fryer of 19 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 156 Franklin Street, to a five-story brick warehouse, with offices; Benjamin Bleier of 152 Franklin Street, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth, architects; cost, $25,000.

Rock Street, south side, 50 feet west of Forest Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Christoffel of 161 West Twentieth Stret, owner; John Kennedy, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 31.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 250 ft s of High Bridge Park, 25x110; James McCloud and others to Hugh Stevenson.....
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 200 ft s of High Bridge Park, 50x100; Hugh Stevenson to James McCloud and another.....
BERRIAN AV, n w corner of Walton Av, —x—; Theresa Toussaint to Julius F. Toussaint.....
BROADWAY, 733 and 735, 54x100; Leopold B. Rosenberg and wife to John Downey .....Exchange and
BOULEVARD, n e corner of 125th St, 99.11x75; Samuel M. Cohen to Morris Steinhardt .....
CANNON ST, 83 and 85, 40x80; Moses November and wife to Ottilie Block.....
CANNON ST, 83 and 85, 40x80; Ottilie Block to Mollie November.....
DALY AV, n e corner of 178th St, 6.5x 119.11x11.11x119.10, and other property; John Vogel and wife to James J. McLarney .....
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 290.6 ft s of 1st curve e of Amsterdam Av, 50x irregular; Hugh Stevenson to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York.....
FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, s w corner of Balcom Av, —x—; also, plot on Westchester Creek, 50x— ; Seton Homestead Land Company to John S. Bush.....
HENRY ST., 50, 25x100; David Kidansky and others to Clara F. Ogden.....
HOME ST, centre line, s w corner of Prospect Av, 54.7x26.2x48.11x25; Joseph Maticka and wife to Edward H. Van Ingen .....
JEFFERSON ST, n s, 246 ft e of Franklin Av, 1x100; Michael McGrath and wife to Eliza Chave.....
JUMEL PLACE, w s, 98 ft s of 162d St, 17.6x100; William W. Watkins et al. to Mary J. Ferrigan.....
LEXINGTON AV, 1,509, 24.6x95; Francis J. Schnugg to Hermann H. Bolte.....
LOTS 497, 498, 499, map of part of Harlem Commons; Wm. Beers et al. to Jacob H. Cockcroft .....
NELSON AV, e s, 280.2 ft s of Orchard St, 5.8x106.1x5.1x105.3; James A. Mullin to the Church of the Sacred Heart.....
PARK AV, 975, 18.9x100; Ida Spitzer, individually and as administratrix, to Albert Spitzer and others.....
PLOT 119.10 ft n of 178th St, at south line one part runs n 30 x e 52.7 x s 30.2 x w 50.11; James J. McLarney to John Vogel .....
RUTGERS PLACE, s w corner of Clinton St, 83.2x72.1x83.1x71.4; John Bonnet, Jr., and others, to Julius Solomon and another .....
2D AV, n e corner of 118th St, 27x80; Elizabeth Doyle to Hieronymus Breunich
2D ST, 245, 25.3x72.2; Henry Bleber and wife to W. Rose and wife.....
3D AV, s w corner of 129th St, 24.11x100; Charles B. Tooker and wife to Patrick F. Mullen .....
7TH AV, n e corner of 123d St, 60x100.5; Michael Wallstein and wife to Julius M. Cohn and others.....
7TH AV, n e corner of 123d St, 60x105; Norman T. M. Melilss, referee, to Michael Wallstein.....
7TH AV, n e corner of 123d St, 60x100.5; Henry Herizberg and another to Michael Wallstein .....
9TH AV, e s, 98.9 ft n of 37th St, 24.8x 100; Catharine Murray to Louis Steets..
107TH ST, 111 East, 21x94.7; 107th St, n s, 361 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Frederick W. McEwan to Sarah Hamill and another, executors .....Omitted
107TH ST, 111 East, 21x94.6; 107th St, n s, 161 West 4th Av, 17x100.11; Sarah Hamill to Frederick W. McEwan.....
11TH ST, 22 and 24 West; William B. Crosby, as trustee, to William A. B. Coolidge .....
11TH ST, 58 East, 21.4x94.9x21.5x94.9; Mayer S. Auerbach and wife to Frank Bretell .....
34TH ST, n s, 254.2 ft e of Lexington Av, 20.10x100; Catharine A. Condit to George G. Moore .....
37TH ST, n s, 78 ft w of 1st Av, 75x irregular; 43d St, n s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 70x100.5x irregular; John Downey to Leopold B. Rosenberg.....
39TH ST, 14 West, 22x98.9; Wm. J. Egan and another, executors, to Amelie R. Vigoroux .....
41ST ST, s s, 269 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Martin Bergen and wife to Morris Weiss.
51ST ST, n s, 58 ft e of 2d Av, 16.9x65; John Jardine and wife to Julia Casper, ½ part .....
51ST ST, n s, 58 ft e of 2d Av, 16.9x65; John Jardine and another, executors, to Julia Casper .....
52D ST, 332 to 332 West, and 524 St, 336 West; Maria A. Herter to Peter J. Herter, ½ part.....
56TH ST, 53 West, 22.8x100.5; Mary T. Sherman to Minnie T. Riker.....
56TH ST, 63 West, 22.8x100; Minnie T. Riker to Mary T. Sherman.....
61ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; the Murray Land and Improvement Company to Joseph F. Willey.....
82D ST, 151 East; Frederick W. Vanderbeck and wife to Mary V. Vanderbeck..
90TH ST, 65 East, 18.6x100.8; Valentine Dittmar and another, executors, &c., to Victor E. Whitlock .....
90TH ST, 65 East, 18.6x100.8; William J. Dittmar, as executor, to Elise Ruckert..
90TH ST, 65 East, 18.6x100.8; Victor E. Whitlock to Elise Ruckert.....
90TH ST, 65 East, 18.6x100.8; John P. Ruckert to Elise Ruckert.....
91ST ST, s s, 176 ft w of 1st Av, 74x100.8; Samuel Well and wife to Thomas Brady and another.....
101ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 75x 100.11; William P. Youngs and others to Francklyn Lawrence .....
105TH ST, 239 West, 25x100.11; Bernard Schulich and wife to Ellen V. Herlihy...
114TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; William H. Macy, Jr., and wife to Maria Colucci and another.....
115TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 100.11; Charles B. Hubbell, referee, to Empire Savings and Loan Association..
116TH ST, n s, 148.10 ft e of 4th Av, 17.10x100.11; Edward Brousveld to Frances Brousveld .....
116TH ST, n s, 226.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x 100.11; Patrick F. Ferrigan and wife to Wm. W. Watkins and another.....
122D ST, s s, 454 West, 28.9x98.9; William W. Gallagher to Charles W. Sloane.....
123D ST, 248 West, 14.1x100.11; Charles Ehrlich to Elizabeth A. Brasse.....
123D ST, s s, 333.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 66.10x100.11; Henry S. Thompson to James Kilpatrick.....
133D ST, n s, 286 ft e of Trinity Av, 18x 103.7; Augusta Schmittbaur to Harris D. Blumenfeld .....
138TH ST, n s, and Exterior St, runs to centre line between 140th and 141st Sts; Jette Heller et al., executors, to Simon Bernheimer .....
153D ST, 449 West, 50x99.11; Max Marx and wife to Mary De R. Tilghman.....
187TH ST, n e corner of Bathgate Av, 119.11x82.5x irregular; Mary J. O'Brien and another to Dockman Waldron.....

Recorded Leases.

GAROFALO, Vincent, to Peppino Piersanto and another; 337 East 115th St., 2 years.....$1,380
RUGERI, Anna M., to Rocco Januzzo; 51 Bayard St., 4 5-12 years.....$40-960
LYONS, Michael F, to John J Murphy; Lexington Av, s w corner of 29th St, 5 years 1,000-1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ASKEY,

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Michael's Race at the Garden, It Is Believed, Will Be His Hardest.

TAYLORE IN SUPERB FORM

His Opponent Never So Poor Since Arriving in America—Fast Riders in Short Contests—Court Decision Pleases L. A. W. Consuls—Sterling Elliott After a Candidate.

In the opinion of those who have watched the training of Jimmy Michael and Edouard Taylore, the lad from Wales has never been in as great danger of defeat as he will be to-night in the twenty-five mile paced match race at Madison Square Garden. Taylore's easy form, the smooth gliding motion with which he covers long distance, and his spirited physical condition, give him advantage over his Welsh opponent, who is confessed by his manager to be in as poor shape as at any time since he arrived in America. Michael's hope rests in the expertness of his pacemakers, whom he can be depended upon to follow at almost any speed they can produce.

Michael has spent the last two days on an indoor track in Philadelphia. It was thought Taylore had gone to the same place, but he was found training on an armory floor, keeping in lively condition, although not exercising his speed to any extent. Man for man, Taylore's pacing crews are every bit as good as Michael's, but they lack the fine training and harmony of action taught by David Shafer to the Welshman's crews. Some of the men who will lead the way for the youthful French rider are Gougolz and Lamberjack, Butler and Titus, Wheelock and Fulford, the Simms brothers, the Turville brothers, and McDuffie and Tarment. Michael will use about the same teams that paced him to win in his race with Chase. Taylore has announced that if his pace fails him, he will tack to Michael's rear wheel and sprint him for the race on the last lap. There is nothing in the articles of agreement to prevent such a method.

Racing will begin at 8 o'clock, and the big match will probably be reached about 10 o'clock. Before that hour several special features—a mile handicap for amateurs and a half-mile handicap for professionals—will be run. In the special features are included a series—best two out of three one-mile races between Jean Gougolz and Nathaniel Butler, and a pursuit race between Henry Elkes, the young six-day racer, and James Warburton, son of the late "Choppy" Warburton. Arthur A. Chase will ride an exhibition mile.

Picked lists of fast men are entered in the short-distance events. O. V. Babcock of the Harlem Wheelmen at scratch; W. L. Losee of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, with 20 yards; F. L. Kreamer of the Riverside Wheelmen, with 15 yards; W. E. Mosher, with 20 yards; T. R. Goodwin of the Greenwich Wheelmen, with 40 yards, and Milton R. Brown of Passaic, with 30 yards, are sure of providing a spirited amateur contest. Among the professionals are "Nat" Butler, F. C. Hoyt, L. Stevens, "Teddy" Goodman, C. S. Wells, Oscar Headstrom, Fred Titus, Jay Eaton, "Al" Newhouse, R. A. Miller, "Al" Weinig, and "Bob" Walthour.

A purse of $2,500 is offered for the big race—$1,500 for the winner and $1,000 for the loser. It is expected that Albert Mott, Chairman of the L. A. W. National Racing Board, will act as referee.

***

Pedestrians Rights.

A recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has assured pedestrians the right of way as against gripmen of cable cars, and inferring that pedestrians hold the same right against vehicles. The members of the League of American Wheelmen Consulate of New York City consider themselves vindicated by the decision, inasmuch as they drew up the original code of regulations for the use of the city streets. The introductory section "At all crossings pedestrians shall have the right of way." Opposition to the clause by horsemen and liverymen resulted in its omission in the rules of the road ordinance.

***

Mr. Elliott's Junket.

Sterling Elliott, Chief Consul of the Massachusetts State Division, League of American Wheelmen, and the leader of the opposition against the re-election of Isaac B. Potter as League of American Weelmen President, is junketing about New Jersey and Pennsylvania attempting to find a candidate for the league executive, according to reports received in New York yesterday. Thursday Mr. Elliott was working in Paterson, and yesterday he was reported in Philadelphia. Although George D. Gideon of Pennsylvania has declined to become a candidate, Mr. Elliott seems to hope to convince him, or to find some other Presidential possibility. The Potter contingent, in making a new recast of assured votes, claim 200 even in their favor.

***

Outlaw Possibilities.

Cycle racing authorities of Louisville have announced that the Auditorium track of that city would come out boldly as an outlaw track next season if the League of American Wheelmen at its National Assembly in February does not grant local option and recognize as legitimate races in which women participate. The Louisville contents claim that their example will be followed by at least one outlaw track in Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, and that the circuit thus formed will endeavor to support outlaws so successfully that the ban of the League of American Wheelmen will not hurt them.

***

Midnight Racers Start.

Rain and mud did not prevent a small squad of cyclers from starting on the time-honored midnight race to Yonkers and Tarrytown last night. Promptly at 12 o'clock the few hardy wheelmen pushed away from Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street and were soon lost to sight in the gloom. Edward Gerbereux of the Race Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, who managed the race last night for the first time, acted as starter.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; one mile and a sixteenth. Prince Tyrant won, Henry C. second, Texarkana third. Time, 1:09½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Zamar II. won; Polish second, Miss Prim third. Time, 1:15.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; one mile and a sixteenth. Prince Blazes won, Abina second, Main Bar third. Time, 1:09½.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Lord Marmion won, May W. second, Libertine third. Time, 1:27½.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Bernardilio won, Marquise second, Souffle third. Time —1:48¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; one mile. Cabrillo won, Rubicon second, Rey Del Tierra third. Time, 1:41½.

Physical Directors Meet.

A meeting of the physical directors of a number of the leading universities and colleges of the United States was held yesterday at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club House, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, for the purpose of forming an association to discuss strength tests and methods of holding them. The following officers were elected: President—Dr. J. W. Seaver of Yale; Vice President—Dr. C. P. Linehart, Ohio State University; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. Watson Savage, Columbia; the officers and Dr. D. A. Sargent of Harvard and Prof. F. H. Camp, New York University, to constitute the Council. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, the chief stipulations of which are that no man shall be a member of the association unless he is a physical director or trainer in a college and is besides a member of the American Association for the Development of Physical Culture. The new organization proposes to take a hostile attitude toward the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, which has more or less controlled the rules governing college athletics for ten years.

Yale Wins at Basket Ball.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Yale basket ball team defeated the team of the Washington Life Infantry to-night. Score: Yale, 22; Washington Light Infantry, 10. The line-up was as follows:

W. L. I.	Position.	Yale.
Lee (Captain)	Right forward	Z. M. Clark.
E. Schafhut	Left forward	J. K. Clark.
McCabe (Burnett)	Centre	Rockwell.
E. Schafhut	Right guard	Moore.
Shreve	Left guard	Peck (Captain)

Players Drafted by Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 31.—Catcher Twineham of St. Paul, Catcher Dixon of Providence, and Catcher Fuller and Pitcher Mahaffy of Cedar Rapids, were drafted to-day by the Louisville Baseball Club.

ACCOUNTS COMMISSION REPORT

Saving in Cost of Materials Bought by the Dock Department—Wharfage and Other Receipts.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday presented to Mayor Strong a statement showing the cost of the principal materials purchased by the Dock Department during the past two years in comparison with the cost for the ten preceding years. Following is a synopsis of the prices compared:

For Mud Dredging—Cost per cubic yard, 1885 to 1895, 19½ cents; cost per cubic yard, 1895 to 1897, 16.1-5 cents; amount saved during 1895-7, $42,858.86.

For Yellow Pine Lumber—Cost per thousand feet, 1885 to 1895, $24.52; cost per thousand feet, 1895 to 1897, $19; amount saved, 1895-7, $6,744.23.

For Rip Rap—Cost per cubic yard, 1885 to 1895, 51 cents; cost per cubic yard, 1895 to 1897, 41 cents; amount saved, 1895 to 1897, $3,367.99.

For Cement—Cost per barrel, 1885 to 1895, $2.19; cost per bbl, 1895 to 1897, $1.91; amount saved, 1895 to 1897, $2,237.60.

For Pine and Spruce Piles—Cost per stick, 1885 to 1895, $0.60; cost per stick, 1895 to 1897, 41 cents; amount saved, 1895 to 1897, $1,744.97.

Broken Stone—Cost per cubic yard, 1885 to 1895, $1.51; cost per cubic yard, 1895 to 1897, 91.33⅓; amount saved, 1895 to 1897, $1,092.69.

Sand—Cost per cubic yard, 1885 to 1895, 77 cents; cost per cubic yard, 1895 to 1897, 65½ cents; amount saved, 1895 to 1897, $423.74.

Spruce Timber—Cost per thousand feet, 1885 to 1895, $20.68; cost per thousand feet, 1895 to 1897, $20.32; amount saved, 1895 to 1897 $321.25.

Cobble Stones—Increase in cost per cubic yard, 1895 to 1897, over cost per cubic yard, 1885 to 1895, .054 cent; amount of increase, 1895 to 1897, $1,075 84.

Total amount saved, $26,786.33.

The amount saved in lump sum contracts for the past two years shows a salvage of $85,232.25.

The receipts of wharfage for the past sixteen years are as follows: 1881, $16,162.75; 1883, $55,607.24; 1885, $148,042.92; 1887, $147,809.30; 1889, $85,779.43; 1891, $99,560.27; 1892, $115,210.08; 1893, $127,985.43; 1894, $117,851.86; 1895, $121,563.11; 1896, $113,508.53; 1897, $121,210.42.

The cost for cleaning wharves for the past five years has been: 1893, $38,889.74; 1894, $47,834.74; 1895, $53,886.39; 1896, $47,660.42; 1897, $44,884.40. From the beginning in 1892 to the transfer in 1895, for cleaning substantially the same territory, these figures show continuous increase in cost, the second year about $9,000 over the first, the third about $6,000 more than the second, while the fourth year, in which occurred the change in management, shows a decrease of more than $6,000, and the fifth year marks a still further reduction.

The amounts received from concert and theatrical licenses for the past four years have been as follows: 1894, $400; 1895, $38,-818; 1896, $42,120.63; 1897, $43,685.91; total, $125,024.54.

Amounts received from auctioneers' licenses for 1897, $29,750.

Total income to the city from theatrical and concert licenses and auctioneers' licenses, $154,774.54.

City's Overpayments to Charities.

Examinations made by Seth S. Terry and Rodney S. Dennis, Commissioners of Accounts, of the New York Juvenile Asylum and the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, show that overpayments have been made by the city upon accounts audited by the Controller to the amount of $2,325 in the case of the former institution, from Jan. 1, 1890, to Aug. 31, 1896, and of about $40,000 to the latter society from Jan. 1, 1891, to Dec. 31, 1896. The overpayments to the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the Commissioners say, result about entirely from the city having paid for persons who were non-residents.

Fell Down an Elevator Shaft.

Michael Layton of 259 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, who was employed as a porter at 5 Coenties Slip, fell down an elevator shaft yesterday and broke his neck. When his employer, Mr. Golden, of the firm of Courties, Golden & Co., reached the store yesterday morning he found the man intoxicated and promptly discharged him. Layton was supposed to have left the store then, for he was not seen around again until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when his body came down through the hatchway and landed on the first floor. A surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital said that Layton's neck was broken and that he could not recover.

Fire Captain Cosgrove Honored.

Capt. "Jim" Cosgrove of Engine Company No. 40, on West Sixty-eighth Street, completed his twentieth year in the service of the city last night. The many friends of Capt. Cosgrove called on him during the evening, and John Reisenweber, the Republican leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, on behalf of his admirers, presented Capt. Cosgrove with a handsome diamond pin. Flowers were sent by others, including John B. Sexton, Capt. Andrew Thomas, William B. Ellis, and Assemblyman Thomas F. Brennan.

A Watchman Drowned.

Henry Dale, a watchman on the pier at the foot of Gansevoort Street, in climbing from the pier to a dredging machine lying near last night, lost his balance and fell into the river. He was seen by Anthony Erickson, who resides at 316 Clinton Street, Hoboken, who attempted to rescue him. Erickson succeeded in grasping him as he came up the third time, and pulled him on the dredger. An ambulance was called from St. Vincent's Hospital, but when Surgeon Mahony arrived, Dale was dead. He was fifty-seven years old, and lived at 565 Eleventh Avenue.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTIONARY INSTRUCTION.
The speaking voice trained and developed, all defects of speech corrected, and gesticulation thoroughly taught. Special courses for Ministers and Lawyers. EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, author of "Simplified Elocution." 106 West 42d St.

Berlitz School of Languages Madison Sq., (25th St. & B'way) N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. Class or private.

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A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
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Thoroughly Graded School for Girls. Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner. School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will reopen after the Christmas holidays on Monday, January 3d 1898. Individual instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for Prospectus. S. S. PACKARD, President, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue.

DANCING.

GEORGE WALLACE'S SCHOOLS, WEST 83D St. and Boulevard, and Harlem, 80 and 82 West 125th St. Class and private tuition. See circulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OLIVER ANKETELL, FOR 40 YEARS A RESIdent of Newark, N. J., is now settled in Belfast, Ireland, at 36 Elmwood Av., and would be pleased to open a correspondence with any party or parties whose interests there or in any part of Ireland might require services in which confidence and prompt attention would be the requisites. Reference given.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

AT THE "PIANO EXCHANGE,"
105, 107 West 33d St., B'way and 6th Av., June. 75 new and used pianos, $25 up; open Sat. eve'gs.

WINTER RESORTS.

MILLBROOK INN
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York.
WILL REMAIN OPEN THIS WINTER.
A lovely spot for a Winter's sojourn. Arrangements can now be made for any length of time.
THOMAS WETHERAL, Manager.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

39TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large and hall room to rent; table board; parlor dining room; references.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to secure a good place for a Protestant whom she can entirely recommend for capacity and character for sewing and light chamberwork; can be seen at late employer's, 19 East 45th St., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find situations for her chambermaid and for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call on Monday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 6 East 41st St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young first-class cook; understands fine cooking, soups, fish, meats, made dishes, entrées, plain and fancy pastry; can do marketing if desired; best city references; no cards. D. A., 81 South St., Orange, N. J.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By respectable young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; unexceptionable reference. Roseannie, 650 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands his work; six years' reference. M., 489 4th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF—BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID. — A lady sailing for Europe wishes to place a chef, butler, and chambermaid. 604 5th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; competent and careful city driver. John McCormick, 96 Chambers St., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

BELL BOY, ELEVATOR RUNNER.—By young man, 21, as bell boy and elevator runner; sober, honest, obliging; references. Eugene, 554 3d Av.

MASSAGE treatment and Swedish movements given by B. von Zeipel, M. G., 880 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, good engineer; do anything; best reference. Patrick, 650 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK.—To prepare mid-day meal for three or four persons, six days a week; also keep dining-room and kitchen clean. Address D. H. M., Box 194 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

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Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROBERT L. HARRISON, as Trustee, Plaintiff, against JOHN HARPER, BONNELL, and MARGARET C. BONNELL, his wife; Genevieve H. B. Dominick, Tacie McD. Harper, Will am D. Harper, Western National Bank of New York City, Bank of New York National Banking Association, Chatham National Bank of New York City, National Bank of the Republic of New York City, Second National Bank of Red Bank, New Jersey; Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York City, Ellen Wilson, James Nisbet, National State Bank of Camden, New Jersey; John Munroe, Edward Kern, Edgar Lockwood, Henry W. Munroe, Washington National Bank of New York City, William D. Barnes, National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York City, Webster Paper Company, Carl Goepel and Max Ruckgaber, Jr., constituting the firm of Schulz & Ruckgaber; Hamilton Bank of New York City, Dobbs Ferry Bank, Market and Fulton National Bank of New York City, Henry E. Bowns, Brooklyn Bank in the City of Brooklyn, Hamilton Bank of the City of Brooklyn, Watertown Paper Company, William H. Parsons, William E. Parsons, Jr., Marselis H. Parsons, Will am Kessler, Edward Kessler, Gustave E. Kissel, Joseph F. Ogden, Globe and Gouverneur Valley Ore Company, Albert S. Burlingham, National Bank of North America in New York, Ninth National Bank of New York City, Poland Paper Company, Edmond Kelly as executor of the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased; James E. Nichols, Louis Schott, Thomas M. McCarthy, Thomas W. Ormiston, William S. Buchanan, Thomas R. Horley, Frederick A. Constable, James M. Constable, Hicks Arnold, Thomas B. Hidden, Edward A. Molineux, Edward F. Reynolds, Manufacturers' National Bank of New York, Udell Woodenware Company, Hugh J. Grant, as receiver of the Saint Nicholas Bank; Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannon, as receivers of the Madison Square Bank; Continental National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri, and Richard H. Huntington, as receiver of the Bunnville Box and Paper Company, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 28 1897.
ALFRED H. BYRD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendant Udell Woodenware Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the third day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1897.—Dated December 4th, 1897.
ALFRED H. BYRD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 59 Wall Street, New York City. d11-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against GEORGE D. WATSON and Edith G. Watson, his wife; Hubert Van Wagenen, Ferral C. Dininny, Jr., John D. Wing, J. Morgan Wing, and L. Stuart Wing, composing the firm of Wing & Evans; John A. H. Dressel, as assignee of Edward H. Watson and George D. Watson, for the benefit of creditors; Sarah A. Gould, Lizzie B. Doremus, Lottie A. Fried, George Watson, Edward A. Landon, the President, Directors, and company of the City Bank of New Haven; Joseph Halbmayr, Max Halbmayr, Emil Skova, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, October 28th, 1897.
WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, New York City.

To the defendants Joseph Halbmayr, Max Halbmayr, and Emil Skova: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.
Dated New York, December 30th, 1897.
WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, New York City. d31-1aw6wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

DOMINICK & DICKERMAN.

The undersigned, in order to form a limited partnership under the provisions of the statute of the State of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY as follows:

FIRST.—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "Dominick & Dickerman," and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

SECOND.—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is buying and selling on commission grain, cotton, and other natural products, and also corporate, municipal, State, and Governmental stocks, bonds, and other obligations.

THIRD.—The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership, all of whom are of full age, and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Watson B. Dickerman, residing at Mamaroneck, in the County of Westchester and State of New York;

Bayard Dominick, residing at No. 22 West 51st St., in the City, County, and State of New York;

Marinus W. Dominick, residing at Englewood, Bergen County, in the State of New Jersey;

Bayard Dominick, Jr., residing at No. 22 West 51st St., in the City, County, and State of New York, who are the general partners; and

Anne DeW. Dominick, residing at No. 35 East 57th St., in the City, County, and State of New York, who is the special partner.

FOURTH.—The amount of capital which the said special partner, Anne DeW. Dominick, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

FIFTH.—Said partnership is to begin on the first day of January, A. D. 1898, and is to end on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1899.

Dated New York, December 31, 1897.
WATSON B. DICKERMAN,
BAYARD DOMINICK,
MARINUS W. DOMINICK,
BAYARD DOMINICK, Jr.,
General Partners.
ANNE DeW. DOMINICK,
Special Partner.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this thirty-first day of December, in the year 1897, personally came before me the within-named Watson B. Dickerman, Bayard Dominick, Marinus W. Dominick, Bayard Dominick, Jr., and Anne DeW. Dominick, to me known, and known to me to be the persons described in and who made, signed, and executed the above certificate and severally acknowledged to me that they respectively made, signed, and executed the same. HAMILTON H. DURAND,
Notary Public, New York County.

City and County of New York, ss.:

Watson B. Dickerman, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate, and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars specified in said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock by Anne DeW. Dominick, the special partner, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash. WATSON B. DICKERMAN.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1897. HAMILTON H. DURAND,
Notary Public, New York County.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK against ALBERT GALLATIN VAN ZANDT, Leopold Van Zandt, Laura Cecilia Garescheé, Eugenia Adelaide Van Zandt, Rosalie Ruspoli Van Zandt, and Elodie V Z. Wheeler. Relative to condemnation of rear buildings at premises known as Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Thompson Street, in the City of New York. To the above-named defendants and to each of them:

Take notice, that the petition of the above-named plaintiff, the Health Department of the City of New York, in the above-entitled special proceeding, which is herewith served upon you, will be presented at a special term of the Supreme Court to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and that the plaintiff will then and there apply to the Court for a direction that the issues, if any, raised by the pleadings, be forthwith tried, or, if no issue be raised, for judgment for the relief demanded in the petition.—Dated New York, November 29, 1897.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation, Attorney for Plaintiff, 2 Tryon Row, New York City, N. Y.

To Albert Gallatin Van Zandt, Leopold Van Zandt, Laura Cecilia Garescheé, Eugenia Adelaide Van Zandt, Rosalie Ruspoli Van Zandt, and Elodie V Z. Wheeler, and to each of them:

The foregoing notice of motion for the relief prayed in the petition herein is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of November, 1897, and filed with the said petition in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of December, 1897.—Dated New York, December 2d, 1897. FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, Attorney for Plaintiff, 2 Tryon Row, New York City.
ROGER FOSTER, Special Counsel, 35 Wall Street, New York. d4-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-law6mS

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT. —In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Peil & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-law6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-1aw6mS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Executor of the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-1aw6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-1aw6mSat

LEVICK, MILNES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILNES LEVICK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 364 Alexander Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1897. JOHN H. HOWARTH, JOHN W. HOTALING, Executors. SMITH WILLIAMSON, Atty. for Executors, 364 Alexander Avenue, New York. jy8-1aw6mS

MORRISON, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD MORRISON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, 49 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1897. LEWIS WASHINGTON MORRISON, Executor, 44 Broadway, N. Y. City. L. J. MORRISON, Attorney for Executor, 44 Broadway, New York City. jy17-1aw6mS

STEINWAY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEINWAY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Louis Von Bernuth, No. 111 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of August, 1897. CHARLES H. STEINWAY FREDERICK T. STEINWAY, LOUIS VON BERNUTH, PAULA THEODA VON BERNUTH, Executors. GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. au14-1aw6mS

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 15th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-1aw6mS

WILKIN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILKIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 254 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of July, 1897. CATHARINE WILKIN, Executrix. WM. L. GARDNER, Attorney for Executrix, 254 Grand St., N. Y. City. jy31-1aw6mS

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels.

FALL AND WINTER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up.
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Augusta, Ga..Hotel Bon Air, (Golf links), ap. $4 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Renhert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Stafford Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., 1 up, a.p., 2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y ..Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Key West, Key West.....a. p.
Open all year. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr.
Miami, Royal Palm.....a. p.
Opens Jan 12 H. W. Merrill, Mgr.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel...a.p.
Opens Dec. 1. H. E. Bemis, Mgr.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana, a.p.
Opens Jan. 15. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn, a.p.
Opens Dec. 25. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
Ormond, The Ormond...a. p.
Opens Jn 8 Anderson & Price, Mgrs
St. Augustine, once de Leon, a. p.
Opens Jan. 19. Robert Murray, Mgr
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.
Opens Nov. 10. Jos. P. Greaves, Mgr
Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole...a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee...a. p.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House..... a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview..... a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl. ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1up, ap. $3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p. $2 up
London (Westminster)..St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Memphis, Tenn...Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap. $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. Hotel Royal des Etrangers, a. p., $3
do (Splendid view south)....Parker's Hotel
do .....Grand Hotel de Londres, a. p., $3
New Orleans, La...New St Charles, a. p., $4 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (B'way

B. Altman & Co. are prepared to execute at short notice, in their DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, orders for EVENING GOWNS, PARTY AND DANCING DRESSES, for which designs and models are ready.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

'98 now sets the pace—but we don't join in 'till Monday.

May he give us all a "better run for our money."

May we give you better clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SHOOTS AT A POLICEMAN

A Pickpocket, Caught at Work on a Broadway Car, Fights for Liberty.

LOADED WEAPON MISSES FIRE

The Passengers Become Panic Stricken and No One but the Conductor Offers Aid to the Plucky Officer, Who Holds His Prisoner.

There was an exceedingly lively time in a Broadway car at 7:45 A. M. yesterday, when one of the passengers discovered that a pickpocket was appropriating his gold watch and chain. A policeman on the rear platform tried to arrest the thief, who attempted to shoot the officer.

At Spring Street Philip Gross, a tailor, of 58 Ridge Street, boarded the car, which was crowded with clerks and shop girls on their way to work. Gross could not wedge his way through the crowd on the platform, so he remained there. He wore a big gold chain prominently on his vest, and it attracted the attention of the thief, who gave it a slight jerk in his effort to get possession of it. Gross felt the tug, and discovered that his watch and chain were gone. Then he seized the pickpocket, who was about twice as big as he, and shouted. The pickpocket pushed him away, but just then Patrolman Frederick Probst took a hand in the affair. The officer grabbed the thief by the throat, and cried out, "Give that man back his watch!"

The thief dealt the officer several heavy blows, but Probst kept his strong grip on the man's throat, and the thief began to gasp. Finding that his struggles were useless, and that he was soon going to be choked to submission, he drew a revolver from his hip pocket, pointed it at the officer's head, and pulled the trigger. There was no report. Again he pulled the trigger, but with the same result.

Passengers in a Panic.

As soon as the revolver came into view, all the women and girls in the car screamed. Some of them yelled "Murder!" and others "Help!" The rest of the passengers on the platform jumped off in a hurry. Not one of them went to Probst's assistance. Gross continued his wild yells. Probst discovered that the only man on whom he could rely was the conductor, who seized the thief's arm, and prevented him from pulling the trigger of the revolver a third time.

Patrolmen Clancy and Tracy of the Mulberry Street Station, who had been attracted by the yells of Gross and the other passengers, shouted to the gripman to stop the car, and then sprang aboard. Probst, the conductor, and the thief were struggling together in a heap on the floor. The thief had one of Probst's fingers between his teeth, and he was chewing at it with all the strength of his jaws. One of the newly arrived officers gave the man a blow on the head with his club which dazed him and made him let go of Probst's finger.

Shouts of Lynch Him.

The car was at Prince Street by this time. The officers dragged their prisoner from the car, and pushed him through a wildly excited crowd of yelling people. The crowd, or the biggest part of it, followed them through Prince Street to Police Headquarters. On the way there were shouts of "Lynch him!" but none of the crowd tried to interfere.

Before reaching the station the prisoner turned upon Probst, and made another attempt to assault him, but one of the officers twisted his wrist with the nippers so vigorously that he immediately became submissive again.

The prisoner gave his name at Police Headquarters as George Donaldson of 248 West Thirty-ninth Street, but he was recognized as the notorious Darcy Doyle, the last of the Whyo gang, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, and who, in 1887, tried to shoot Detective Hogan in Park Row. He is one of the most widely-known crooks and desperadoes in the country. Two of the gang, of which he was a leading member, were hanged for their crimes, and others were sent to prison for long terms. Doyle was released a short time ago from a prison in Philadelphia.

It was found that all the five chambers of the prisoner's revolver were loaded. Why the cartridges did not explode is a mystery.

Doyle was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court on charges of felonious assault and robbery from the person. He was held in $5,000 bail on the first charge, and in $1,000 bail on the second. He was sent to the Tombs.

Mr. Sternbach's Dinner Party.

Maurice C. Sternbach gave a dinner at the Hotel Martin yesterday in celebration of the New Year and of his admission as a member of the firm of H. Herrman Sternbach & Co. An excellent menu was enjoyed, and congratulatory speeches were exchanged. The guests included Samuel Kridel, Felix H. Levy, Martin H. Goodkind, Michael M. Abrahams, Sidney New, Joseph Leerburger, and Edwin Mayer.

Police Captain Grant Married.

Capt. Donald Grant of the Charles Street Station is receiving the congratulations of his friends on his marriage, which took place on Dec. 22. His bride was Miss Sardinia O. Hill, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. William N. Searles.

JANUARY SILK SALE.

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET STORE.

Beginning Monday, the 3d.

ON THE MAIN FLOOR:

500 Pieces of Fancy Taffetas and Plaids; this season's goods; some now shown for the first time at retail,

75 cents per yard.

350 Pieces Satin and Taffetas ground Brocades, mostly new at retail,

$1.00

400 Pieces Taffetas and Satin Novelty Silks,

$1.25

These assortments include colorings for Evening and Street wear. Plain and Fancy Black Silks may be had in great variety at 75 cents per yard and upwards.

IN THE BASEMENT:

Twilled Lining Silks, about 4000 yards, 35 cents per yard.

Large quantity of Waist and Skirt Lengths transferred from Wholesale Stock, at less than maker's prices,

50 cts., 75 cts. and $1.00 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

POLICE BOARD REPORT.

Good Work Done in All Branches of the Department Under Chief McCullagh Specially Noted.

A report of the Police Department was made yesterday to Mayor Strong by Police Commissioners Moss, Andrews, Parker, and Smith. It contains a list of the personnel of the department, gives the number of deaths, retirements, resignations, promotions, and other changes, and the names of officers who have received honorable mention for heroic service.

The good service rendered by the various branches of the department since the appointment of Chief McCullagh is also noted. The report states that his harmonious work with the board relieved the force from a great embarrassment, and has been largely conducive to its progress. Its present condition is lauded, and reference is made to the good work done by Capt. McCluskey in the Detective Bureau.

During the administration of the board the work of organization has resulted in the appointment or promotion of 2,162 out of 5,062 members of the uniform force.

COLLISION IN A TUNNEL.

One Fourth Avenue Trolley Car Bumps into Another and Ea ens Passengers Badly.

Two electric cars in a rear-end collision in the Fourth Avenue tunnel yesterday morning caused many passengers to engage in a stampede. The shock of the collision was violent, throwing men, women, and children from their seats. The shake-up and the din down in the earth beneath the streets were more than the passengers on the two cars could stand, and there followed a rush by every one to get out and up to the surface.

Car No. 1,256 caused all the trouble. It left the Grand Central Station about 9 o'clock well filled with passengers and closely followed by another car. While going through the tunnel at Thirty-ninth Street something went wrong with the dynamo of No. 1,256 and it came to a sudden stop. In a few seconds the car behind ran into it with a thump. The motorman had not been able to stop in time.

No one was seriously injured, but the dynamo of the front car seemed to catch the excitement of the moment, for it began to spit blue flames and sputter in a vigorous manner. One of the passengers, who was climbing over his companions in misery in an earnest effort to be the first on the ground, yelled fire and increased the fear of the others. A delay of ten or fifteen minutes resulted and the disabled car was pushed to the shops at Thirty-third Street.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS.

President Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

16771—Bath bricks, from D. McDougall & Co., Glasgow, Nov. 4, 1897. Entered at 17s. 6d. per 1,000, add boxes, at 8d. less 12½ per cent. No advance.

17057—Decorated earthenware and china, from Edward Eichler, Dux, Oct. 16, 1897. Porcelain doré No. 254, entered at 4, advanced to 5.25 florins per piece. No. 180, entered at 8, advanced to 9 florins per piece. No. 127, entered at 12, advanced to 13.50 florins per piece. Fayence, 9-10, entered at 6, advanced to 6.75 florins per dozen. No. 134, entered at 7, advanced to 7.50 florins per piece. Porcelain delft, 92, entered at 2.80, advanced to 3 florins per piece. Porcelain rosa, 119, entered at 3.50, advanced to 4.15 florins per piece. Similar goods similar advances. Add packing.

4266 O. P., 4267 O. P., Philadelphia—Sugar not above No. 16 D. S., from Arnhold, Kohn & Co., and others, Hamburg, Magdeburg & Dunkirk, April 20 to May 17, 1897. Entered at various prices, advanced to, for analysis, 88.7448, 8s. 9.9672d. per cwt., packed. For analysis 87.0555, 8s. 3.58325d. per cwt., packed. For analysis 79.7637, 7s. 4.64555d. per cwt., packed. Discount 1¼ per cent.

THE AFRIDI UPRISING.

Mrs. Messmore, Wife of a Missionary, Talks About the War in India.

Mrs. J. H. Messmore, wife of an American missionary, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Germanic. She had come directly from Bijnaur, her husband's station, close to the seat of the Afridi war in the Himalayas. Speaking of the conflict now raging, Mrs. Messmore said:

"The tribes will surely be put down by the British, but not till a terrible resistance has been overcome, for the tribesmen fight with the desperation of fanaticism, kept aglow through the influence of an old Mohammedan who pretends to have supernatural powers and to be sent upon a divine mission. He promises the universal sway of Mohammedanism, and his teachings inflame the natives to a high pitch of excitement.

"They say they have a grievance in the taxes, but that is absurd. Their taxes under British rule are insignificant compared with those once imposed by native rulers. The Afridis have captured hundreds of natives friendly to the British and intend to make servants or slaves of them—men, women, and children. I have not heard of any Americans or Europeans thus taken.

"There may be another force back of the war. We do not know, but we have suspicions that Russia may be an instigator. We on the border know that in one of the uprisings, a few years ago, letters from Russian agents, promising aid, were found upon captured insurgent Chiefs. The Russians are very close to India, and there is no telling what there may be beneath the surface."

Mrs. Messmore started for Moravia, N. Y.

Bridge Trustees' Last Meeting.

The Brooklyn Bridge Trustees met yesterday, although it had been supposed that their meeting on Thursday would be the last. Yesterday's meeting was held to wind up a few matters of business. The new lease with the New York Tubular Distpatch Company, extending the term from five to twenty-five years, was signed. Secretary Beam announced that the tolls for December were $115,000, being the largest in the bridge's history, except in the month of October, 1892. The payments for the month were $150,000, and to this the pay roll amounted to $34,000. After deducting these amounts there remained on hand to be paid over to New York $43,000 and to Brooklyn $86,000.

PARK POLICE CHANGES.

Capt. Collins Is Retired, and John W. England, Who Was a Sergeant, Takes His Place.

The Board of Park Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and the business transacted was a great surprise to the members of the park police force, who supposed the old board would retire without making any changes in the personnel of the force.

All the members of the board were present. First the board decided to retire Capt. Collins on a pension of $1,113.75 a year. Sergt. John W. England was then promoted to the rank of Captain to take Capt. Collins's place. Sergt. Louis Flock was the next man to be retired, going to the list with half pay for life. Roundsman George Hall, a veteran of the civil war, was promoted to take Sergt. Flock's place, and Roundsman James E. Fitzpatrick was made a Sergeant, to take England's place.

Capt. England assigned Sergts. H. L. Howard, J. E. Dillon, J. D. Mulholland, and Martin Gilmartin to the Borough of Manhattan and Sergt. Fitzpatrick to the Borough of the Bronx.

Capt. Collins was appointed to the force in April, 1879, and made a Captain in the latter part of 1894. He was popular with his men, and recently they gave a banquet for him to show their appreciation of his treatment.

Capt. England is a veteran soldier and has been a policeman since 1869. He is as popular as his predecessor and was the recipient of numerous congratulations on his advancement.

The changes went into effect at the beginning of the New Year.

A STAY FOR MARTIN THORN.

The Prisoner Is Informed of a Notice of Appeal.

William F. Howe took the opportunity yesterday of presenting to Martin Thorn, the convicted murderer of William Guldensuppe, a New Year's present in the shape of a stay of proceedings on his execution, which was set for the week beginning Jan. 10.

Mr. Howe filed with the District Attorney and the County Clerk of Queens County a notice of appeal from Thorn's conviction, and obtained a certificate of stay, which he dispatched by special messenger to the Warden of the State Prison at Sing Sing.

HIGHWAYMEN ATTACK WOMEN.

Two Stopped and Robbed—Tried to Use Hatpins for Weapons.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Mrs. William Hopping and Mrs. Thomas McGinnis were held up by highwaymen last night while returning from this city to their home in Pelham. The highwaymen had turned out the street lamps in order that they could not be seen. They stole the packages and beat the women.

Mrs. Hopping and Mrs. McGinnis used hat pins in endeavoring to prevent their packages from being stolen, but they were not successful. Mrs. Hopping and Mrs. McGinnis are suffering from shock as the result of their experience.

HETTY GREEN'S NEW HOME.

She Has Become a Resident of Hoboken, According to Reports.

It was reported in Hoboken yesterday that Mrs. Hetty Green had become a resident of that city, having leased a handsome flat at the southwest corner of Bloomfield and Thirteenth Streets. At the house all information was refused, beyond the statement that the flat had been rented to "Miss Hickey." A young woman in the flat said the rooms were occupied by Mrs. Green.

J. D. Gohagen, who owns the house in which the flat is situated, said that he had leased the premises to a Miss Hickey, and that the family had moved in on Wednesday afternoon. Beyond that he knew nothing about the tenants.

TO BE PAID WHILE SUSPENDED.

Police Commissioners Decided to Help Hannigan and Woodley.

In the cases of Patrolman Hannigan, charged with shooting Charles McNally on Thanksgiving Day, and Patrolman Woodley, charged with causing the death of James Kennedy, the Police Board yesterday ordered that they receive their salaries, while under suspension. The men had been suspended without pay.

Ever since the shooting of McNally Hannigan has been confined in his station. His family has been dispossessed from its home. He has not a cent of money. The Commissioners thought it too hard on him to keep him in the station while his family suffered from lack of money, and then to deprive him of his pay. In Woodley's case the charges have been dismissed by the board, but he is under $10,000 bail as the result of the Coroner's inquest.

Col. Smith said that he was ready to report on Hannigan's case, but the board didn't think it wise to take action while he is under indictment.

JURY RECOMMENDS INDICTMENT

Metropolitan Street Railway Co. Had No Witnesses at an Inquest.

A jury before Coroner Tuthill last night recommended the indictment of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for failing to produce witnesses at the inquest over the body of Martha A. Johnson, nineteen years old, who died in the Harlem Hospital on Dec. 7 last from injuries received on Nov. 30 last. The inquest had been adjourned before, as the railroad company claimed to have five witnesses it desired to present.

When the inquest was called last night for the second time the witnesses were not present, and the recommendation for the indictment followed. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death on Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets, while either stepping from, falling from, or being pushed from a car of the Fourth Avenue division of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The girl was found near the tracks with a fractured skull, and no one seemed to know how she had been thrown to the ground, although she was on the car at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Registered Trade Mark.

The Annual Sale of HOUSEHOLD LINENS

Table Cloths and Napkins,
Hemstitched Table Linens,
Lace Decorated Tea Cloths, etc.,
Hemstitched Bed Linen,
Towels Hemmed and Hemstitched,
Also Blankets, Quilts, and Coverlets,

At "The Linen Store,"

Commencing Monday, January 3, and continuing throughout the month, will afford an opportunity to procure reliable goods at very low prices.

(Send for Booklet describing goods offered.)

James McCutcheon & Co

14 West 23d Street, New York.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—YEARLY SALE.

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET STORE.

Beginning Monday, January 3d.

After most careful preparation, we shall open on Monday morning, the very best exhibition of Muslin Underwear we have ever held in this store; comprising hundreds of designs exclusively our own:

GOWNS, SKIRTS, CORSET COVERS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, Etc.

These goods will be displayed on tables, in various lots, easy of examination; goods will be plainly marked, at

25, 35, 50, 75, 95 cents and upwards.

To this Sale will be added all the odds and ends of stock in Silk Waists, Dressing Sacques, Silk Skirts, Wrappers, Tea Gowns and Fine French Underwear, or other goods slightly soiled or stock worn,—at half the regular prices.

Monday, January 3rd.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

ALIENATION OF AFFECTIONS.—The judgment secured by Margaret P. Buchanan for $50,000 damages, in her suit against Kate M. Foster for the alienation of the affections of her husband, the late Dr. Alexander Buchanan, who died in 1896, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt. Mrs. Buchanan, whose suit was begun in 1891, claimed that in 1886, while her husband and herself, who had been married over forty years, were living happily together, Mrs. Foster successfully strove to poison her husband's mind against his wife, and induced him to leave her and go to live with the defendant. Mrs. Buchanan also asserted that, having obtained a controlling influence over Dr. Buchanan, Mrs. Foster induced him to buy property for her, aggregating $100,000 in value, and to abandon and to neglect to provide for his family. The Presiding Justice holds that, as the charges which were made against the defendant involved moral turpitude, no presumptions of guilt were to be indulged in unless the facts shown were inconsistent with innocence. "There was nothing to show," the Presiding Justice said, "any effort on the part of the defendant to keep the doctor from his family, or that his whole conduct was not his own voluntary act, uninfluenced by any active interference on her part. Many things may be surmised and imagined in regard to the relations between the plaintiff's husband and the defendant; but it requires something more than this to establish such a cause of action as the one at bar. There must be some evidence which must lead to the conclusion that the defendant is the procuring cause of the abandonment, and which is inconsistent with the conclusion that such abandonment resulted solely from the will and wishes of the husband. It seems to be assumed that because the defendant did not go upon the stand to deny imputations which were not supported by proof, therefore she is presumed to be guilty. But we are not aware of any rule of evidence which compels a defendant to introduce proof upon a trial in which the plaintiff has failed to establish a cause of action, or that a cause of action can be established because the defendant failed to offer testimony to refute that which has not been proved."

***

RECOVERY FOR LIBEL REVERSED.—Jenyns C. Battersby claimed that he was libeled by matter contained in a story entitled "The Colonel's Christmas," published in a newspaper of which Peter B. Collier was proprietor and publisher. The judgment which Battersby secured in his action against Collier for damages, has been reversed by the Appellate Division. Battersby claimed that, although the story, which was written for the defendant, was in the form of a fictitious tale, it had direct reference to him, and tended to disparage him in his profession as an artist, and to hold him up to ridicule as a man. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, that it was for the Court to determine on the trial whether the matter complained of was libelous, but if it was to be made libelous by extrinsic proof, that proof was evidence for the jury. There was nothing in plaintiff's complaint setting forth the matter contained in the fictitious story, but only a reference to the article and a statement of what the plaintiff inferred from parts of the story which were not set forth in the complaint. The complaint referred merely to two pictorial illustrations published with the story, one representing the plaintiff while living and painting on his picture, and the other representing him as lying dead. Justice Patterson says that, while it would not have been possible for the plaintiff to reproduce in his complaint the illustrations of which he complained, and to which he pointed as libels upon himself, yet those pictures were utterly meaningless, except in connection with the text of the story, and no portions of that text illustrated by those pictures, were set forth in the complaint. Its averments were only the plaintiff's own construction and application to himself of the text of the story. There were therefore no proper allegations upon which to submit the case to the jury.

A Coroner to Make a Legal Fight.

Coroner Tuthill is not going to relinquish his office to-day without a struggle. Through his attorney he has sent to the Attorney General for an opinion as to the legality of the election of the four Coroners at the last election, and he is ready to serve an injunction if the Attorney General finds it can be granted. He says that he does not care to hold over, but only wishes to know who are the proper authorities to whom he is to hand over the office. He says he will break the door of his office open if he finds it locked to-day.

Don't neglect your cold—let your doctor prescribe for it; or take Dr. D. Jayne's prescription —Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

HOW TO RECALL A LETTER.

Persons Who Change Their Minds After Mailing an Epistle Can Get It Back.

A few days ago a young woman visiting in this city mailed a letter to some friends at her native place in a distant State. Within ten minutes after dropping her letter into a lamp post mail box she received information which made it extremely desirable that certain statements contained in her letter be suppressed. How to regain possession of the letter at once became a burning question with her. She hastened to the nearest Branch Post Office station, and laid the case before the Superintendent.

The young woman was in doubt whether the rules of the Post Office Department would permit an individual to recall a letter after it had been sent on its way. The Branch Superintendent assured her that the rules of the department were framed to accommodate the people in every way possible, and that her letter would be returned to her. He asked her to give him without delay a fac simile of the envelope used with the address in the same handwriting. This was done and within an hour the desired letter was returned to its writer.

"Persons desiring to recall letters that they have mailed need have but little trouble about it," said the Branch Superintendent, "if the apply at the proper place promptly. The rules of the department provide that letters which have been deposited in the General Post Office, or at a Branch Post Office station, but have not been dispatched, may be withdrawn if personal application be made within one hour after posting, at the office of the Assistant Postmaster (before 3 P. M.,) or of the Superintendent of the Branch Post Office station. In each instance a fac simile of the envelope used, and of the address in the same handwriting must be submitted as an evidence of good faith, or identity of the applicant. After 3 o'clock P. M. it will be impossible to withdraw a letter from the General Post Office, as the accumulation of mail matter will render it impracticable to divert the employes from their regular duties to make the necessary search.

"There is a way, however, of getting back letters after they have left the General Post Office. Persons wishing to recall such letters must apply, at Room 4, Post Office Building, prepared to give a full description of the outward appearance of the letters, and with fac simile of envelopes and addresses, also with funds to make deposit to cover the cost of telegraphing, &c. Postmasters at offices to which such letters have been sent will not return any letters on the request of senders unless such request is indorsed by the Postmaster at the office of mailing."

SHERIFF'S NOTICES OF TAXES.

Not Mailable if Written on Postal Cards—A Louisville Case.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.—Sheriff's notices of taxes have been decided by the Post Office Department to be duns, and if they are printed or written upon postal cards the department holds they should not be admitted to the mails.

Sheriff Pflanz was notified to-day by Post Master Baker that a large number of postal cards sent by him to the General Post Office were unmailable because they were duns. The Postmaster transmitted to Sheriff Pflanz the following letter from the First Assistant Postmaster General:

"I inclose herewith a printed postal card mailed at your office by John R. Pflanz, Sheriff, and a letter of transmittal attached. You are requested to call upon the Sheriff and inform him that the postal card in question is offensive to the addressee, and is unmailable under Section 332, Postal Laws and Regulations. You will accordingly decline to receive similar cards from that office in future."

Sheriff Pflanz, in sending out the cards, has merely been obeying the State law, and following the precedent set by the other Sheriffs before him. In fact, in Section 4,151 of the Statutes it is provided that the Sheriff shall "mail to the delinquent a postal card addressed to his place of residence, or place of business, if such can be ascertained, notifying him of the time and place of the sale."

A Reception for Guilmant.

The Manuscript Society will give a reception for Alexander Guilmant on Wednesday evening at the Transportation Club, on the occasion of the third private meeting of the society.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

United States Life Insurance Co.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1897.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Reserve at 4 per cent. Actuaries' Table, (N. Y. State standard,) including dividends	$6,798,229.00	By bonds and mortgages	$4,654,808.80
To claims in course of settlement, proofs received	26,480.33	By United States and other bonds	1,702,401.33
To claims in course of settlement, no proofs received	59,505.00	By real estate	488,200.00
To premiums paid in advance	3,833.94	By cash in banks	59,890.73
To liability for lapsed policies presentable for surrender	3,480.00	By cash in office	1,150.51
To accrued rents and unpresented accounts, etc.	9,114.79	By policy loans and premium notes	404,856.59
To surplus as regards policy-holders	722,507.48	By loans secured by collaterals	13,735.58
		By balances due by agents, secured	21,526.67
		By interest accrued	86,252.14
		By deferred premiums, less cost of collection	77,721.25
		By premiums in course of collection, less cost of collection	112,556.94
Total	$7,623,100.54	Total	$7,623,100.54

PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS DURING 1897, DIVIDENDS, DEATH CLAIMS, MATURED ENDOWMENTS, ETC., $900,878.80.

DIRECTORS:

Henry W. Ford, Henry C. Hulbert, James R. Plum, George G. Williams, Anthony Wallach, Oliver P. Buel, Edw. Van Volkenburgh, Charles P. Fraleigh, John P. Munn, M. D., George H. Burford, Alfred S. Heidelbach, Alfred Wheelwright, Francis L. Leland, E. H. Perkins, Jr., John J. Tucker, D. H. Houghtaling, Thomas Russell, Edward P. Steers, Charles E. Patterson, John M. Toucey, Solomon W. Albro, Geo. E. Fisher, Donald B. Toucey, Clarence H. Kelsey, Charles W. Dayton.

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C. P. FRALEIGH.....Secretary
A. WHEELWRIGHT.....Assistant Secretary
WILLIAM T. STANDEN.....Actuary
ARTHUR C. PERRY.....Cashier
J. P. MUNN.....Medical Director

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JOHN J. TUCKER.....Builder
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Pres. Imp. and Tr. National Bank.
JAMES R. PLUM.....Leather

Home Office, 261, 262 and 263 Broadway, N. Y.

Annual Sale OF Ladies' Underwear,

MUSLIN, CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK,

Commencing on Tuesday, January 4th, 1898.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS' THIRD CONCERT Tues. Aft., Jan. 4, at 3. Grand Orchestral Concerts. Chickering Hall. Xaver Scharwenka will play the Chickering Piano. Anton Seidl, Conductor. Res. seats, $1 and $1.50; admission, 50 cts. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. The Subscription Sale for the Season of GRAND OPERA in French, German, and Italian, under the direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS, NOW open at the Metropolitan Opera House. A reduction of fifteen per cent. will be made to subscribers for the season. Seats may also now be secured for the five Mon. ev'gs, five Wed. ev'gs, five Fri. ev'gs, or five Sat. matinées.

Holiday EDEN MUSEE Attractions. TIME TABLE. 11 A.M. World in Wax—New Groups 1,2,4,5. Cinematograph—New Views 2:30. Hungarian Band Concerts. 3. Marionettes Christmas Pantomime BEAUTY and the BEAST. 8 and 10. Cinematograph—2d Series 8:30. Hungarian Band Concerts. 9. Till's Royal Marionettes in HUMPTY DUMPTY. To-day every child gets Palmer Cox's Brownie book.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, Cor. 28th St. LAST WEEK. EVE., 8:20. MAT. TO-DAY. N. C. GOODWIN—AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. NEXT WEEK—JULIA MARLOWE. FIRST WEEK AS YOU LIKE IT. SEATS NOW SELLING.

PLEASURE PALACE. CONTINUOUS Performance 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. 58th and 3d Av. HELENE MORA, McINTYRE and HEATH, WILLIAMS and WALKER, CHAS. R SWEET, THE GREAT GAUTIER, La Table Aerienne; the 5 Castillians; Jessie, Equestrian Baboon, the Randelles, Dean's Merry Marionettes, others. Afts., 15c., 25c. Open Noon New Year.

LYCEUM. 4th Ave. & 23d St. Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday. The Princess AND The Butterfly.

Proctor's. High-Class Continuous Performance Noon to 11. 25c. NANCE O'NEIL AND McKEE RANKIN. "Oliver Twist"; Auguste Van Biene, "An Old Love Story"; Living Pictures, the Dunns, Comedy; "The Storm Dance"; French Novelty; 40 other stars. Sat. (New Year's) open from 9:30 A. M. to 11 P. M.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm. 50c. Mat. To-day. Positively Last 2 Times. ANNA HELD. Big Vaudeville Bill. CHARMION—THE SENSATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Praise fails to do it justice. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Wallack's. Last Mat. at 2. Last Night at 8:15. A WARD OF FRANCE. Jan'y 3d—"The Salt of the Earth."

BIJOU. Broadway & 30th st. Eves., 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY. JOIN THE GLAD TUMULT TO SEE MAY IRWIN IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. MAUDE ADAMS. Matinées To-day & Wednesday. THE LITTLE MINISTER. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

Manhattan. Edward E. Rice's Production. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & to-dy. at 2:15. THE BALLET GIRL. 50th perf. of The Ballet Girl, Jan. 31. Souvenirs.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. BROADWAY & 29TH ST. HOME OF BURLESQUE. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 & 8. OPENING MONDAY MAT., JAN. 3D.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24TH ST., Near B'way. Last Mat., at 2:15. Last night, at 8:30. HOYT'S A STRANGER IN NEW YORK. Monday—Ward & Yokes in "The Governors."

EMPIRE THEATRE. LAST 2 TIMES. JOHN DREW. LAST MAT. LAST NIGHT. A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE. Tues., Jan. 4—Empire Theatre Co.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. Chas. Frohman's Comedy, "NEVER AGAIN." Next Week—Mr. Daly's Co.—"The Circus Girl."

CASINO! Hello! Hello! Mat. To-day! New Year Fun! The Telephone Girl, with Louis Mann & Clara Lipman.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. THE NANCY HANKS. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée To-day. MARIE JANSEN, and Their FRANK TANNEHILL, JR. Company

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. & Eve. Suppe's Charming Operetta, "THE MODEL." With Julia Kopacsy and Star Cast.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION. THREE COURSES OF LECTURES BY MR. JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS, AT MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 West 40th St. FIRST COURSE, 16 Lectures—Subject, "Economic Science and the Laws of Life." SATURDAYS at 11 A. M., beginning Jan. 1, 1898. Admission free. For League members only. SECOND COURSE, 16 Lectures—Subject, "The Ideals and the Achievements of Social Reorganization." Saturdays at 3:30 P. M., beginning Jan. 1, 1898. Admission 50c. to members and non-members alike. THIRD COURSE, 16 Lectures—Subject, "Ideals of a New Society as Seen Through Leading Personalities of Our Century." MONDAYS at 11 A. M., beginning Jan. 3, 1898. Admission 25c. to members, 50c. to non-members. Membership in the League. Annual fees, $2. League Rooms, 509 Fifth Avenue.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY EVE., JAN. 2ND. MME. NORDICA, M. PLANCON, SEIDL and his orchestra. Usual prices, 50c. to $1.50. Box Office, Schuberth's, and Tyson's. Direction R. E. JOHNSTON & CO. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

BROADWAY THEATRE. "Stirring songs and dainty ballads."—Herald. Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-d. 2. BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COMPANY in De Koven & Smith's emphatic success, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

American. 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147—38th St. To-Day New Year's Matinee and Evening. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF. Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c.; Wed. Mat. 25c. Ev'gs, 8:15. ENTIRE lower floor, 75c.; 1st balc., 50c.; 2d balc., 25c. (opera chairs and elev'rs.) JAN. 3—IL TROVATORE IN ENGLISH

Daly's. Every Evening this week, 8:15. THE GEISHA. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2. ***Monday and Next Week AS YOU LIKE IT. Miss Rehan as Rosalind.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 366 5th Av. OIL PAINTINGS AND PASTELS, by ANTONIO MANCINI, also the fine collection of DUTCH WATER COLORS, by foremost artists of the Dutch School. Daily December 20 until January 4. Galleries open to the public 8:30 A. M. until 6 P. M. Gustav Sues, Firm Maison Artz, The Hague, Holland.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager. CHARLES COGHLAN in the Great success, THE ROYAL BOX. Evenings at 8:20. Matinées Wed. & To-day at 2.

WEBER & FIELDS' POUSSE CAFE. Sunday Concert. Mat. To-day. BESSIE CLAYTON. In her famous dances. In Olio: FILSON & ERROL and JNO. E. DREW.

Herald Sq. The. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & to-dy. 2:15. RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID." To-m'w Evg.—Col. R. G. Ingersoll in new lecture.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée To-day. "The Rays" in "A Hot Old Time." Next Week—"Captain Impudence."

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Andrew Mack. AN IRISH GENTLEMAN.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

JAN 1898

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1898. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Contents

Editorial Topics.
Zola's New Display of Zeal.
Has New York Advanced in the Fine Arts?
A Novel Estimate of Books.
Auction Prices and Dealers' Prices.
Errors in a Calendar.
Paragraphs.

Special Articles.
Do People Read the Bible Nowadays? By Amos K. Fiske.
Daudet's Early Life as Described by Himself.
Memories of Holland House. By Mrs. Sherwood.
St. George Mivart's Reminiscences of Huxley.
Lateness of English Interest in German Literature.
Prof. Peck's Stories of Henry Drisler.
James Bryce on Secondary Education in England.
True Facts About Bonheur's "Horse Fair."
More Tricks of the Imp.
A Portrait of Voltaire.
Leopardi's Long Closed Trunk Opened.
A Unique Set of Dumas.
Pennsylvania's Academy of Fine Arts.

Reviews.
Spurgeon's Autobiography.
Audubon's Journals. (Second Article.)
Vuillier's "History of Dancing."
William Watson's New Poems.
Hamilton's "Colonial Mobile."
R. U. Johnson's "Songs of Liberty."
Dorothy Quigley's "What Dress Makes of Us."
Flandrau's "Harvard Episodes."
Cobb's "Story of the Palatines."

London Literary Topics.
Letter from William L. Alden.

Authors at Home. X.
Andrew Carnegie in His New York House.

Prices at Auction Sales.
Books, Pictures, Furniture, Coins, and Violins Under the Hammer.

Magazine Topics.
Notes of the Week in the Art World.

Comment and Query.
"A Burning Question in Literature": An Optimistic View—"Collectors Who Are Vandals": A Stirring Protest—Buckle and the Book-Plate Collector—Methods of Drawing in Schools—Worthless Books—Appreciation.

Books Received.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Saturday Edition.
With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.
$1 per Year.

Zola's New Display of Zeal.

There is now no longer any doubt that Emile Zola has irrevocably bound himself to the Philistines, and has surrendered all aspiration to become an "immortal." The Academy will no longer be wearied by having his name come up at each succeeding election, and M. Brunetiere, his arch enemy, can rest in peace and tranquillity, secure in the belief that in no vacant fauteuil will ever repose the unworthy form of the high priest of naturalism.

By coming out openly as a defender of the unfortunate Dreyfus, Zola has made himself the most unpopular man in Paris; at first all the conservative aristocracy held up their hands aghast at his action; and now all "patriotic" Frenchmen are doing the same thing, for the honor of France is at stake, since the Government refuses to reopen the case.

But M. Zola is a far-seeing man; he knows the French better than they know themselves or know him. He, with many intelligent persons, believes in the innocence of the ex-Captain of artillery, and he knows all that is necessary is a popular demonstration to force the Government to tell the truth. Then Dreyfus will be free and a hero, and Zola will be his deliverer. The question is, Can Zola and his friends get up such a demonstration? The fact that he has begun work would almost imply his certainty of success. But it is impossible that he can hope to fly to a perch in the Institute de France on the wings of popularity. The "parrots" there close the roost to the avis populi.

Errors in a Calendar.*

The American Revolution formed an excellent subject for which to secure material for a calendar with each day marked by some event. The struggle extended over a long period; its events, personal, political, and military, were many; so that there is no lack of material for making a complete assignment of events for the 365 days.

But the thing, to be done at all, needed to be done well. Educational in its character, it ought not to mislead any one as to facts. It is matter for regret that the calendar under notice does not fulfill this elementary condition. Errors are thickly strewn along its leaves. Many are of a kind which any careful revision ought to have detected. Here are statements which will correct some of them:

Faneuil Hall is not spelled "Fanieul."

Pennsylvania did not ratify the Constitution in "1778." There was none to ratify at that time.

"The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was not written by H. B. Stowe. It is scarcely necessary to say that Julia Ward Howe was its author.

Massachusetts was not a "State" during the Revolution, but still a province.

Major Andre was not captured at Tappan, but at Tarrytown, where a familiar monument commemorates the event.

Nathan Hale could hardly be said to have "resigned his life a sacrifice to his country." As well might the term "resigned" be applied to Andre.

Charles C. Pinckney's middle name was not Coteney, but Cotesworth.

Minnisink, the scene of a battle between frontiersmen and Indians, is not in Pennsylvania, but in New York.

The Declaration of Independence was not signed by representatives of "thirteen States," but thirteen colonies.

The men led by Gen. Herkimer at the battle of Oriskany were not the militia of "Tioga County." There was no Tioga County in New York then. These militiamen were from Tryon County.

Gen. Sullivan, in 1779, during his expedition against the Six Nations, did not encamp at Tioga, but at Tioga Point, the place where the Chemung River flows into the Susquehanna, now Sayre, Penn.

"Kipps Bay" is not the proper spelling of Kip's Bay.

Washington did not evacuate New York the day before the battle of Harlem Heights, but still remained to fight that battle—and win it.

Chesapeake is not correctly spelled when the final "e" is omitted.

*CALENDAR OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1898. With Appropriate Quotations and Events for Every Day in the Year. Compiled by Lillie G. Hamblen, M. A. H. New York: Marcus Ward & Co.

Has New York Advanced in the Fine Arts?

In matters of the fine arts, it is an open question whether New York has advanced during the past four or five years or not. It is something to have a society or number of individuals who will bear the brunt of attack when a monument unworthy of the city is proposed and rejected, or an attempt is made to foist one on a site where it does not fitly belong. Better facilities exist for the study of the liberal and fine arts. There are more schools and competent teachers of art. More interest in art is shown by the press to which the public does not fail to respond.

One great hindrance to the establishment of something like a consensus on matters of the fine arts is the crude ethnical mixture we have in New York. It has existed since the founding of New Amsterdam, but never to the same extent as at present. No nation of Europe has a majority, so that no fashion in taste exclusive of all rivalry can continue long. At one time a British influence was in the ascendancy among well-to-do citizens, but that has passed away. At times there has been a German art here, but more continuously a French art has been favored by the cosmopolis. While influences of this sort were paramount, it has happened that some inferior work has drifted in, with the stamp of the fashionable school upon it, and valuable art works, which were not the fashion for the moment, have been returned to Europe for lack of appreciation.

On the other hand, this heterogeneous nature of the city has its advantages, since it teaches the fact that good art, while local and National in its growth, can rise here as well as elsewhere to the height at which it becomes universally accepted. New York is not only hospitable to men of all nations, but to the art of all nations; wherefore our artists and art students are kept from too narrow a view of art. At the same time we are apt to be skeptical concerning the praises of work which foreign artists bring over with them. We fairly decline to take them at the estimate made abroad. But if our artists have it borne in upon them that their salvation does not lie in devotion of all their energies to work in the fashion of a certain country or of a certain school, they may take heart enough to realize how possible it is to produce something lasting in art, if they allow themselves to be stimulated and swayed by their own personal and National characteristics. It is a great deal to have thoroughly broken with the fetich of a school or foreign nation as the only avenue to good art.

Were one to judge from the last National Academy show, it might appear that there has been a falling off in easel pictures during recent years. Perhaps there has been. At any rate, it is pretty clear that people have less available means for the purchase of easel pictures; in the long run this affects the picture exhibitions. But the falling off may be more apparent than real, since other factors are to be taken into account. One is the growth of small exhibitions by clubs, picture dealers, and others, which are free of cost, and rival the semi-annual shows at the Academy; the other is the growth of mural painting for public buildings, hotels, and big residences.

The beginning was made at the Chicago Fair. This is a movement which makes for the return of painting to one of its original purposes as an ally of architecture. It has been greatly helped in this country by the attention our younger artists have paid to modern processes like open-air impressionism. These have not only taught them the way to see figures with light all round, but introduced them to a style of work whose superficial characteristics are brightness of colors, importance and proportion of masses, and value of outline. As a preparation for mural work this training is unsurpassed.

Placardism in art has also come to stay with us, but whether for good or not is another question. For posters in prominent spots and for showy covers to the monthly magazines and weeklies there is much to be said in its favor; but when it invades the realm of easel work and actually attacks portraits, it is time to cry halt. Some of the New York artists most easily swayed by every passing wind of art-fashion seem bent upon turning the luckless ladies who sit to them for portraits into degenerates like the women of the slums of Aubrey Beardsley or variety dancers like the jolly cardboard girls of Cheret. What next? Who knows? They may imitate Jossot and paint respectable ladies with fingers and toes twisted like the tendrils of the vine, and dash off a lovely eye and ear with the swirl of a double pothook.

CHARLES DE KAY.

A Novel Estimate of Books.

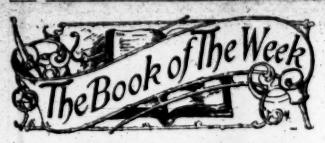
There was recently given in The Review of Books and Art a statement from a British publication that an English reader had lodged a just complaint at the mass of advertisements which he found in some English books. Suffering from a similar wrong in our cheapest volumes and monthly periodicals, it was easy to find a sympathetic interest in the protest.

But the note contained other claim than that to attention, for in stating his grievance the stolid English grumbler made an ingenuous confession of unconscious humor. He told us that when he bought a volume he measured with his eye its bulk, and said, "I shall be a week reading this," and he pays his three shillings, takes his volume home, and finds fifty-six pages of advertising. Now here, certainly, is a striking and curious measuring of literature not only by that pound which goes with shillings and pence—which is a familiar course much criticised—but by feet and inches, and by the pound that goes with ounces.

It is an injury, no doubt, to be so sadly taken in when measuring the bulk of a volume with one's eye. But the innocent who falls victim to this commercial enterprise scarcely deserves a better fate; for the inference is clear that, having measured the volume's bulk, he does not open it to consult the title page, to see the pictures, to examine text or type or paper—else he would have noticed the pages of advertisements. So many pages of reading matter, so many evenings' reading; and the end in view seems to be merely the peaceful employment of verbal absorption. One marvels that with such a purpose, he has allowed himself to be cheated; that he has not perused the advertisements as well as the story and so, getting his money's worth, more accurately indorsed his expert calculation.

Or is it true that he does this, and finds fault only because the advertisements, being in bolder type than the body of the book and allowing more generous spaces, carry him through the volume an hour ahead of time? It would be instructive to authors and publishers, and very interesting, to learn whether this ingenuous and presuming critic speaks only for himself, or is representative of a considerable class of British book buyers.

In presenting the manuscript of Tennyson's "In Memoriam" to the Trinity College Library of Cambridge, Lady Simeon, widow of Sir John Simeon, has made a priceless gift. The Laureate gave this manuscript to Sir John Simeon many years ago, and when Sir John died it was Lady Simeon's intention to leave it at her decease to the present Lord Tennyson. But it was remembered in the Tennyson family that it had been the wish of the poet that the manuscript should find a resting place in the Cambridge Library, and, learning this, Lady Simeon at once presented the manuscript to the library, with the proviso that it be kept there in perpetuity. There is one condition attached to the gift, which is, in accordance with the wish of Tennyson, that the variations in it from the published text of "In Memoriam" shall never be used.



Spurgeon's Autobiography.*

That trait which Coleridge declared Wesley to be possessed of, the "voluntas perpetua et discontinua," was Spurgeon's. The great modern English preacher, who was rather indifferent as to being called a theologian, having inborn the genius of godliness, was a rational and practical Christian. Above all, as an Englishman, and knowing the spirit of those who listened to him, he particularly eschewed sentimentalism. Feelings were to be awakened, but he dreaded emotional methods. Very matter-of-fact he was up to a certain point. Natural to the man were great powers of persuasion, and these he fully exercised. He never seemed to know or care how wonderful he was as an artist, how immensely clever in speech and action. Probably Spurgeon would have resented this imputation. Can there be any better proof of his talent than the testimony Pastor Davies of North Dakota gave?

If another clergyman's praise of Spurgeon's art be not considered available, will any one dispute the acumen of Sheridan Knowles? Mr Davies writes in the volume under notice:

"I was a student at Stepney, now Regent's Park College, Sheridan Knowles, the celebrated actor and playwriter, had just been baptized by Dr. Brock and appointed our tutor in elocution. We had collected funds to give the grand old man a handsome Bible. The presentation was made one Wednesday afternoon. It was an occasion never to be forgotten, not only for the sake of Sheridan Knowles himself, but because of his prophecy concerning one of whom till then we knew nothing. Immediately on entering, Mr. Knowles exclaimed, 'Boys, have you heard the Cambridgeshire lad?' None of us had heard him. 'Then, boys,' he continued, 'go and hear him at once.' This was after Mr. Spurgeon had been preaching at New Park Street Chapel two Sundays. 'Go and hear him at once if you want to know how to preach. His name is Charles Spurgeon. He is only a boy, but he is the most wonderful preacher in the world. He is absolutely perfect in his oratory; and, besides that, a master of the art of acting. He has nothing to learn from me or any one else. He is simply perfect. He knows everything. He can do anything. I was once lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, and were I still in that position, I would offer him a fortune to play for one season on the boards of the house. Why, boys, he can do anything he pleases with his audience! He can make them laugh, and cry, and laugh again, in five minutes. His power was never equaled. Now, mark my word, boys, that young man will live to be the greatest preacher of this or any other age.'"

Charles Haddon Spurgeon was born at Kelvedon, Essex, in 1834. In the first of these volumes are many merry sketches of his early life, spent in the old manse of Stambourne, in Essex, the house of his grandfather, who was a preacher. The opening chapter has the title "Happy Childhood at Stambourne." "While my grandfather was preacher at the meeting house," says Spurgeon, "Mr. Hopkins was rector at the church. They preached the same Gospel, and, without surrendering their principles, were great friends. The Bible Society held its meetings alternately in connection with the church and the meeting house. At times the leading resident went to church in the morning and to chapel in the afternoon, and when I was a boy I have on Monday gone to the Squire's to tea with Mr. Hopkins and my grandfather." As a child Spurgeon was devoted to reading, and in an old room in Stambourne he found his opportunity:

"There was one place up stairs which I cannot omit, even at the risk of being wearisome. Opening out of one of the bedrooms there was a little chamber of which the window had been blocked up through that wretched window duty. When the original founder of Stambourne Meeting quitted the Church of England to form a separate congregation, he would seem to have been in possession of a fair estate, and the house was quite a noble one for those times. Before the light-excluding tax had come into operation, that little room was the minister's study and closet for prayer, and a very nice cozy room, too. In my time, it was a dark den; but it contained books, and this made it a gold mine to me. Therein was fulfilled the promise, 'I will give thee the treasures of darkness.' Some of these were enormous folios, such as a boy could hardly lift. Here I first struck up acquaintance with the martyrs, and specially with 'Old Bonner,' who burned them; next, with Bunyan, and his 'Pilgrim'; and further on, with the great masters of Scriptural theology, with whom no moderns are worthy to be named in the same day."

It was out of this dark room that Spurgeon says "I fetched those old authors when I was yet a youth, and never was I happier than in their company." In his later days, when at the height of his renown, Spurgeon was wont to bring before his hearers glimpses of the early country life, and then there were glimpses of orchards and hedges. The following passage was presented in one of his sermons as showing the necessity of early training. It brings back an amusing episode of his youth:

"I remember well, in my early days, seeing upon my grandmother's mantel shelf an apple contained in a phial. This was a great wonder to me, and I tried to investigate it. My question was, 'How came the apple to get inside so small a bottle?' The apple was quite as big round as the phial; by what means was it placed within it? Though it was treason to touch the treasures on the mantelpiece, I took down the bottle, and convinced my youthful mind that the apple never passed through its neck, and by means of an attempt to unscrew the bottom, I became equally certain that the apple did not enter from below. I held to the notion that by some occult means the bottle had been made in two pieces, and afterward united in so careful a manner that no trace of the join remained. I was hardly satisfied with the theory, but as no philosopher was at hand to suggest any other hypothesis, I let the matter rest. One day, the next Summer, I chanced to see upon a bough another phial, the first cousin of my old friend, within which was growing a little apple which had been passed through the neck of the bottle while it was extremely small. 'Nature well known, no prodigies remain.' The grand secret was out."

Education in Spurgeon's boyhood was at a low ebb in Essex. Illiteracy was common. He tells of an old man, near to death, who wanting spiritual consolation, took a Bible in his shaking hands, though he could not read a line of the text. He was seen counting the leaves. "I never," he said, "could read a word of it, but I thought I would know how many leaves there were."

Spurgeon's future ability was strangely enough presaged in 1841, when he was but ten years old. A famous Baptist missionary, hearing the boy talk, said of him: "This child will one day preach the Gospel, and will preach it to great multitudes. I am persuaded that he will preach in the chapel of Rowland Hill." And all this did actually come about. When Spurgeon was fourteen, he was sent to a Church of England school at Maidstone. Some of the methods of preaching there even as a lad he did not admire, for he wrote afterward about the Maidstone pulpit oratory and its "twang":

"It was while I was at Maidstone that I had the opportunity of attending the services of the Established Church, and therefore was able, long afterward, to say to the students of the Pastors' College: 'There is an ecclesiastical twang which is much admired in the Establishment, a sort of steeple-in-the-throat grandeur,' an aristocratic, theologic, parsonic, supernatural, infra-human mouthing of language and rolling over of words. It may be illustrated by the following specimen: 'He that hath yaws to yaw, let him yaw,' which is a remarkable, if not impressive, rendering of a Scripture text. Who does not know the hallowed way of pronouncing 'Dearly beloved brethren, the Scripture moveth us in divers places'? It rolls in my ears now like Big Ben, coupled with boyish memories of monotonous peals of 'The Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and all the Royal family. * * * Amen.' Now, if a man who talks so unnaturally does not get bronchitis, or some other disease, I can only say that throat diseases must be very sovereignly dispensed. At the Nonconformist hobbies of utterance I have already struck a blow, and I believe it is by them that larynx and lungs become delicate, and good men succumb to silence and the grave."

In a diary kept by Spurgeon and preserved by Mrs. Spurgeon, he tells of his conversion to the Baptist faith, which must have taken place when he was fifteen. In this work these notes of Spurgeon appear for the first time. When Spurgeon was only sixteen he became an usher at Cambridge, and joined a congregation presided over by Robert Hall. In opposition to the general idea that Spurgeon was not well educated, quite the contrary is shown. He was a singularly well-informed man. He thus describes his life at Cambridge:

"I was for three years a Cambridge man, though I never entered the university. I could not have obtained a degree, because I was a Nonconformist; and, moreover, it was a better thing for me to pursue my studies under an admirable scholar and tender friend, and to preach at the same time. I was, by my tutor's own expressed verdict, considered to be sufficiently proficient in my studies to have taken a good place on the list had the way been open. 'You could win in a canter,' said he to me. I had, however, a better college course, for, when I first began to preach, this was my usual way of working. I was up in the morning early, praying, and reading the Word; all the day, I was either teaching my scholars or studying theology as much as I could; then, at five in the evening, I became a traveling preacher, and went into the villages around Cambridge, to tell out what I had learned. My quiet meditation during the walk helped me to digest what I had read, and the rehearsal of my lesson in public, by preaching it to the people, fixed it in my memory. I do not mean that I ever repeated a single sentence from memory, but I thought my reading over again while on my legs, and thus worked it into my very soul; and I can bear my testimony that I never learned so much or learned it so thoroughly as when I used to tell out, simply and earnestly, what I had first received into my own mind and heart. I found that I derived greater benefit by proclaiming to others what I had learned than if I had kept it all to myself."

Spurgeon describes his appearance when going to some village to preach: "I must have been a singular-looking youth on wet evenings, for I walked three, five, or even eight miles out and back again at my preaching work, and when it rained I dressed myself in waterproof leggins, a mackintosh coat, and a hat with a waterproof covering, and carried a dark lantern to show me the way across the fields." These were his 'prentice days, and his true, practical education had now its beginning. Soon he became known the country round as "The Boy Preacher of the Fens."

Predominant as a trait of Spurgeon's was his sense of humor. That is something all leaders of men possess. Luther had it—and in a lesser degree Knox and Calvin. Writing to his sister, this may be found in one of his letters:

"Your name is so long that it will almost reach across the paper. We have one young gentleman in our school whose name is Edward Ralph William Baxter Tweed; the boys tease him about his long name; but he is a very good boy, and that makes his name a good one. Everybody's name is pretty, if they are good people. The Duke of Tuscany has just had a little son; the little fellow was taken to the Catholic Cathedral, had some water put on his face, and then they named him—you must get Eliza to read it—Giovanni Nepomuceno Maria Annunziata Giuseppe Giovanbaptista Ferdinando Baldassare Luigi Gonzaga Pietro Allesandro Zanobi Antonino. A pretty name to go to bed and get up with; it will be a long while before he will be able to say it all the way through!"

He was quick to seize on some humorous situation, and adapt it to his discourse. He was once preaching in a badly ventilated room:

"Frequently, in those country places, when preaching in a low-pitched building crowded with people, I have seen the candles burn dimly for want of air—a clear indication that we were killing ourselves by inhaling an atmosphere from which the vitalizing principle had almost all gone. I have been afraid of the lights going out, and have thought it better to let the congregation depart rather sooner than usual. On one occasion, having a candle on each side of me in a small pulpit, I was somewhat vigorous, and dashed one of my luminaries from its place. It fell upon the bald head of a friend below, who looked up with an expression which I can see at this moment, and it makes me smile still. I took no more notice of the accident than to weave it into what I was saying; and I believe most of my hearers considered it to have been a striking practical illustration of the remark which accompanied it, 'How soon is the glory of life dashed down!'"

Passing occasions at times furnished Spurgeon with appropriate texts:

"Sometimes my texts have come to me in a very remarkable way. While I was living at Cambridge, I had, as usual, to preach in the evening at a neighboring village to which I had to walk. After reading and meditating all day, I could not meet with the right text. Do what I would, no response came from the sacred oracle, no light flashed from the Urim and Thummim; I prayed, I searched the Scriptures, I turned from one verse to another, but my mind would not take hold of a text; I was, as Bunyan would say, 'much tumbled up and down in my thoughts.' Just then I walked to the window and looked out. On the other side of the narrow street in which I lived I saw a poor solitary canary bird upon the slates, surrounded by a crowd of sparrows, who were all pecking at it as if they would tear it to pieces. At that moment the verse came to my mind, 'Mine heritage is unto me as a speckled bird, the birds round about are against her.' I walked off with the greatest possible composure, considered the passage during my long and lonely walk, and preached upon the peculiar people, and the persecutions of their enemies, with freedom and ease to myself, and I believe with comfort to my rustic audience."

When Spurgeon had the cure of souls at Waterbeach the money paid the pastor was not large. He writes about his financial straits in this way:

"When I became pastor at Waterbeach, the people could do very little for my support, and therefore I was an usher in a school at Cambridge at the same time. After a while I was obliged to give up the latter occupation, and was thrown on the generosity of the people. They gave me a salary of £45 a year, but as I had to pay 12s. a week for two rooms which I occupied, my income was not sufficient to support me, but the people, though they had not money, had produce, and I do not think there was a pig killed by any one of the congregation without my having some portion of it, and one or other of them, when coming to the market at Cambridge, would bring me bread, so that I had enough bread and meat to pay my rent with, and I often paid my landlady in that fashion."

The following is the story of a close man of Waterbeach:

"There was one old man at Waterbeach who was a great miser. On one of my visits to the place, after I had removed to London, I heard that, in his last illness, he had a bed made up in the sitting room down stairs, and ordered his grave to be dug just outside the window, so as to reduce the cost of his funeral as much as possible. One of the friends who was talking about him said, 'He was never known to give anything to anybody.' 'Well,' I replied, 'I know better than that, for one Sunday afternoon he gave me three half crowns; and as I was wanting a new hat at the time, I got it with the money.' 'Well,' rejoined the friend, 'I am quite sure he never forgave himself for such extravagance as that, and that he must have wanted his three half crowns back again.' 'Ah, but!' I answered, 'you have not heard the whole story yet, for the following Sunday the old man came to me again, and asked me to pray for him that he might be saved from the sin of covetousness, "for," said he, "the Lord told me to give you half a sovereign, but I kept back half a crown, and I can't rest of a night for thinking of it."'"

There were many curious listeners at Waterbeach, and they showed whether or not the young preacher's ideas were in sympathy with their own:

"While I was minister at Waterbeach I used to have a man sitting in front of the gallery who would always nod his head when I was preaching what he considered sound doctrine, although he was about as bad an old hypocrite as ever lived. When I talked about justification, down went his head; when I preached about imputed righteousness, down it went again. I was a dear, good man in his estimation, without doubt. I thought I would cure him of nodding, or at least make his head keep still for once; so I remarked, 'There is a great deal of difference between God electing you and your electing yourself.'"

Spurgeon had the gift of repartee, and every now and then brought it into play. He had no patience with those silly people who call themselves "the elect." As a lad, the "Boy Preacher" could retort, and with uncommon power:

"In my first pastorate I had often to battle with Antinomians—that is, people who held that, because they believed themselves to be elect, they might live as they liked. I hope that heresy has to a great extent died out, but it was sadly prevalent in my early ministerial days. I knew one man who stood on the table of a public house and held a glass of gin in his hand, declaring all the while that he was one of the chosen people of God. They kicked him out of the public house, and when I heard of it I felt that it served him right. Even those ungodly men said they did not want any such 'elect' people there. There is no one who can live in sin—drinking, swearing, lying, and so on—who can truly declare that he is one of the Lord's chosen people. I recollect one such man—and he was a very bad fellow—yet he had the hardihood to say, 'I know that I am one of God's dear people.' 'So you are,' said I; 'dear at any price, either to be given or thrown away.'"

The work has been compiled by Mrs. Spurgeon, assisted by Mr. Spurgeon's private secretary. It is made up in part from a diary and personal reminiscences and in part from letters and records. When completed it is believed that it will extend to four volumes. The present volume brings Mr. Spurgeon down only to the time when, in 1853, he was called to London. It is Spurgeon's "intellectual integrity," as Emerson calls it, which comes so often to the front as you read his excellent autobiography.

*C. H. SPURGEON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Compiled from His Diary, Letters, and Records. By his wife and his private secretary. London: Passmore & Alabaster.

More Tricks by the Imp.

Due contrition having been expressed by the editor for the blunder of the types in the notice of Mr. Jacobi's "Gesta Typographica," where a cow was changed to a car—which car being run over by a locomotive and split into "calves"—or halves, the very cream of the joke lies in this further fact: The article in question has been extensively copied by our contemporaries, duly credited, and always with the car printed for the cow.

In Macmillan the vagaries of that imp of the composing room are once more dilated on. An old newspaper commenting on Sir Robert Peel while on a holiday printed this: "Sir Robert Peel, with a party of fiends, is shooting peasants in Ireland."

Perhaps of all men in the world, Landor was the least inclined to take the printed blunder with becoming resignation. We can fancy, as Lady Bulwer calls it, Landor's "athletic vituperation" when he found certain verses of his worked up in this guise:

"'Yes,' you shall say when once the dream
(So hard to break) is o'er,
'My love was very dear to him,
My farm and peace no more.'"

Here "farm" took the place of fame, and Landor said: "It's wonderful pity it was not printed 'farm and pease.'" The Academy shows some funny mistakes arising from mispunctuation:

"In the poet's corner of a provincial paper the following note was appended to some verses: 'These lines were written nearly fifty years ago, by a gentleman who has for several years lain in the grave for his own amusement.' Soon after the last Egyptian campaign the following curiously arranged and punctuated sentence appeared in a London evening paper: 'To show the enthusiasm with which our troops have

beeh received, we may mention that we have been told of several instances where cabmen have driven soldiers from Egypt to the barracks without charge.'"

In the last number of The Youth's Companion, "Typographical Errors" is a topic, and from this source we take the following:

"Some years ago an advertisement of a political meeting was inserted in a Philadelphia paper. The advertisement was intended to announce that a well-known leader would address 'the masses' that evening. Owing to the misplacement of a 'space,' however, the public of Philadelphia was informed that the address would be delivered to 'them asses at National Hall.'"

Mobile in Colonial Times.*

While the early history and beginnings of the old City of New Orleans have been told by many writers, those of its elder sister and neighboring City of Mobile have somewhat strangely been almost entirely neglected. This may be due in part to the fact that Mobile—and the section of which it has been for two centuries the chief port and the metropolis—is not as rich in ethnological and social interest as New Orleans, but it has still such an amount of interest and some history so peculiarly its own that it is a matter of surprise that only at this late day has been found one of its citizens to delve consistently and thoroughly into its past.

Mr. Peter J. Hamilton, a resident of Mobile, has just published through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., an exhaustive and able history of the city, entitled "Colonial Mobile," in which he describes the growth of the city and its surrounding district from the discovery of Mobile Bay in 1519 until the demolition of Fort Charlotte in 1821. While Mr. Hamilton's work will be, of course, peculiarly interesting to residents of the far Southern States, and particularly of Mobile itself, it is not without interest to Northern readers, most of whom know the city only as one of the largest of Southern cotton-shipping ports for many years before the civil war, and through Admiral Farragut's famous naval victory, which gave this Confederate stronghold into the hands of the North and hastened the termination of the rebellion. Even those Northern readers familiar with the history of the United States in general, and who know that the Mobile Basin, from the Tennessee watershed to the Gulf, was the seat of an important history in the early part of the sixteenth century, are not perhaps aware that the district, first discovered by the Spaniards, passed successively into the hands of the French, the English, and again into those of the Spanish, until it finally came under the dominion of the United States through the capture of the city by Gen. Wilkinson on April 15, 1813. These succeeding dominations of the Spanish, French, English, and Spanish, each left a strong impress upon the city and its people, and yet, as the author says, "the past of Mobile is an unexhausted and in part almost an untrodden literary field." "Spain, France, and England," he continues, "lost the territory so long ago as to have lost likewise interest in its history. The Mississippi Valley was colonized to its shores, and the historians of modern Louisiana have known personally but little of this the original seat of the empire to which they have devoted their attention." "The Mobile basin and port were explored," the author tells us, "by Pineda, Bazares, De Soto, and other Spaniards, both before and after the greater Mississippi was discovered, and the whole was repeatedly mapped and claimed for Charles V. and his successors." Over a century later Iberville, the conqueror of Newfoundland, was selected by the Minister of the French Marine to carry on the work of exploration and settlement dropped by the murdered La Salle, and on Jan. 31, 1699, Iberville landed on Mobile Point, and from the capitals on Mobile River the brothers Le Moyne directed the settlement of the Mississippi, as well as of the Alabama-Tombigbee basin, and oversaw the intercourse with the natives and the commerce with Europe which sprang up. The French settlements around Mobile soon became both centres of Indian trade and of French influence against the growing English colonies on the Atlantic coast.

A freshet early in the year 1709 made it necessary for the French commandant Bianville to abandon old Fort Louis on the upper river, and he built on the site of the present Mobile the new Fort Louis. Around this fort clustered many of the inhabitants who had settled around the old fort, as well as many of their Indian neighbors, and this settlement was the real beginning of Mobile. Streets were laid out, several of which have given their names to those of the present city, particularly Royal, Conti, and Dauphin Streets. But the city was not long to remain a French one. The Peace of Utrecht reversed conditions in the French colonies everywhere. The Marquis de Chatel leased the country in which Mobile lay for fifteen years from Louis XIV. and Bienville was not satisfactory to the new proprietor, who sent over a Governor more to his liking in the person of La Mothe Cadillac, the founder of Detroit. Cadillac was not successful in his attempts to open trade with Mexico from Mobile, and grew daily more anxious over the continued advance of the English through Alabama and Georgia. Cadillac, on the request of the Indians, built Fort Tulouse, near the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, and from this time English influence declined among the Indian tribes and a war broke out, in which it may be suspected the French secretly aided the Indians.

Meanwhile the always strained relations between Cadillac and Bienville came to a head, and Cadillac was recalled and Bienville was appointed Governor ad interim. Soon afterward the Marquis de Crozat surrendered his lease, and the new Governor, L'Epinay, was sent out. He did not remain long, for a French fleet in the following year brought to Mobile one Boisbriant as Royal Lieutenant and Bienville's commission as Governor. Now appeared John Law, Scotch gambler, English outlaw, French banker, an intimate of the notorious Regent, the Duke of Orléans. Law formed the "Western Company," and, enlisting Bienville in his scheme, the latter examined the Mississippi and picked out the site of New Orleans. Like many of its successors in modern times, the Western Company, despite glowing prospectuses, &c., did not succeed as a speculation, and, war having meanwhile broken out between France and Spain, a powerful Spanish fleet sailed for Mobile, but was beaten back by the forts under the command of St. Denis.

The history of Mobile from 1722 to 1763 is made up of periods of alternate slow and rapid growth. She took a second place to New Orleans, but she continued to be the centre of Indian influence and diplomacy. The failure of Law's speculation had embarrassed the Western Company, and the forcing process with all its monopoly was not remunerative. Still Law had given an impetus to trade which was of great benefit to the city.

With the fall of Quebec, on Sept. 12, 1759, and the surrender of Canada, on Sept. 8, 1760, fears began to be felt by the French of Mobile that their own fate would soon be decided. The treaty of Paris in 1763 ceded to Great Britain the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River. New Orleans for long did not know of her cession to Spain, and remained under French rule until 1766, but on Oct. 20, 1763, the lilies of France were lowered at Mobile and the English Col. Robertson raised the British flag in their place. The French troops at Mobile, with many of the people, sadly withdrew to New Orleans, but the bulk of the inhabitants remained, for they loved the old home even better than the old flag. The British occupation of Mobile lasted from 1763 to 1780, when Don Bernardo de Galvez, the Spanish commandant at New Orleans, made a dash at the Mississippi forts and captured them, and in the following February sailed from Belize with 2,000 men and captured the city from Capt. Durnford, the English commander, after a stubborn resistance. The Spanish rule restored in Mobile lasted for thirty-three years, and until on April 15, 1813, Gen. Wilkinson, commanding at New Orleans, under the orders of President Madison, took possession of Mobile, and the Spanish commander, Cayetano Perez, marched out with his small garrison from Fort Charlotte, and Mobile was captured, as Gen. Wilkinson expressed it, "without the effusion of a drop of blood." Then followed the Creek war. On Feb. 6, 1815, the British fleet appeared off Dauphine Island; on Feb. 8, 5,000 men were landed near Fort Bowyer, and on Feb. 11 the fort, despite a tardy and unsuccessful attempt at succor on the part of Gen. Winchester, surrendered to the English. But this victory, which to some extent atoned to the English for their defeat by Gen. Jackson at New Orleans a month earlier, was not to be of lasting benefit to them, for on Feb. 13 Gen. Jackson, in Mobile, was informed by the English Admiral Cochrane on the fleet off the harbor of the signing of the treaty of peace at Ghent, and on March 20 the English troops embarked, and the waters of Mobile Bay saw the last great gathering of warships until the civil war.

Such, in brief, is the history of Colonial Mobile. It certainly contains enough of incident and event to be worthy of the study that Mr. Hamilton has given to it and of the admirable work that he has produced. Interwoven with his well-written story of Mobile are descriptions of the more noted characters who played a prominent part in its history and of the social side of life in the old town. The author has the essential qualities of a good historian, has weighed his evidence carefully, and the tone of his work is impartial and fair.

*COLONIAL MOBILE. By Peter J. Hamilton, A. M. 8vo. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York.

Leopardi's Long-Closed Trunk Opened.

Leopardi's death, in 1837, took place at the house of Senator Ranieri. The Senator collected Leopardi's manuscripts and stored them away in a trunk. Perhaps the reason why this was done was that their publication was not deemed judicious. The trunk, a correspondent of The Academy writes, remained unopened and untouched from 1837 up to the time of Ranieri's death, which occurred in 1888. The servants in the house tell of their master's love for Leopardi, and how it was the Senator's habit to strew flowers on the trunk—"the only relic of his friend."

The Senator left a peculiar will. Nothing was to be touched in the house during the lifetime of his two female servants. Holding fast to their trust, these two old women refused even that the officers of State should handle the precious trunk. The hope was entertained that the two old women would sooner or later be relegated to paradise. But they still kept on living in the most obstinate manner.

A nephew of Leopardi, the Count Giacomo Leopardi, next asserted his claims. He insisted that Senator Ranieri had only been the custodian of these papers, not their owner. Then there was a lawsuit of an interminable character. Finally, the decision was made that the trunk of manuscripts should be taken from the hands of the two old women, that another custodian should be selected, and the keeper chosen was to be a charitable institution in Venice. This year on April 9 there was another fight made in the Italian Senate in order to get hold of the Peopardi manuscripts. The Minister showed apparent zeal, but "how not to do it" was his system.

In June next year comes the centenary of Leopardi, and the chances have been that even then the trunk might still be closed. But some one has been clever enough to bring before the Minister of Public Instruction the fact that a law existed by which expropriation of an author's rights was accorded to the State any time that it became a question of utility.

Then the Minister agreed that the trunk should be opened on a payment of 500f. being made to the old women who had sat on the Leopardi manuscripts for so many years. Accordingly the trunk was carried from Naples to Rome under an escort of carabineers, and finally deposited in the Casamatense Library. The trunk, having been opened recently, was found to include many letters of great value, poems, verses, and a tragedy entitled "Marie Antoinette," dated July, 1816. With these documents a new life of Leopardi may be constructed. The poet spoke of himself and his life as "a romance that relates few outward adventures, and these of the most ordinary description; but which is the record of the interior vicissitudes and struggles of a soul naturally noble and tender from the day of its first awakening to consciousness even till its end."

Charlotte Bronte's Friend.

The Academy notes the death of Miss Ellen Nussey at the age of eighty. The friendship between Charlotte Brontë and Ellen Nussey began in early childhood. Miss Nussey had an abundance of common sense, and in Charlotte's letters to her we learn a great deal about the Brontë family: "Miss Nussey remained loyal and true to the memory of her well-loved and famous friend, and the letters she furnished to Mr. Wemyss Reid for his monograph, and later to Mr. Clement Shorter for his last work on 'Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle,' form the most authentic staple for our later knowledge of her character, as earlier a selection from them made by Mrs. Gaskell contributed much to the 'classical' life of Charlotte which she published." There are many indictations that Caroline Helstone in "Shirley" was drawn from Ellen Nussey.

The science of law and lawmaking, being "An Introduction to Law and a General View of its Contents, and a Discussion of the Question of Codification Written for Laymen as well as Lawyers," by Mr. R. Floyd Clarke, is announced by the Macmillan Company. The Macmillan Company also announces the publication of Lester F. Ward's "Outlines of Sociology."

A NEW SERIAL

By S. R. Crockett

THE RED AXE

The first instalment of this romantic story appears in the January 1 issue. The scene is laid in Pomerania, about the year 1580. The background of the tale is wild and lurid, like one of Caravaggio's pictures; but amid the gloom of dungeons and the hot air of strife and intrigue lurks the delicate flower of love, and the sunshine strikes through in glints of humor.

Other features of the first number of the new volume are:

Review of the Year in Politics, Legislation, and Commerce

The Klondike — Letter from TAPPAN ADNEY, Special Correspondent. Boat-building at Lake Lindeman. Page of Illustrations.

An Illustrated Short Story.

The Athletic Need of the Missouri Valley—CASPAR WHITNEY.

A Double-page illustration by CLYDE O. DELAND, entitled "Raising the First American Flag, Jan. 1, 1776."

HARPER'S WEEKLY

For January 1. Beginning a New Volume

A NEW SERIAL

By William Black

"WILD EELIN"

Illustrated by T. DE THULSTRUP

The reader will find here an absorbing story, romantic, intense, and picturesque, with the rapid movement and subtle psychic charm which have always distinguished Mr. Black's delightful work.

Mrs. John Sherwood

in her interesting series on Typical American Women, writes of

"THE FASHIONABLE GIRL"

as an evolution and a charming social feature

HARPER'S BAZAR

For January 1. Beginning a New Volume

Daudet's Account of His Own Life and of His Books

There are always two inevitable questions that a reader asks himself concerning his favorite author—what was the life of that author, and had his dramatis personae any existence in life? The nearer an author writes to nature the more interesting is the story of his own individuality. The late Alphonse Daudet wrote nearer to nature than one at first might suppose, but through it all his own personality continually asserts itself and creates a wonderful amount of curiosity in the reader. The summary of Daudet's life is in a single sentence—until twenty-one, misery—after twenty-one, too much happiness.

The first period concerns Daudet himself, the second, the characters in his novels, although at times the latter concerns itself with the former and encroaches upon it. His childhood was passed in the south of France, in Provence, in the country of Mistral and the félibres, where the age of chivalry is still an art. He suffered much then. "I have no recollection of home which is not a sorrowful one, a recollection of tears." But this experience made the inimitable Tartarin possible. Of this Daudet recently wrote:

Tarascon was for me only a pseudonym picked up on the way from Paris to Marseilles, because it had a fine sonorous roll in the accent of the south, and sounded, as the name of the station was shouted, like the triumphant war-cry of an Apache warrior. In reality, the home of Tartarin and the scene of the famous cup-shooting parties is a little further on, five or six leagues on the other side of the Rhone. There it was that as a child I watched the baobab tree languishing in the confinement of its tiny mignonette pot, faithful image of my hero, cramped within the precincts of his little town. From thence it was that in November, 1861, Tartarin and I, armed to the teeth and chechia on head, started to hunt the lion in Africa. To tell the truth, I did not go there altogether expressly for that purpose, being desirous, above all things, of repairing my somewhat dilapidated lungs in the warm sunshine. * * * The story of Tartarin was not written till long after my journey to Algeria. I began to publish it in parts in the Petit Moniteur Universel. It was an absolute failure. The Petit Moniteur was a popular paper, and the populace are puzzled by printed irony, which makes them think they are being jaughed at.

The author refers, of course, to the first book of the trilogy, "Les Aventures Merveilleuses de Tartarin de Tarascon." Fourteen years later came the second book, "Tartarin sur les Alpes," and that, with the aid of a new process of illustration, gave the author his reward. And what he says about the reality of Tartarin may be applied in the same way to his other books. He invariably drew his characters from life. Daudet has said that the worst year of his existence was spent as an usher in a school at Alaix. He did not commit suicide simply because he did not have the courage to do so. "Le Petit Chose" is identified with that year of trial. In the preface to the book he takes particular pains to say that he had never read "David Copperfield." It is strange that his death should have been so like that of Dickens; both were stricken while in their family circle at the table. Here is a page from his life as an usher:

There was a child to whom I had been specially attentive, who had promised me that he would take me to his parents' house during the vacation. I was so pleased, and did so look forward to this treat. Well, on the day of the prizes, after the distribution at which my young friend had received quite a number of prizes, which he owed to my coaching, he led me up to his parents, who were standing waiting for him by a grand landau carriage, and said: "Papa, Mamma, here is M. Daudet, who has been so good to me, and to whom I owe all these books." Well, papa and mamma, stout bourgeois people in Sunday clothes, simply turned their backs on me and drove off with my young people, without a single word. And I had so looked forward to a holiday in the country with the lad, whom I loved sincerely.

At the age of seventeen Daudet went to Paris with two francs and got shelter with his brother Ernest, who is now a candidate for the French Academy. "I then," he says, "entered upon a period of the blackest misery, of the most doleful bohemianism." He probably suffered all the privations that a man could suffer and live. Often he was obliged to keep to his bed because he had no shoes to wear. But in that Parisian garret he wrote poetry, the first publication of which was to open to him the doors of fame. The volume was called "Les Amoureuses." A publisher in the Rue de Tournon brought it out. Eight copies were sold in a month. A mad patroness of genius saw the poems and sought the acquaintance of the author. He was invited to a reception at her house. He went, hiring a dress suit for the occasion. He was very lonesome there, and came away early; he was not the lion of the evening. All this has been charmingly told in his "Trente Ans de Paris."

But another woman had seen his poems, and this was Eugénie, Empress of the French. One day she called the attention of the all-powerful Duc de Morny, the Emperor-maker to Napoleon III., to "Les Amoureuses," several of whose poems she had learned by heart. She said: "We have a new poet with great talent."

"Who?"

"A Monsieur Alphonse Daudet."

"I, who know everybody, do not know him."

"But you must make his acquaintance, M. de Morny, you must make his acquaintance."

De Morny did so, and gave the poet a position in his office. "But," said Daudet proudly, before he accepted: "I am a Legitimist."

"So is the Empress," returned de Morny, shortly.

Daudet seemed to lie in wait for his characters, and to sketch them on the sly. He thus sketched de Morny in "Le Nabob" and the excellent, vulgar M. Bravet, too, the deputy who figures in the same novel. Daudet was accustomed to take his coffee sometimes with Gambetta, and the great statesman afterward found himself in "Numa Roumestan." It was also while in the employ of de Morny that Daudet got the "color" for "Jack." Of this character in real life he once wrote:

In front of me upon the table stands a photograph representing a young lad of eighteen or twenty years. A delicate sickly looking face, with vague and dreamy features, clear, playful and childlike eyes, strangely contrasting by their vivacity with the sadness of the weak and faded mouth and its drawn look—the mouth of a poor man who has suffered much. It is the portrait of Raoul D., the "Jack" of my novel, just as I knew him toward the end of 1868; just as I used to see him coming toward the little house I inhabited at Champrosay, shivering, bent, with rounded shoulders, his arms clasping tightly his scanty wrap across his narrow chest, and coughing with a sound that echoed like a death knell.

Continuing, Daudet gives a most interesting account of his protégé—of Raoul's devotion to his mother, of the conflicting accounts she had given him of his parentage:

In my book this characteristic detail has shocked many of my readers; drawn from the very life, it seemed an exaggeration of the psychologist, who, however, would have shrunk from such an invention.

Very pathetic, too, is Daudet's description of the real Jack's delight in the books which they read together. Afterward, when Jack was ill, Daudet went to see him in the hospital:

"Oh, mamma is very kind," he said, answering the silent reproach he saw in my eyes; "she writes to me and comes to see me." I am convinced that he lied; his miserable condition, the bareness of his hospital coverlet, the absence of any little delicacy, not even an orange, spoke of his abandoned and neglected state.

Daudet told the patient to write down his experience by way of occupying his mind:

I had hardly to change ten words in the four articles which Raoul sent me from the hospital. Their tone was simple and sincere and of an intense realism, well suited to their title, "Life in a Hospital."

Later on Daudet procured him some light employment in Algiers. He gives this touching account of the lad's departure:

In my family circle I am surrounded by kind beings with large and noble hearts, who had been touched by the unfortunate lad's sufferings, and they vie with each other in contributing to his comfort. "I will pay the journey," said our good grandmamma; another took charge of his linen, another of his clothes, for he must throw aside the blue jersey and dirty working suit of the factory. Raoul accepted everything, now that he had a situation and the certainty of being able to refund all expenses. Only fancy, 600 a year! Besides, he would write, he would send me articles. He planned many other schemes of happiness, which he discussed with me on the eve of his departure; his mother must come to him, and with him take up the thread again of a more happy and dignified life. She had lived long enough with others; it was his turn now.

But his turn never came. Soon afterward he was taken very ill. He died at the Civilian Hospital of Algiers on the 13th of February, 1871, after a long and painful agony. To the very last he craved for the kiss his mother denied him. "I suffer dreadfully," he said, "but I feel that one word from my mother would ease my pain." That word was never sent.

There have been many conflicting stories as to the exact circumstances surrounding the writing of "L'Immortel," a satire on the French Academy. Daudet was at length forced to tell the true history of the affair, which is as follows:

In the first place it must be understood that I do not attack persons, but merely institutions; and if I depicted some characters, such as that of Astj-Réha, for instance, about whose identity the public could not be mistaken, I did so, believe me, not out of a petty spirit of spite, but merely in order to give local tone and color to my picture, and so that there could be no question about the evils I denounced. All I relate I have seen or heard, or ascertained personally. Five years ago I was pressed by my literary friends, some of them "Academiciens," to claim what they flattered me by thinking was the due reward of my labors. They endeavored to persuade me to solicit the suffrages of the most learned body in France. To this I objected, for it was my sincere conviction that a man's talent is not increased by the fact of his being elected an Academicien. I at last allowed my resolution to be shaken, and decided to start on that begging journey in quest of votes from men whom I had never seen before. I knew M. Camille Doucet, life Secretary of the Academie, not intimately, but I had met him in society. He had always seemed to me a thorough man of affairs, and, what was more, a man of exquisite tact. Before starting on my Odyssey, I called on him as one does on a trusted lawyer, thinking that he was the most likely person to give me the proper hints as to which line of conduct I was to adopt. I was horrified by what was divulged to me. It seemed to me abject that a man should so humble himself to obtain what is said to be the just reward of his talent. I could never stoop to do it, and flatly said so to M. Doucet. "If the Academie do not come to me, I shall not go to them. I was quite satisfied with the verdict of the hundreds of thousands of people who read and appreciate my works.

But the ball had been set rolling, and at every election my name carried some votes. I then wrote the following letter, which was published in Le Figaro:

"I do not solicit, I have never solicited, I shall never solicit, the suffrages of the Academie.

(Signed,) "ALPHONSE DAUDET."

I hoped thereby to put a stop to tactics which I considered injurious to my dignity. I was mistaken. People taxed me with pride, and said I had written that letter in order to hide my intentions. At a subsequent election they even gave me twenty-three votes. I was furious. Then it was that I made up my mind to disclose what I knew concerning the farce of those academical elections. I collected my notes and wrote "L'Immortel."

And that is why he was content to share the higher honor of non-membership with Molière with Balzac and with Théophile Gautier. His married life was a happy one. And his wife, who is a writer of no mean fame, did much in the later days to lessen the burden of his failing health. In an interview published in a London review a few years ago he spoke of her as follows:

I must say that in my literary work I owe nearly all to my wife. She re-reads all my books and advises me on every point. She is all that is charming, and has a wonderful mind, entirely opposed to mine, a synthetic spirit. I married at the age of twenty-six, and, strangely enough, I had always vowed that I never would marry a woman with literary tastes. Now, strangely enough, the very first time that I met my wife was at a party at Ville d'Avray, where she recited a piece of poetry called "Le Tremble." She was dressed in white, and her appearance, as well as the way she declaimed those verses, produced an immense effect upon me. As we were leaving the house, my sister, who was with me, and knew my aversion to women who dabble in literature, said to me, "Well, Alphonse, that is not your style, is it?" I confessed, stammeringly, that I had no other hope than that that girl should become my wife. I was fortunate enough to win her, and it was the greatest blessing that has been accorded to me in the course of a most happy and successful life.

Daudet loved family life and did all he could to preserve and augment the joys of a family circle. He had great faith in the literary work of his son Léon, to whom he dedicated "Sapho," "when he shall be twenty-one years old." Parisians now say that Léon is making a bid for the French Academy. In another part of the aboye-mentioned interview the father thus speaks of him and of his other children:

I have been very happy. There is my son Léon. I think that in him and in young Maurice Barres lie the future of French literature. They are the only two young men who give any reason to hope. And then my other children! There is my little daughter Edmée, the godlike child of De Goncourt. What can make a man happier than to have a ray of sunlight, like my little Edmée, charming, dainty, little six-year-old Parisienne that she is, about the house? There is a life of happiness in her presence alone. And as Daudet spoke, little Edmée ran into the room, just returned from a walk, and clambered upon the master's knees and kissed him again and again, and it was a pretty sight to see the two. Daudet had some chocolate cigarettes in a drawer and gave them to his daughter, and she said, "I shall die of happiness," when he gave them. It was emotional and Provencal, but sincere and pretty.

Concerning his mode of work the author told the interviewer:

My way of working is irregularity itself. Sometimes I work for eighteen hours a day, and day after day. At other times I pass months without touching a pen. I write very slowly, and revise and revise. I am never satisfied with my work. My novels I always write myself. I never could dictate a novel. As to my plays, I used formerly to dictate them. That was when I could walk. I had a certain talent in my legs. Since my illness I have had to abandon that mode of work, and I regret it. I am an improvisator, and in this respect differ from Zola. I am now writing a novel about youth, called "Soutien de Famille," and these notebooks of mine will show you my way of work. This is the first book. It contains, as you see, nothing but notes and suggestions. The passages which are scratched out with red or blue pencil are passages of which I have already made use. This is the second stage. You see that only one page is written upon, the opposite one being left blank. Opposite each first composition I write the amended copy. The page on the right is the improved copy of the page on the left. After that I shall rewrite the whole. So that, leaving the notes out of consideration, I write each manuscript three times successively, and, if I could, would write it as many times more, for, as I have said, I am never satisfied with my work. I am feverish and a spasmodic worker, but when in the mood can work very hard. When the fit is upon me I allow nothing to interrupt me, not even leaving my writing table for meals. I have my food brought on to my desk, eat hurriedly, and set to work before digestion begins. Thus I anticipate the drowsiness that digestion always brings with it, and escape its consequences. Now that I am ill, however, I do not often have these periods of splendid energy.

Daudet has often spoken of "the hundreds of thousands" of his readers. The exact figures given a few years ago were as follows. And to these data are added some interesting figures of compensation given by the author himself:

"Le Petit Chose," 150,000 copies; "Jack," 56,000; "Numa Roumestan," 150,000; "Le Nabab," 160,000; "Sapho," 170,000, and of "L'Immorte," the one hundred and thirty-third thousand is now issued.

In 1872 I found that the amount of my average earnings at that time from literature was 5,000f. a year. Two years later, that is to say, in 1874, I published "Froment Jeune et Risler Aîné," which brought me a great reputation and greatly increased my income. Since 1878 I have never made less than 100,000f. a year, including my plays and novels.

News and Comment.

Fitzgerald's edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson, Including the Tour to the Hebrides," has been a decided success. Its excellence and moderate price have made the book move off the shelves. Mr. Thomas Whittaker announces as ready for delivery a new supply.

The Macmillan Company announces for early publication Sir Norman Lockyer's new book, "The Sun's Place in Nature." The volume will contain all the new conclusions upon solar studies, with discussions on "The Meteoric Hypothesis." The illustrations are many. The Macmillan Company also announces "Cairo To-day," by E. A. Reynolds-Ball. This, in addition to its descriptive feature, gives routes, fares, hotels, &c. In the appendix there will be a bibliography of the popular books of travel in Egypt.

Mr. Robert Barr seems to have had a streak of bad luck—personal, not literary—in having been arrested by the Turks, when visiting the tomb of St. George. The worst was being put into prison. This little adventure will give Mr. Barr the chance to write a stunning article in his chapters entitled "In a Steamer Chair." Once before Mr. Barr got into trouble, in Switzerland, when riding a wheel. Whether he "scorched" or not has not been recorded.

"Where the Trade Wind Blows," by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, is to be published early this Spring by the Macmillan Company. It is a series of stories portraying life in the Spanish West Indies.

Prof. Max Müller's contributions to Cosmopolis are to be published by the Longmans in one volume, under the title of "Auld Lang Syne," accompanied with portraits. We have already given a taste of the quality of Prof. Max Müller's interesting work.

Dr. Laing Brown has concluded another volume in the "Masters of Medicine." It deals with Sir James Young Simpson, famous for his connection with the use of chloroform. Fisher Unwin will publish the work.

Under the title of "Camera Notes, Official Organ of the Camera Club of New York," three numbers of this publication have appeared, and their excellence is remarkable. As an example of perfect reproduction, "At the Rusty Pool," "An Ethiopian Chief," "A Bit of Venice," "Vesper Bells," "Rouen; or, A Dutch Marine," may be cited. It is not alone the camera which is shown at its best, but the method of making impressions in ink. In the print entitled "Rouen" there are almost lithographic effects. The marine which is in No. 1 is for all the world like a mezzotint. Just occasionally it is in the over minuteness of detail that the photographic effects are perceptible. In fact, the true art of reproduction requires to-day a skillful hand, so as to minimize, or tone down, the absolute lines which exist in nature. Mr. Joseph Pennell, who is rather hard on photography and its reproduction, might look at "Camera Notes" with advantage. In the publication all the recent methods of taking pictures are intelligently presented.

Mr. Archibald Forbes's "Life of Louis Napoleon" will be published early next year by the Messrs. Chatto. The volume will be profusely illustrated.

Smith, Elder & Co. will publish a valuable

work, a history of Egypt from the year 1800, written by Judge Cameron of the Court of Appeal of Cairo. The author has been living in Egypt for many years, and, holding high official positions, is master of Arabic and an Orientalist of distinction.

There is to be a biography of Emin Pasha, written by Herr Schweitzer, an old friend of Emin's.

Still another Dickens? The world will always want more Dickens. There is to be a new edition, made by the Roxburghe Press, which will contain all the original illustrations, by Cruikshank, Seymour, Buss, "Phiz," and Cattermole. In the preparation of the edition Mme. Perugini, (Kate Dickens,) Mr. George Cruikshank, nephew of the great Cruikshank, and Mr. Gordon Brown, son of "Phiz," are to look out for the pictures.

Mme. Paul and M. Victor Marguerite have written a romance descriptive of the Metz campaign, the title of which is "Le Désastre." It has been translated and will be published by D. Appleton & Co. as "The Disaster." The same house will publish a new edition of Mr. Gilbert Parker's novels, and in this will be included "The Trespasser." "The Trail of the Sword." "The Translation of the Savage" is to be enlarged, and "Mrs. Falchion" will be added to the uniform edition.

"Short Stories" has had for contributors Baring-Gould, Justin McCarthy, and Paul Heyse. The most recent number has several Christmas stories, and among these Louise Betts Edwards's "A Christmas Sinner."

Mr. W. Dillon of The Chicago New World, who has been lecturing on the Iliad, has received a highly complimentary letter from Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone writes: "I rejoice at your efforts to spread on the other side of the Atlantic an interest in Homeric study, and it gratifies me to be assured that any work of mine should have afforded you any degree of assistance in the excellent undertaking."

"The Nigger and the Nautilus" is a captivating title. The nautical story is now being made funny, and Mr. Joseph Conrad is the comic sailor. Many of his stories are full of fun. Conrad was a real true for true salt, and was a Captain, and he took to writing stories. There was so much breeziness in them that he quitted the quarter-deck, and now (alas!) sits in a room before a commonplace table, and is regularly in the literary line.

In the January issue of The Church Union the "New Theology" will be treated by the Rev. Benjamin W. Bacon of Yale Seminary. A striking article in the same number will be the Rev. William T. Brown's "The Real Crucifixion." An interesting article will be Prof. O. F. Cook's on Liberia.

The third and fourth volumes of "Gossip of the Century" are announced by the Macmillan Company. The chief actors in the "Gossip" are those who have occupied attention in the fields of literature, politics, religion, music, art, and the drama.

A copy of Rudyard Kipling's "The City of Dreadful Night," Allahabad, 1891, first edition, original wrappers, was recently sold for £3 12s.

Prof. Adolph Cohn, who occupies the Chair of Romance Languages in Columbia University, is preparing a history of the United States in French, to be issued shortly by a leading Paris publishing house.

The Colonial laws of New York, from the year 1664 to the Revolution, including the numerous charters, have been published by order of the Legislature, and are now printed and presented in five handsome large volumes. The work is prefaced by a historical note written by Mr. Robert C. Cumming. The Commissioners, Messrs. Charles Z. Lincoln, William H. Johnson, and Judd Northrup, have exercised due diligence in comparing and verifying the printed text with the original documents. At the conclusion of each volume there is an index, alphabetical and chronological.

The fifth centenary of Guttenberg is to be held at Mayence some time in 1900. Supposably Guttenberg (sometimes spelled with one "t") was born in 1400, but the proofs as to the exact year are wanting, and the discussions about 1400 or 1410 have been constant. The programme of the celebration is now being made up. Of course, there will go to Mayence an American deputation, and at its head should be Mr. De Vinne.

The Rev. James Leggo, Professor of Chinese at Oxford University, died last month. He had resided in Hongkong for over thirty years. In 1841 he translated the Chinese classics. In 1875 he assumed the Chair of Chinese in Oxford. So assiduous a student was he that for the last fifty years he only slept five hours in the twenty-four, working all the rest of his time with Chinese.

Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen describes in the January McClure the life of a railroad workman; Robert Barr writes a character sketch, and there is a new chapter of Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences and Events of the Civil War." One important feature in McClure's is Anthony Hope's continuation of his Zenda novel, the illustrations by C. Dana Gibson.

For Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for January, M. M. P. E. Berthetol writes on "Science and Morals"; Dr. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon General of the United States, on "Causes and Destitution of Infectious Diseases"; M. Bernard an illustrated paper on "Hands and Feet," and there are contributions by many other leading scientific authorities.

Dancing in all Ages and all Lands.*

Although Jean Jacques Rousseau wrote loftily, "From the first formation of societies, Song and Dance, true children of Love and Leisure, became the amusement, or rather the occupation, of idle assemblies of men and women," the author of the "Contrat Social," composed in his younger days a very pretty opera, with dance music, "Le Devin du Village," and so Rousseau's grand airs, as far as the noble art of choregraphy is concerned, may be taken at a discount.

When did man or woman first dance? We never can know the date when the primitive human being, "with leaps and bounds and incoherent gestures," thus expressed "the joys and the furies of his brutal life." In Gaston Vuillier's "History of Dancing," in his chapter on the Middle Ages, when tracing the choregraphic art from the Greeks, he writes that "Christianity had at first encouraged primitive dances, and even appropriated them to itself. Christians celebrated mysteries in churches by hymns and dances, as the Jews had done before them; they danced in the cemeteries in honor of the dead, and it may well be that these dances were a sacred remembrance of the worship of olden days."

Paris always was dancing, in the twelfth as in the nineteenth century, and so 600 years ago, Odo, Bishop of Paris, forbade dancing in churches and processions, "and especially the funeral dances which were wont to be held at night in cemeteries." In 1667, the Parliament of Paris forbade once more religious dancing. The author writes that in the Middle Ages "the clergy who sold dancing indulgences, and to whom dancing was a considerable source of revenue, looked askance at these interdictions and resisted them accordingly." The following story about Dantsic, is to be taken for what it is worth: As goes the legend, a good Bishop owned a property on the shores of the Baltic Sea, and gave his flock the privilege of dancing in a certain inclosure. Then dancing became very popular, and a village was built, and so the city of Dantzig, or Dancing, danced into existence. Dancing in the fourteenth century was a mania, and the peasantry became afflicted with a sad mental trouble, which was called the "Dance of St. John," and as history repeats itself, there is some similarity between the Dance of St. John and the frenzy of the Greeks and the most recent Indian ghost dances.

In the golden days of chivalry there was much dancing, and there is a fine old Gallic proverb of the time which reads; "Après la panse, vient la danse." "The Middle Ages," writes that excellent authority, Paul Lacroix, "were the palmy days of dancing, especially in France. The feasting and dancing seem to have been incessant, and one would think, from reading the old poems and romances, that the French had nothing to do but to dance at all hours of the day and night." The masked ball was at its height in the thirteenth century, and in his "Dictionnaire de la Danse" M. Dessarts writes: "Maskers were allowed such liberty of behavior that we can neither explain nor comprehend it." There have been left for our inspection certain illuminations in the manuscript of the fourteenth century, where a ball is presented. How the fair ladies managed their tall cone-shaped caps and their trailing dresses, or how the men got along with their long pointed shoes we do not know. We have in fullest detail a description of a fête, given in 1489 in Italy, in honor of the marriage of the Duke of Milan.

Modern theatrical dancing made its first appearance under Sixtus IV., toward the end of the fifteenth century, and according to good authority, Cardinal Riario was a composer of ballets. Taste for the ballet was universal, and it was taken up in the next century by majesty. Brantôme has left a record of a reception given to the Grand Prior of France, and the Connétable de Montmorency, organized by Queen Elizabeth. After the supper the ballet of "the Wise and Fooling Virgins" was represented by the Court ladies. King François I. was a dancing King, and Marguerite de Valois, by her graceful poses, "achieved unheard-of success." The gallant "Don John of Austria" rode post haste all the way from Brussels so as to be on time to see the lady dance. Catherine de' Medici brought Italian dancing to France. This woman may have instigated the St. Bartholomew massacre, but is to be forgiven, for did she not do everything for the dance in France? She had the goodness to import Italian musicians so that the ballets might have their proper orchestration!

When Henry IV. was King, the Béarnais showed a capital pair of legs. His most beloved dance was the Tricotet. One air that he danced to and particularly liked has been preserved, and in 1780 Gardel introduced it in a ballet, and it had an immense success. Balls and masquerades delighted Henry IV. While dancing at one of these fêtes the news came that the Spaniards had captured Amiens. "This is God's chastisement," said the King. "Long enough have I followed the fashion of the Kings of France; 'tis time I play the King of Navarre!" Then returning to his beautiful Gabrielle he added: "Fair mistress, I must betake me to other arms, and mount and ride upon another warfare."

Louis XIII. had a humor that was gloomy. There was, however, the Duc de Nemours, who did his best to enliven the Court. He invented the "Ballet of the Gouty"—and being unable to dance, was carried to the hall on a litter, whence he beat time for the musicians. Callot, the wonderful artist of the beginning of the seventeenth century, has left us many clever engravings descriptive of the spectacular ballets of the time, which owed much of their success to mechanical adjuncts.

Tabourot, describing the dances which existed toward the close of the Middle Ages, calls them the Basse Danse and the Danse Baladine. After that came the Branle, the Pavane, the Gaillarde, the Courante, and above all the Volte. Tabourot's description is of 1588. As far as can be made out, the Volte of the time of Henry III. did not differ so much from the waltz à trois temps. The Branle was long lived, for, according to Rousseau, it was danced far into the seventeenth century. There were several Branles, as the Double, Simple, and the Branles of Burgundy or Champagne. Margaret de Valois was famous for her dancing of the Torch Branle. The lady held a torch, and danced up to a gentleman, who took the torch from her, and so the torch passed from hand to hand. That leading authority, Tabourot, also lays down the custom of the Gavotte Branle. "The damosel is not to be lifted; nevertheless she is to be kissed."

In the time of Louis XIII. came the Bocane, named after a famous dancing master, Bocan, and Bocan was a great favorite of Charles I. The Pavane was in high favor in 1530, and took the place of the Courante. Pavane is believed to be of Spanish origin, from its original grave and dignified ways, taking its name from the Latin pavo, a peacock. It was the dance of Courts—the performers recalling "the slow strutting of that bird of marvelous plumage, as he spreads the glittering sheen of his tail."

"Mais avec des pieds plus jolie."

Marguerite de Valois—as Brantone calls her, "the sweetest lady on earth"—was supreme in the Pavane.

M. Vuillier introduces us to the queens of dance in the past. The name of the Camargo has never been forgotten in France. Mlle. Sallé was a famous dancer, but the Camargo eclipsed her. They both posed and capered in the Boule and Vernis-Martin period, when dainty feet were slipped into high-heeled shoes, and when Boucher and Watteau painted. This was indeed the epoch of the dignified minuet, the quick Passépied, the lively Gavotte. Then cheeks on and off the stage were very pink, indeed, and patches were worn, and there were hooped skirts. Listen to Voltaire:

"Ah! Camargo que vous êtas brilliante.
"Mais, que Sallé, grand Dieu, est ravissante!"

How many entrêchats could the Camargo cut? History has put it down as six. This is the act of her crossing her feet in mid-air, but M'le. Lamy, some thirty years afterward, accomplished the impossible with her eight entrêchats before landing on the earth.

During the Regency, balls followed on balls, and then the contredance came into fashion. As contredance can only be derived from Country Dance, at least the English can claim some small honor in the choregraphic art. Now comes a great and distinguished man, Noverre, the ballet master of the Courts of France, Stuttgart, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. He revived the art of pantomime, and was the creator of the Grand Ballet d'Action. This was the time of Mlle. Allard. Noverre discarded masks, wigs, and shams. Imbued with the majesty of the dance, Noverre invented a kind of hieroglyphs, which indicated steps, springs, glissades, and pirouettes. Then, too, like all great men, he created artists from whom emerged such distinguished dancers as Gardel, Dauberval, Duport, Blasis, Milon, and above all the Vestris family.

The early Vestris was a man, Gaëtan, who made his first bound on the French stage in 1748, and he danced on till the close of the century. Auguste was Gaëtan's son. He began as "the youthful prodigy" in 1772. His mother was the famous Allard. Auguste had then all the advantages of heredity. His jumps were prodigious. In two bounds he could come from the extreme back of the scene and land at the footlights. His [illegible] used to say of his son and pupil: "If Auguste does not stay up in the air, it is because he is unwilling to humiliate his comrades."

Madeleine Guimard was the great dancer of the close of the last century. She retired from the stage in 1789. When she was very old she was asked to dance with her husband, Despreaux, and a scene was managed in this way:

"Some boards were put up on tressels in an adjoining room, but what seems to us quite a fine touch of coquetry, the dancers arranged a curtain to conceal half the stage, so that only their legs were visible. Those present at this performance were fired with enthusiasm, and accorded a regular ovation to the two dancers, who were great artists still."

It was Marie Antoinette who brought the Gavotte into fashion again, and Grétry made the music for the Queen. Vestris was the great dancing man, and held his place for thirty-six years, his last performance having taken place as late as 1826.

During the Revolution the ballet lost its splendor, and the bloody Carmagnole was the dance. Then came patriotic dances on the stage, and the Marseillaise. These were itinerant ballets, decreed by the National Convention, designed by David, and conducted by Robespierre, "made to inflame the minds of the people." When the Red Terror came to an end there were the Balls of the Victims. In order to have the privilege of dancing, it was necessary that the claimant should show "the loss of a father, mother, a husband, a wife, a brother, or a sister under the knife of the guillotine." Dancing became a mania.

Under the Consulate, dancing was once more the rage. When the Empire came, there were ballets again. Then Duport was at the height of his success, and Napoleon gave him a guard of five cavalrymen. Ballets were classic, as "Le Retour d'Ulysse," or "Antoine et Cléopatre."

In the year VII. of the Republic appears for the first time the name of Mlle. Taglioni. She was the aunt of the famous Marie Taglioni. In 1827 Marie made her début in Paris. If the modern ballet be honored with the name of classic, it was the creation of "Les Bayadères" and "La Sylphide," with Marie Taglioni, which made it so. She retired from the stage in 1837, and Arsène Houssaye describes her as he saw her at a dinner in Paris, given by de Morny in 1852, when she was quite old. Taglioni gave dancing lessons in England. She died at Marseilles "very old and very poor."

There may be still some grandfathers of to-day, now rheumatic and gouty, who, standing outside of the whirl, remember the first steps of the polka as the great Cellarius of 31 Rue Vivienne taught them. The polka, with Cellarius, Markowski, and Laborde as instructors, spread all over the dancing world. Did Louis Philippe dance the polka? Here is the refrain:

"C'est le grand Louis Philippe,
Qui c'est fichu par terre,
En dasant la polka
Avec le Reine Victoria."

Dancing the polka individualized the performers. That was the time of Pomaré, Mogador, and Rigoletto, the dancing women of Mabille; of Pritchard, the famous Chicard, and Brididi, the masculine performers. Was the can-can first danced at the Chaumière? M. Vuillier, as a faithful historian, will tell you of Ranelagh, the Sceaux Ball, the Prado, the Château Rouge, the Valentino, the Closerie des Lilacs, and Bullier, and will inform you of the beginnings of that saturnalia, the Descente de la Courtille. In the volume nothing, not even one of the great dancers of the last twenty-five years, has been overlooked. As to the make-up, the volume is superb. The full-page plates are many, and the smaller illustrations innumerable. All the fine old pictures of Watteau and Lancret are presented. Here are nice copies of old prints, with fac similes of ancient sculptures, all having to do with the dance. In a musical sense the book is admirable, for you have presented the scores of all the old famous dances. A more splendid book on the subject could not have been produced.

*A HISTORY OF DANCING, FROM THE EARLIEST AGES TO OUR OWN TIMES. From the French of Gaston Vuillier. With twenty full-page plates and about four hundred illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Points About Dress.*

Doubtless the author of this little book knew her audience when she told them, as one having authority, that a fat woman must avoid large plaids and a thin woman must eschew long lines and an old woman must curb her fancy for bright colors. There are always those who sin against such fundamental laws. They are to be found, Miss Quigley assures us even "in Fifth Avenue, where the modish set are en evidence"; it is, therefore, absurd to suppose that they are not to be found among the readers of The Sun and The Journal, for which the articles composing this little guide to elegance were written.

The men are not neglected, they are shown how much is in the placing of a button, and the young man of the day is besought to carry himself!!" like a young god." The illustrations are made to point the moral rather than adorn the tale, and this they certainly achieve, but they remind us irresistibly of an old magazine criticism in which the writer complained that certain steel engravings were as "feelingless as cold carrots."

*WHAT DRESS MAKES OF US. By Dorothy Quigley. Illustrations by Annie Blakeslee. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1897. $1.25.

Art and Artists

Notes of the Week.

Holiday week has been unusually dull in the art world of New York this year. There have been no new pictures of any particular note to be seen in the dealers' galleries, and the only exhibitions open have been those of portraits by Boldini, at the Boussod-Valadon; by de la Gandara, at the Durand-Ruel, and Cecilia Beaux, at the American Art; of water colors by Walter L. Palmer, at the Avery, and of the curious canvases by Mancini and a number of Dutch water colors, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The next public exhibitions of importance will be those of the American Water Color Society and of the pictures of the Stuart collection, which will open respectively at the Academy of Design and the American Art Galleries late in January.

Mr. William Macbeth has on exhibition at his Fifth Avenue gallery a small number of canvases by the French painter, Henri. These are all scenes on the boulevards, streets, and parks of Paris. They are marked by excellent drawing, truthful atmosphere, and much artistic appreciation. Henri inclines to sombre tones and colors. One of his canvases—a scene on a park lake with a foliage-covered hill across the water, evidences the strong influence in the contrasting black and whites, and a certain muddiness due to the use of bitumen, of Munkacsy. While lacking the brilliancy of color and clearness of atmosphere which Boldini, de Nittis, Beraud, and other painters of Parisian scenes give to their canvases, these works of Henri have much originality and strength, and are essentially artistic.

Many lovers of art work in glass have journeyed to Brooklyn this month to inspect the exhibition of work in stained glass made by J & R. Lamb of this city in the Art Gallery of the Pratt Institute, and which will remain on view until Jan. 8. Several of the windows and other exhibits shown have already been described or noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, but the exhibition is well worth a visit, and studied as a whole gives an excellent idea of the high point of development that the art of stained glass in this country has reached. After such study it will not surprise the visitor to learn that American glass is now employed by all American artists of the first rank, and is recognized abroad as the most effective and artistic material for the making of colored windows. Mr. Frederick S. Lamb, Mr. Charles R. Lamb, and Ella Condie Lamb are now recognized as among the foremost artists in stained glass work in this country, and some of their designs for windows as well as the finished work from the same in this exhibition, confirms the praise that has been bestowed upon them for their decorative and color feeling.

The recently issued handbook of sculptural plaster casts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art compiled by the curator, Mr. J. A. Paine, is a fitting reminder of the importance of this collection. The New York art public is possibly unaware of the fact that the representative masterpieces of ancient classic Renaissance art are reproduced in the casts in this collection, and are so many in number and so well arranged for purposes of study that the young sculptor is no longer obliged to make a foreign tour to be enabled to study and enjoy the great sculptural works of the past. The catalogue, which has been compiled with a care and an evident amount of thought reflecting great credit upon Curator Paine, is in itself a study. The sculptural plaster casts are made up of the Marquand collection of 314, of the Cullum collection of 290, of the Mediaeval of 45, and of the Johnston collection of 161 pieces, or a total of 810 pieces. The Marquand collection comprises the Egyptian, Persian, Assyrian, Greek, and Olympian sections, the Cullum collection the Parthenon, Hellenic, Hellenistic, Graeco-Roman, and Roman sections, the Mediaeval collection the French and Italian sections, and the Johnston collection the Italian Renaissance section.

For its exhibition of photographs, which will open at the National Academy of Design on Monday, and of which there will be a private view to-day, the Eastman Company of Rochester, N. Y., has issued a dainty little book containing a number of reproductions from kodak photographs shown at its recent exhibition in London. These are printed on Japan paper, are all artistic in subject and treatment, and afford an almost surprising evidence of the artistic possibilities of the universal kodak. Two scenes in particular, "A Fire in Oxford Street, London," and "Sunset on a Norwegian Fjord," are pictures in themselves, and are marked by a clearness of atmosphere and color feeling. The book is a charming souvenir of what promises to be a most interesting and important exhibition not only to amateur and professional photographers, but to all art lovers.

The much-discussed statue of the Lorelei made by a Berlin sculptor, to be erected in the native town of the German poet, Heine, but which, presumably on account of Heine's Gallophilism, was not accepted by the authorities of Heine's birthplace, arrived in this city last week, consigned to a committee of the Arion Club. It will be remembered that the National Sculpture Society, to which the photograph of the statue was submitted two years ago, when it was proposed by certain German residents here to present it to New York, to be erected on the Plaza at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, rejected the statue as not having a sufficiently high art standard. It is said that the Arion Club is considering the question of erecting the statue in a private park near Fourteenth Street, but no definite information can be obtained upon the subject.

The recent attack of The Art Interchange upon the methods of the Carnegie Art Museum at Pittsburg has created quite a stir in art circles everywhere. While The Art Interchange is undoubtedly somewhat too severe in its criticism, it has some ground for its attack, and certain it is that the museum has not fulfilled the expectations which it aroused when first founded that it would be of benefit to the cause of American art. The most vulnerable point of attack in the museum's methods has been the expenditure of its funds for the bringing over of foreign painters as judges for its exhibitions.

True History of Bonheur's "Horse Fair."

The true history of Rosa Bonheur's "The Horse Fair," No. 189 of the gallery of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, may be found in the catalogue. In a letter written to Mr. S. P. Avery by Mr. Ernest Gambart the latter explains precisely how "The Horse Fair" came to New York:

"It was painted in 1852 by Rosa Bonheur, then in her thirtieth year, and exhibited in the next Salon. Though much admired, it did not find a purchaser. It was soon after exhibited at Ghent, meeting again with much appreciation, but was not sold, as art did not flourish at the time. In 1855 the picture was sent by Mlle. Rosa Bonheur to her native town of Bordeaux, and exhibited there. She offered to sell it to the town at the very low price of 12,000f. ($2,400.) While there I asked her if she would sell it to me, and allow me to take it to England and have it engraved. She said: 'I wish my picture to remain in France. I will once more impress on my countrymen my wish to sell it to them for 12,000f. If they refuse, you can have it, but if you take it abroad you must pay me 40,000f.' The town failing to make the purchase, I at once accepted these terms, and Rosa Bonheur then placed the picture at my disposal. I tendered her the 40,000f., and she said: 'I am much gratified at your giving me such a noble price, but I do not like to feel that I have taken advantage of your liberality. Let us see how we can combine in the matter. You will not be able to have an engraving made from so large a canvas. Suppose I paint you a small one of the same subject, of which I will make you a present.' Of course I accepted the gift, and thus it happened that the large work went traveling over the kingdom on exhibition, while Thomas Landseer was making an engraving from the quarter-size replica.

"After some time, in 1857, I think, I sold the original picture to Mr. William P. Wright, New York, (whose picture gallery and residence were at Weehawken, N. J.,) for the sum of 30,000f., but as he claimed a share of the profits of its exhibition in New York and other cities, he really paid me only 22,000f. for it. I offered to repurchase the picture in 1870 for 50,000f., but ultimately I understood that Mr. Stewart paid a much larger price for it on the dispersion of Mr. Wright's gallery. The quarter-size replica, from which the engraving was made, I finally sold to Mr. Jacob Bell, who bequeathed it in 1859 to the nation, and it is now in the National Gallery in London. A second still smaller replica was painted a few years later, and was resold some time ago in London for £4,000, ($20,000.) There is also a smaller water-color drawing, which was sold to Mr. Bolckow for 2,500 guineas, ($12,000,) and is now an heirloom belonging to the town of Middleborough. That is the whole history of this grand work. The Stewart canvas is the real and true original and only large size 'Horse Fair.' Once in Mr. Stewart's possession, it never left his gallery until the auction sale of his collection, March 25, 1887, when it was purchased by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt for the sum of $53,500, and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art."

As to the Bell picture mentioned by Mr. Gambart, Mr. Avery sends us the following description taken from the catalogue of the National Gallery in London: "No. 621. 'The Horse Fair.' This picture is a repetition from the larger one of the same subject, which for its vigor and spirit is one of the artist's most celebrated productions."

Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has just issued a well-arranged descriptive catalogue of its permanent collection of works of art. Founded in 1805 and chartered in 1806, this academy actually dates from 1791, when Charles Willson Peale organized a Philadelphia school of art. In 1805, in Independence Hall, seventy-one public-spirited citizens met and a petition was drawn up for the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Among the incorporators were such leading men as George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Joseph Hopkinson, the author of "Hail Columbia"; William Tilghman, President of the Court of Common Pleas, and afterward Chief Justice; Charles Willson Peale, William Rush, and Rembrandt Peale, artists; Alexander J. Dallas, District Attorney of the United States; Joseph B. McKean, Attorney General of the Commonwealth; William Lewis, William Meredith, William Rawle, Horace Binney, Simon Gratz, John Reynell Coates, Richard Rush, Charles Biddle, John Redman Coxe, and Edward Penington.

The first academy building stood on the north side of Chestnut Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. In 1845 the edifice was partly destroyed by fire. In 1870 the academy had outgrown former limited conditions, and in 1876 the present building in Broad Street was completed.

The collection of the academy has been gradually accumulating by purchase, by gift, and by bequest, during the last ninety years. The academy is fortunate in possessing the works of the earliest American painters, beginning with those of Benjamin West, Charles Wilson Peale, Gilbert Stuart, and Washington Allston, and continuing to the present day. "The Dead Man Restored to Life by Touching the Bones of the Prophet Elisha," by Allston, was purchased by the academy in 1816, and "Death on the Pale Horse," by West, in 1836. The full-length portrait of George Frederick Cooke, by Thomas Sully, was presented by contribution in 1812, and "Christ Rejected," considered by many to be the chief work of West, and the "Ariadne" by John Vanderlyn were presented by Mrs. Joseph Harrison in 1878. The noble group of portraits by Stuart is a notable and valued possession. The works of Trumbull, Krimmell, Gray, Huntington, and May, with representative portraits by Rembrandt Peale, Sully, Eichholtz, Neagle, and Inman, bring up the line to the period of contemporary art.

In the catalogue, with each picture or statue, there is to be found a brief life of the artist. The print collection is both large and choice. The honors awarded by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts are the Temple gold and silver medal, the Academy gold medal of honor, founded in 1893 by Mr. John H. Converse; the Walter Lippincott prize, and the Mary Smith prize, founded in 1879 by the late Russell Smith "in memory of his daughter." The academy publishes an album, made up of thirty plates, reproductions of selected works in the permanent collection of the academy. These prints, so as to propagate good taste, are disposed of at cost. The officers of the academy are: President, Edward H. Coates; Vice President, Clarence H. Clark; Directors, Clarence H. Clark, E. Burgess Warren, Charles Henry Hart, John H. Packard, M. D., Henry Whelen, Jr., John H. Converse, Charles Hare Hutchinson, Alexander Biddle, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., Charles C. Harrison; Treasurer, Henry Whelen, Jr.; Secretary and Managing Director, Harrison S. Morris; Solicitor, John G. Johnson; Committee on Exhibitions, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Chairman; E. Burgess Warren, Charles Henry Hart, John H. Packard, M. D., Charles C. Harrison.

James Bryce on Secondary Education in England.

The tenth annual meeting of the British National Association for the Promotion of Technical and Secondary Education was held at the Guildhall, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, London, a fortnight ago. James Bryce, M. P., one of the Vice Presidents, was in the chair, and delivered the following address:

This being the tenth anniversary of the founding of the association, it was natural to look back upon the work that had been accomplished during the ten years, and on the contrast he observed between the position which the question of technical and secondary education occupied now and that which it occupied in 1887. Members of the association might congratulate themselves on the progress that had been made—progress all the more remarkable because it had been very largely due to voluntary effort and to the progress of public opinion. Some twelve or fourteen years ago it was necessary, in order to show that there was something to be gained from technical education, to tell people what had been done in other countries, and how much we were suffering in our industries and commercial progress from the want of special instruction, and to point out the serious dangers to the commercial greatness of this country that must result from a continuance of the then existing apathy in the matter.

It was a remarkable fact that now there was not a single function of any kind connected with trade or education in which the speakers did not say that we wanted more and better technical instruction, and that all the money spent upon it might be legitimately considered to be reproductive expenditure, from which we should yet reap an abundant harvest. That was very satisfactory. The attention of the country had now been awakened, and public opinion was prepared to support whatever practical steps might be taken to promote technical and secondary education. The annual report of the association contained statements in some detail of the various directions which progress had taken during the last few years, and particularly during the last year. It showed that the application of the grant under the act of 1890, which had been of such inestimable benefit to technical and secondary education, went on extending and increasing. Out of the forty-nine county councils in England there were forty-one which applied the whole of their grant to the purpose of technical instruction, and the remaining eight applied part of the grant to that purpose, while out of the sixty-one County Borough Councils, fifty-five were devoting all and six devoting part of the fund in like manner. Out of £807,000 applicable in England alone under the act of 1890 to technical instruction, no less than £740,000 a year was now devoted to education.

The rate-aid, although on a much smaller scale, was increasing, and there were now 160 local authorities which imposed a rate under the act, to the extent of £39,000 a year, for the purpose of technical instruction. The report also showed an increase in the number of technical schools, which were now given as 168. There was an increasing sense throughout the country of the necessary and proper cohesion of secondary and technical instruction—a point on which it was impossible to dwell too much. Technical instruction must never be dissociated from and ought to be regarded as one of the advanced stages of secondary education. This conviction was more and more sinking into the public mind, and more and more governing the action of those who had to administer the funds.

It was also matter for great pleasure that much was being done to remove what had been found to be one of the greatest obstacles to progress—the divergence of different authorities, the want of relations between them, and the consequent overlapping of their efforts. Endeavors had been made to bring these different efforts more into relationship and harmony. An exemplary instance of this was afforded in the case of Manchester, where the School Board, as the authority which carried on elementary education; the city authorities, who had provided a splendid technical school at the cost of £200,000, and the authorities of Owen's College, which represented the higher class of instruction, had all been brought into the same combination. It was rather surprising to find, in regard to the progress made as between the different parts of the country, that Wales, the smallest of these parts, was in the van of progress. Wales had a better record than any other part of the United Kingdom. Next to Wales came England, the figures for which had already been given.

In London there was a sum of £100,000 devoted to technical instruction, out of a total of £185,000 provided under the act of 1890—representing an increase of £30,000 since last year. Admirable work had been done by the Technical Committee of the London County Council. Scotland in this matter was not quite abreast either of its Celtic or of its Teutonic sister. Ireland had more need of technical instruction than any other part of the United Kingdom for the development of its industries, but the hopes of last session of Parliament with regard to Ireland in that respect had unfortunately proved fallacious, and up to the present nothing had been done. It had been intended to do something, but he (Mr. Bryce) believed that the plan of having an Irish local government act next year had been considered as making it impossible to deal with the question of technical education for Ireland at present.

It was not for the association to express any opinion as to the policy of the Government, but it was to be regretted that nothing had been done for that country in regard to technical instruction, than which no greater boon could be conferred upon the Irish people. With regard to agricultural education, he thought that things were improving. During the year ended with March last year, the expenditure, exclusive of capital outlay, upon agricultural education by thirty-six County Councils in England reached a total of over £58,000. The money spent for agriculture by the County Councils had been spent rather wildly, but he thought it was year by year being spent better, and yielding better results.

With respect to the prospects of legislation in the interests of secondary and technical education, too sanguine anticipations, he thought, must not be entertained. It must be recognized frankly that there were difficulties in the way, in view of the great amount of business of a controversial character apparently contemplated by the Government for next session. If he might judge from the utterances of some members of the Government, and also from the forecasts put forth by observant students of political meteorology, it might be thought doubtful whether technical and secondary instruction would occupy a leading part in the programme for next session. He did not see, however, why something should not be done meanwhile apart from any large and comprehensive measure on the subject, as by having it declared that the money granted under the act of 1890 should, in future, be consecrated to the purposes of education, by removing the unreal distinction between technical and secondary education, by the creation of a central authority for the regulation of such education, and by the creation of a Teaching University for London.

Perhaps something may be learned from Dr. B. H. Meyer's "The Administration of Prussian Railroads." Supposably the management of such German roads is purely bureaucratic, but Dr. Meyers tells of Advisory Councils, which are composed of representatives of various industries. The publication is issued by the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia.

MEMORIES OF HOLLAND HOUSE.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Mrs. Sherwood,
Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

I find in an old journal of 1884 an account of my first visit to Holland House. The visit was so often repeated and I became so learned on the subject that I find it difficult to condense the story. I will try, however, to make it brief and pick out the plums only, of which, however, the cake is very full.

Yesterday I had the supreme pleasure of going over Holland House. The park I had seen, but the house is not often shown. With the best of all possible guides, Mr. McHenry, whose passion it is, and who has eleven folio volumes filled with illustrations of the history of Holland House, rare prints and documents, autographs of fabulous value, and other interesting matter, we went slowly through, as he told us the history of each room and of all the pictures. As every Lady Holland had a history, as every Lord Holland was a collector, the stories would fill an encyclopedia and the gems of art a museum. Presuming that nearly every one has read the Princess Lichtenstein's book on Holland House—if not, they should do so—that every one has read the story of Fox and Pitt, and can quote the best anecdotes about Charles James Fox, and also that every one has read the Greville "Memoirs" I will not allow "my pen to be caught in the tissues of a threadbare theme." But every one has not seen Holland House on a fine June day, at leisure, with such a cicerone, and I may be forgiven if I give a word to the old carved staircase, the unexpected vision from the windows of a Dutch garden laid out in patterns like a bedquilt, with boxwood outlines: the splendid majesty of the trees, which look in at every casement; to the long library where Addison paced between the bottle of sherry and the bottle of brandy; to the grand suite of apartments arranged for the honeymoon of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria; to the rich Sir Joshua Reynolds's room, where we see the famous picture of young Charles James Fox offering his tragedy of "Jane Shore" to his two handsome sisters, one of whom, Lady Sarah, made hay on the lawn to attract George III., but afterward married Sir Charles Bunbury, ran away with her cousin Churchill—they all ran away perpetually in this family—and afterward married Lord Napier and became the mother of the famous Napiers.

One of the most interesting pictures is that of Charles James Fox himself, and near it hangs the receipt of "Joshua Reynolds," for one hundred guineas, which Fox paid for the picture—it is worth a thousand guineas to-day. We saw the picture of the stern Lady Holland whom Addison married. "She will lead you a devil of a life, your Countess," said Steele. Addison found that Holland House could not hold three guests, of whom one was Peace, and she fulfilled the prophecy. We saw the picture of the infamous Lady Vassell Holland, who used to snub Macaulay. She was a lamblike lady, with a lamb in her lap, when she was painted at twenty, before she ran away from Sir Godfrey Webster. We saw twenty pictures of the present Lady Holland, a descendant of one of the beautiful Gunnings, painted by Watts, (Ellen Terry's first husband,) and we saw models of her beautiful feet. The collections of china, clocks, bric-à-brac, and rare old pictures are unique in the kingdom. Holland House is now the property of Lord Ilchester, (it was Crown property before Cromwell's time,) who has promised to preserve this wonderfully beautiful old house and its priceless treasures as long as he lives, and longer if he can.

One original picture by Hogarth, of a play presented at Holland House by the children of George III., hangs in the grand salon, which looks out on the Dutch garden. Autographs of Hogarth and his receipts for payment of pictures are there also. The dressing room of the present Lady Holland is full of memorials of Bonaparte at St. Helena, and of Louis Philippe and family, who spent six months at Holland House. But the Council Room, where hang the portraits of Sir Samuel Romilly, Talleyrand, Lord Archie Campbell, Lord Edward FitzGerald, the Princess Lieven, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron, and many of England's great Judges, statesmen, and thinkers, was most impressive. A great canopy of thought seems to tapestry the walls, and one can hardly speak for fear of driving away the ghost of a majestic idea. There are two private libraries, besides the grand library where Addison walked. On the shelves rest the books which the truly cultivated third Lord Holland, Henry, the best of the lot, collected for his own pleasure. Of course we saw nothing but the bindings, of old Russia leather, but we felt more cultivated and well-read, even from being an hour in their illustrious companionship. From this we went to a magnificent salon.

The house is a great, beautiful Tudor Gothic edifice, containing some seventy rooms, almost all of immense size. The grand dining room, with carved wood ceiling, is very dreary, but the private dining room is quite cozy and luxurious. No language could do any sort of justice to the delights of the park, as it stretches away in every direction, filled with large trees, and carpeted with velvet turf. That park is simply the most beautiful in England, and, one may say, in the world. The views from the windows are supremely lovely.

After this was all over, we drove back to Mr. McHenry's pleasant home, Oak Lodge, to look at his autographs. He had a remarkable collection of the letters of Mrs. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who was the Miss Linley of concert-singing fame, the mother of "Tom," and the grandmother of Mrs. Norton, Lady Dufferin, and Lady Seymour. They are written in the free and easy style of the day. He had also many autograph letters of Sheridan, and the first playbills of "The School for Scandal." In telling how he became the possessor of these invaluable things, he said it was a romantic story. In 1809 Drury Lane Theatre was burned to the ground, and the possessions of Sheridan contained in a certain desk were supposed to have been destroyed. They were, however, hurriedly put into a bag and carried off to a garret, where they lay sixty-nine years, no one knowing anything about them. Mr. McHenry's agents, looking for old prints and letters for him to add to his work on Holland House, stumbled over this bag of old papers saved from the Drury Lane fire and sold it to him for a mere song. I was permitted to copy off several of Mrs. Sheridan's letters. [Very much amused I have been to hear that they are now the property of Augustin Daly, in New York, and to read in W. Fraser Rae's "Life of Sheridan" a paper by Lord Dufferin to the effect that he ought to give them back to the family! I should think so! They have the license of the time in them. They were not intended for publication.]

But with them are the first playbills of the first night of "The School for Scandal" and other reminiscences of the greatest of England's modern playwrights—that name which gives distinction to all his gifted descendants—the name of Sheridan.

I have much more to tell on this subject, for I had a great opportunity to learn very much of the Sheridan papers, and the subsequent controversy, but this is neither the time nor the place to tell it. Indeed, Holland House, with its revelations of Charles James Fox, its romantic history from Stephen Fox, the choir boy; through all its most romantic episodes, each one of which I had the opportunity afterward to follow up, is quite too much for this paper. I must leave out Lady Susan Strangeways, although I do not wish to leave her out.

It is to Henry, third Lord Holland, the nephew of Charles James Fox, that Holland House owes its literary celebrity. Born in 1773, the oldest son of the second Lord Holland, he became a perfect idol to his eccentric gaming uncle, a fact to which he gracefully referred in his old age:

> Nephew of Fox and friend of Gay,
> Be this my meed of fame:
> May those who deign to observe me say
> I've injured neither name.

He did far more to illustrate both names than the owners thereof, but he had one moment of weakness. He ran away with the vulgar wife of Sir Godfrey Webster. Herself a West Indian heiress, named Vassall, from her portrait one would surmise that she had negro blood in her veins, and before she could be divorced from Sir Godfrey one child was born to them—always called Col. Fox. The affair is all recorded in the Annual Register of 1796 as "one of the most scandalous ever mentioned in the divorce courts." They were married afterward. But bad women have ever had great power over good men. He called himself Lord Vassall-Holland, but there ended his weakness. He possessed the family talent, and Macaulay says that he had not his equal in the House of Commons. His public life of over forty years was honorable and consistent. He was a constant protector of all oppressed races and persecuted sects. Neither the prejudices nor the interests belonging to his station could swerve him. In his capacity as peer he protested against the injustice done to Napoleon. That iniquitous decree which tied the fallen Emperor to a rock at St. Helena touched this noble heart. He and Lady Holland were always solacing that captivity with books, food, and money.

He took possession of Holland House in 1796. Doubtless he found much to do in the way of restoration. He began to adorn it. His own ample fortune and that of the West Indian heiress enabled him to indulge his luxurious tastes. Valuable paintings, noble statuary, massive plate, exquisite china, rare books, ornate furniture, hangings of silk and Cordova leather, objects of curiosity and taste filled those noble rooms.

According to Macaulay his hospitality was princely. Not a few of the ablest men and the best were his guests. His home became the favorite resort of philosophers, statesmen, poets, and wits. Every one who had done anything was hailed there gladly. Lord Holland had that frank cordiality, that winning kindness, which relieved the embarrassment of the timid. What a contrast he was to that rude wife of his!

There was another aspect which Macaulay the eulogist, Macaulay the Englishman, did not mention. Holland House in those days was under a social cloud. The unfaithful wife of Godfrey Webster could not, even as Lady Holland, be received into English society. This Lady Vassall-Holland, the half-negro Jamaica woman, must have had, however, great talents or she could not for years have reigned, an unpleasant hostess, over her husband and over the wits of England. She certainly snubbed her guests in a most impertinent manner.

How she must have suffered, however! It is women who suffer when they have something in their past which galls. It is they who are impertinent. It is galling enough to a man to be systematically shut out from intercourse with his natural associates. For a woman to be tabooed by hers must be a perpetual torture. Who could live, a woman, to whom other women would not speak? This Lady Vassall-Holland lived to be very old, dying in 1845. It was her first legitimate son who was the last Lord Holland, who, in 1833, married the daughter of the Earl of Coventry. With him the line of the Fox-Hollands became extinct. The latter kept up the prestige of the house for forty years, and Lady Holland felt great interest in it.

Lord Ilchester is a descendant of Stephen Fox, and he will gladly preserve intact the historical memories of this old place, which should have become the property of the nation—a great historical museum.

It was easy to go back in memory to 1806 and to 1833. Within these walls what memories met us! Here came Lord Moira, "airing his vocabulary"; Sir Humphry Davy, Thurlow, Payne, Knight, Monk, Lewis, Lord Jeffrey of The Edinburgh Review, Byron, who dedicated "The Bride of Abydos" to Lord Holland; Dr. Parr, Sir Philip Francis, Sheridan, the wit and genius; Macaulay, Sydney Smith, the two Humboldts, Talleyrand, Canova, Thomas Moore, Mme. de Staël, Georgiana, the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire; Carlyle, (who has not shone at Holland House?) Metternich, Louis Philippe, Coleridge, Count d'Orsay, and Lord Brougham—in fact, all those famous in politics, diplomacy, and art were visitors there and left their portraits behind them.

When the fourth Lord Holland took possession, he whose widow has but lately died, he kept up the traditions. Chateaubriand, Scribe, and Thackeray were constant visitors. Great fêtes were given in the beautiful old gardens, which were unrivaled in either France or England. Lord Holland was made Ambassador to Naples. When they were in England the Queen and Prince Albert used to honor the house with frequent visits, as their children continued to do. The Prince and Princess of Wales were always at these more recent garden parties. Louis Napoleon visited Lord Holland both before he was anybody and after he was everybody. Here came his beautiful favorites, Marquise de Gallifet and Countess Castiglione, and others. Here the exiled family of Louis Philippe came when the "reign was over," and it was whispered that Lady Holland and the Duc d'Aumale did not hate each other. A "censorious world," as Mephistopheles says.

On coming home from one of these long absences in Naples, Lord and Lady Holland, who had no children, brought a young lady with them, whom they called Mary Fox. When she was to be presented the Queen called for a private interview with Lady Holland. When they parted both were in tears. But the Queen said: "Let Mary Fox be treated with royal honors." And when she came to be married, in 1872, in the Roman Catholic Church at Kensington, the Diplomatic Corps, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Prince and Princess of Wales were present. It was the first time that a member of the royal family had assisted at mass since the reign of James II. Mr. Gladstone would not attend. But Lord Granville, the head of the Church, was present, and kept his eyes on Count Beast to see when to kneel.

I give this anecdote on the authority of Lord Houghton. Who was Mary Fox, Princess Lichtenstein? She died young, estranged from her supposed mother. She never recovered from the shock, it is said, of being told that she was not a daughter of Lord and Lady Holland. Gossip gave her for a mother a Queen of Naples, or a father among the sons of Louis Philippe. So far as I know, nobody knew who she was. She came very near being married to a royal Duke in England, it was said, and so she added another to the many romances of Holland House.

Those who like to believe that fashion and rank should honor genius will honor Holland House. One hopes that so noble a legend may continue:

> Surely may we delight to pause
> On our care-goaded road,
> Refuged from Time's most bitter laws,
> In this august abode.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The History of South Carolina Under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719. By Edward McGrady. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

William Harvey. By Darcy Power. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

John Hunter, Man of Science and Surgery. By Stephen Paget. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Rules of Parliamentary Procedure. By John L. Branch. 16mo. New York: The Monograph Publishing Company.

L'Espagne, Cuba et Les Etats Unis. Par Charles Benoist. 12mo. Paris: Perrin et Cie. Paper.

Benin, The City of Blood. By Commander R. H. Bacon, R. N. 8vo. New York: Edward Arnold.

Audubon and His Journals. By Maria R. Audubon. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols $7.50.

Islands of the Southern Seas. By Michael Myers Shoemaker. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.

The Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future. By Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

New Letters of Napoleon I. Omitted from the Edition Published Under the Auspices of Napoleon III. From the French, by Lady Mary Loyd. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

Korea and Her Neighbors. By Isabella Bird Bishop. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

Sir Walter Raleigh. By Martin A. S. Hume. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Picturesque Sicily. By William Agnew Paton. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Colonial Mobile. By Peter J. Hamilton. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Rome. By Francis Wey. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

Florence. By Charles Yriarte. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

Morocco; Its People and Places. By Edmondo de Amicis. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. 2 vols.

Our Navy; Its Growth and Achievements. Text by Lieut. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, United States Navy. Large oblong. Hartford: The American Publishing Company.

Men, Women, and Manners in Colonial Times. By Sydney George Fisher. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 2 vols. $3.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Suggestions for Laboratory and Field Work in High School Geology, and Questions for Use with Tarr's Elementary Geology. By Ralph S. Tarr. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Paper. 25 cents.

Chapters on the Natural History of the United States. By R. W. Shufeldt, M. D. 8vo. New York: The National Science Association of America. $3.50.

Memory and Its Cultivation. By F. W. Edridge-Green. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Music for the Soul; Daily Readings for a Year from the Writings of the Rev. Alexander Maclaren. Selected and arranged by the Rev. George Coates. 12mo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.

The Couvert Catholic. Edited by Father O'Connor. 8vo. New York: James A. O'Connor. Vol. XIV. 1897.

Prayers, Ancient and Modern. Selected and arranged for daily reading by the editor of Daily Strength for Daily Needs. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

The Protestant Faith; or, Salvation by Belief. By Dwight Hinckley Olmstead. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

POETRY.

Mother Goose Songs Without Words. By L. E. Orth. Op. 5. 8vo. New York: Oliver Ditson Company.

Posies from a Child's Garden of Verses. Set to music by William Arms Fisher. New York: Oliver Ditson Company.

Three Women. By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. 12mo. New York: W. B. Conkey Company.

Columbia Verse 1892-7. 12mo. New York: William Beverley Harison.

Hymns That Have Helped. Edited by W. T. Stead and others. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 75 cents.

Scenes from the Iliad. By William Dillon. 18mo. Akron: D. H. McBride & Co.

James Clarence Mangan. His Selected Poems, with a Study by the Editor, Louise Imogen Guiney. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Colonial Verses. By Ruth Lawrence. 16mo. New York: Bretano.

Verse Vagaries. By George Austin Woodward. 18mo. Buffalo: The Chamberlain Press. Paper.

The Banquet Songs of Evolution. By Frank Putnam. Chicago: The Blakely Press. Paper.

Song and Fable. By Barton O. Aylesworth. 16mo. Des Moines: The Kenyon Press. Paper. 50 cents.

The Mills of God. By Helen Davies. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper, 50 cents.

From Cliff and Scaur: A Collection of Verses. By Benjamin Sledd. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

FICTION.

George Forest. By Waverly Greene. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper, 50 cents.

Paul Mercer. By James Adderley. 12mo. New York: Edward Arnold.

Sweethearts and Friends. By Maxwell Gray. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Not In It. By Anna Olcott Commelin. 12mo. New York: Fowler & Wells Company. 75 cents.

A Daughter of Two Nations. By Ella Gale McClelland. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

The Lady of Violets. By Frank West Rollins. 16mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

Jimsy, and Others. By Margaret Sutton Briscoe. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Secretary to Bayne, M. P. A Novel. By W. Pett Ridge. 12mo New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Spanish John. By William McLennan. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The Rock of the Lion. By Molly Elliott Seawell. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy. By Laurence Sterne. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

In the Day of Massasoit. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

Vivian of Virginia. By Hulbert Fuller. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.75.

Mademoiselle de Berny. By Pauline Bradford Mackie. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Four True Stories of Life and Adventure. By Jessie R. Smith. 12mo. New York: William Beverley Harison.

An Altruist. By Ouida. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. 25 cents.

Squire John. By St. George Rathborne. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper, 50 cents.

My Illegal Wife. By Count Leu Zolkoff. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper, 50 cents.

By Right of Sword. By Arthur W. Marchmont. 12mo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.25.

Warrior Gap. By Capt. Charles King. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Piano Classics. New York: Ditson Company. Vol. III.

Daily Souvenirs, with an Olio of Treasure Thoughts. Selected. By Rose Porter. 16mo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co.

A Mince Pie Dream. By Emily D. Elton. 8vo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

For My Lady's Desk. A Writing Desk Book for Every Day. By Rose Porter. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.

The King's Daughter and the King's Son. Written by a King's Daughter. 12mo. New York: Fowler & Wells Company. $1.

Heroic Stature. Five Addresses. By Nathan Sheppard. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.

Ward Hill at Weston. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 12mo. Philadelphia: A. J. Rowland. $1.25.

Pen Portraits by Thomas Carlyle. By R. Brimley Johnson. 24mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

The Colonial Laws of New York. 8vo. Albany: James B. Lyon. 5 volumes.

The Devil Worshippers. By Robert Montfort Lucky. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper. 50c.

The Shackles of Fate. By Max Nordau. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. 50c.

Chilhowee. By Henry V. Maxwell. 4to. Knoxville: S. B. Newman & Co.

The Critic. Vols. XXVIII. and XXIX., 1896. 4to. New York: The Critic Company.

The Muses Up to Date. By Henrietta Dexter Field and Roswell Martin Field. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.

The Philistine Magazine. Vol. V. 18mo. East Aurora: The Society of the Philistines.

Mark Twain Paying His Firm's Debts.

Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") says The Publishers' Weekly, has just made a payment of 25 per cent. to the creditors of C. L. Webster & Co., which failed in 1894, and in which Mr. Clemens was heavily interested. The assignee, Bainbridge Colby, of 120 Broadway, managed to realize 28 per cent. of the liabilities out of the assets of the firm and of the personal estate of Mr. Clemens, which was turned over to him at once. With one or two exceptions, the creditors offered to settle with 50 cents on the dollar, and this sum Mr. Clemens paid last year. He, however, stated that he should take no advantage of any bankruptcy law, but would, if given time, pay dollar for dollar of the indebtedness. He has kept his word, and has now made a payment that wipes out 75 per cent. of his liabilities. Mr. Clemens hopes inside of four years to make his final payment. It is to be hoped Mr. Clemens may be granted the satisfaction of seeing his great undertaking accomplished. He is sixty-four years old.

Do People Read the Bible Nowadays?

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES. By

Amos Kidder Fiske.

Author of "The Jewish Scriptures," "The Myths of Israel," &c.

When we speak of reading the Bible we generally have in mind the Old Testament (or ancient covenant) Scriptures of the Hebrews. Copies of the Bible are issued from the presses of the publication societies in greater numbers than ever, and in almost all living and dead languages. It is widely distributed every year, gratuitously or very cheaply, and sold in many forms and at various prices. It is found in the rooms of hotels and boarding houses and the saloons and cabins of steamboats, and even in the rattling reading rooms of the limited express. It is on the tables of private drawing rooms and studies and on the shelves of nearly all family libraries, and it is probably still the commonest gift book to children. But is it read, habitually and systematically, as it once was? Is the habit of Bible reading common, or is it confined to a few devout families living mostly in the rural districts?

People who go to church hear the Bible read in the way of judicious selections by the minister, or as part of a formal service, and so remain familiar with various "portions of Scripture," and many grown persons retain a familiarity derived from early training. In Sunday schools the "lessons" are mostly confined to carefully selected passages, and there has come to be an international limitation upon the teaching of Scripture to the young. They are hardly encouraged to read the Bible promiscuously or systematically, and sometimes there appears to be something like a fear of permitting them to do so unguided, while most older people show little inclination for it. It seems almost as though Protestant churches were coming to the Roman Catholic policy of having the Scriptures filtered to the minds of the laity through those of the priesthood, or having their study attended always by authorized guidance.

It seems as though the devout or assiduous reading of the Old Testament Scriptures had gone out of practice among the mass of people, intelligent and unintelligent alike; and it can be brought back and made edifying again only by a radical change in the attitude of the mind toward this rich heritage of ancient thought and experience. The cause of the decay of Bible reading is the obstinate adherence of Bible teaching to the "traditional view," which it is impossible for most mature minds to accept any longer. The early custodians of the Jewish faith put out of the mass of Hebrew literature what did not suit the purposes of their religion, and claimed for the rest a peculiar sacredness. It embodied for them not only the history of their "sacred race" and the teachings of their great prophets and priests, but a divine revelation of the will and purposes of the Deity as they conceived Him. It was natural enough that they should hold it sacred and its writers inspired, for they always held their history sacred and their great leaders and teachers inspired by their Deity.

The Christian Church inherited the Jewish Scriptures, and it not only held to the Jewish belief in their inspired character, but greatly extended the meaning and purport of the inspiration. It carried the idea of divine truth in their contents to the point of claiming unerring accuracy of statement in matters of fact and of history, in spite of many palpable inconsistencies and even contradictions; and it maintained that its revelation of the divine character and will was absolute, complete, and unchangeable, notwithstanding obvious crudeness and great variation in the conception of Divinity in different parts of the writings. The persistency of views which were the natural offspring of the time and conditions in which they were born, in the face of the light of greater knowledge and sounder reasoning, has gone far to destroy in modern minds, not only reverence for the ancient Scriptures of the Hebrews, but interest in them. People who cannot accept those views have no others presented to them which will enable them to see in these old writings their real significance and their actual relation to human experience and human destiny, and to derive from them the genuine teaching which they may afford.

The result has been in no small degree to make "belief" in the Bible a derision among men; or, what is even worse, a hypocritical pretense, though there is nothing in the results of human progress to impair belief in the Bible rightly understood, any more than belief in any of the memorials of past experience. The story of Jonah and the whale, or the "great fish," is referred to with jests and gibes, as if, because it cannot be matter of fact, it must be mere grotesque fancy, for which a divine character is absurdly claimed; whereas, the story properly understood has a serious meaning, and was intended to convey a pertinent lesson. Nobody claims the episodes of Bunyan's allegory as fact or makes fun of them because they are not. Why not allow the old Hebrew writers their allegories without making them ridiculous? The cosmogony of the Book of Genesis is now generally admitted not to correspond with scientific truth, and it is known to scholars to have been derived from the far more ancient fable of the Babylonians, but its adoption and modification by the Hebrew writers for their purpose gives it a peculiar interest. The story of the Garden of Eden is not a matter-of-fact account of the origin of the human race—no ancient people could produce such an account—but that is no reason why it should be treated as a childish fairy tale, and the fruit of the tree and the subtlety of the serpent become subjects of levity. It has a profound mythic meaning and embodies a very old conception of human nature and human life, which has much sad truth in it for present consideration. Its perversion to support a doctrine never dreamed of by its author has greatly marred its pristine beauty for most minds, but it can be reclaimed by sensible study.

If people have lost interest in these old Scriptures in consequence of persistency in the antiquated interpretations which have become "traditional," the failure of their interest to revive in recent times cannot be attributed to a lack of new interpretations made in the light of modern research, but must be credited either to an indifference that has become rooted or to a refusal to open the mind to new and wider meanings and to welcome the light of truth as revealed in our own day. Upon no branch of human inquiry in the present century has so much keen research, so much unremitting study, so much independence and sincerity of thought been lavished, as upon the finding out of the real origin, character, and purport of the writings of the ancient Hebrews, which were bound up in mystery and sanctity two thousand years ago, and defended by anathemas from searching scrutiny while the documentary evidences were eaten up by time. In no field of investigation have the results been so rich and so revolutionary in spite of the slow consumption of the testimonies of the early ages. No sooner did the resources of linguistic and historical criticism seem to be exhausted than long-buried records of Egypt and Babylonia were dug out of the earth to reinforce them. These cast only a reflected and uncertain light upon the subject, but, while they modify many conclusions of the critics in matters of detail, they powerfully confirm the general results of a century of study.

Now we know with some approach to certainty when and how the productions of the ancient Hebrew genius came into being; we can analyze them with reference to their origin, their relation to the life and history of the race that wrought them, and the spirit and purpose of those who had part in the work at different times in a period of a thousand years; and we can trace the changes through which they passed in a long process of intellectual, moral, and religious development. We find in them all the elements of primitive myth and fable, of legend and tradition, of rude annals and artificial history, of poetry and allegory, of philosophy and instruction, and of the warning and appeal of fervid prophet and preacher; and through it all run the developing conceptions of a people whose dominant genius was ethical, upon subjects of the highest and deepest import to mankind in all ages. There are all the imperfections, inaccuracies, inconsistencies, and crudities of human productions in the early ages of the world. The modern mind cannot fail to see that they are there, and wisdom dictates that, instead of shutting our eyes to them, we should try to see why they are there and what they signify, for, in spite of them, there are great lessons to be derived from this wonderfully recorded experience of a race which laid the foundations of the religion of humanity.

But the results of the patient study of the Bible by real scholars, rich and instructive as they have been, are known to comparatively few. They have not been made popular. Students and scholars exchange views and learnedly discuss details. Books are printed that depend mainly upon libraries for even a limited circulation, and there are special periodicals that languish with the burdens of Scriptural learning; but to the "common mind" the Bible is still an unilluminated maze in which it wanders confused or which it refuses to enter, or it is a fetich of written words which means whatever awful things the priests and preachers of past centuries have seen fit to interpret into it. The teachers of religion still look askance at the new light that has been cast upon its pages and seem to prefer the obscurity out of which any spectral meaning may be conjured to fright the superstitious or to delude the credulous. Do they fear that minds long accustomed to darkness cannot bear the light?

It is greatly to be feared that the steadfast closing of the eyes to the revelation of the real character and meaning of the ancient Scriptures of the Jews, this resolute averting of the face from the light of recent research, and the virtual keeping of the truth from the mass of men who come under direct religious teaching, is not only narrowing the circle of habitual Bible readers and breaking the hold of the lessons of Scripture upon the common mind, but is impairing the influence of the Christian Church upon the conduct of men. It is a fact that the power of superstition is passing away in enlightened lands. With the wider spread of intelligence and the stimulus of general education and reading, there is an awakening of reason, and common sense becomes more and more a guiding force in human conduct. To that the appeal must be made rather than to superstitious fear and hope. Good behavior in this life is really a matter of enlightened self-interest and common prudence, and high character is its own exceeding great reward, whatever may be true of the hereafter. Intelligence and reason must enter into our scheme of salvation to redeem the human race from the tendency to relapse into the beast, and the more they are developed and made potent in governing conduct, the better will be the prospect.

If now the history and literature of the ancient Hebrews be studied and taught, with an acceptance of all that has been learned and can be learned about them as a development of mere humanity in the early ages, a new interest will be given to Bible reading, and a new library will be opened to the teachers of morals and religion. They will scrape from the dingy palimpsests of the past the glosses and overwritings that have come to be misleading, and find in the original substance deeper meanings and broader lessons, as part of the progressive Scripture of mankind and the beginnings of a revelation that has not closed and will not close except with the extinction of the human race upon this earth.

AMOS KIDDER FISKE.

Auction Prices and Dealers' Prices.

It is now known that the Ashburnham copy of the Gutenberg Bible on vellum did not come to this country, but remains in England. Quaritch prices it in his latest catalogue at £5,000. It cost him, it will be recalled, £4,000. At the time of the sale it was thought the book had been secured by Quaritch for an American customer; indeed, those who take an interest in the final disposition of book rarities were confident that this was the case. Rumor, however, was wrong.

Quaritch is usually the largest purchaser at the London book auctions, and at the Ashburnham sales he has again figured prominently, securing many of the treasures. Chaucer's "Boecius," it is true, got away from him, Tregaski paying £510 for it, cataloguing it later at 600 guineas, and a number of the choice books were obtained by Ellis & Elvey, Pickering & Chatto, and others. But, on the whole, he got the majority of the high-priced items, and those that are classed under early printed books are catalogued in this most recent book list.

The Ashburnham early printed books described in this list are these: The Durandus, printed by Fust and Schoeffer in 1459, (this is the third book printed with a date; it cost Quaritch £320;) Boccaccio's 'Ruyne des Nobles Hommes et Femmes," printed by Colard Mansion at Bruges in 1476, (Quaritch paid £695 for it; he wants £900;) "The Dictes or Sayings of the Philosophers," printed by William Caxton in 1477—the first book printed in England; Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," which came from Caxton's press about 1478, (the "Dictes" cost Quaritch £1,320 and the "Tales" £720; he now offers them at £4,000,) and the "Book of St. Albans," 1486, which brought in the second day's sale last Spring £385.

There is much difference between £4,000 and £5,000, between £510 and 600 guineas, and between £695 and £900, but these "exalted prices," as Sabin used to say, are not peculiar to London book dealers. On the contrary, they can be paralleled in this country. To prove this statement, the Ives sale can be instanced. The library of Brayton Ives, by the way, was very like that of the Earl of Ashburnham, but the fact of this resemblance and the fact of the importance of the collection were ignored by the London bibliographers who wrote of the Ashburnham books.

Mr. Ives's "Catholicon" of Balbus, 1460, the fourth book printed with a date and the second book from Gutenberg's press, brought $1,700. It was later priced in New York at $3,000. His Josephus of 1492 sold for $725—the dealer's price, $1,500; his "Ship of Fools," printed by Richard Pynson in 1509, fetched $825—the dealer's price, $1,675; his first folio went for $4,200—the dealer's price, $6,000; his Higden's "Polychronicon," printed by Caxton in 1482, brought $1,300—the dealer's price was $2,250, and his copy of Columbus's letter in Spanish, in quarto form, to Luis de Sant Angel, fetched $4,300—the dealer's price being $6,750. It is true that Mr. Ives paid Ellis £1,600 for the Columbus letter, but Ellis had not bought it at auction, but had secured it privately from an Italian family, and it must not be forgotten that the letter sold low because of the discussion about it and the letter in folio.

However, it is always safe when the book is of minor importance, to cut the dealer's price squarely in half, and thus arrive at the original cost; and when the book is very important, to allow the dealer from 10 to 35 per cent. profit. But buying books from a dealer's catalogue, when the books were previously in a big sale, is unwise; it is better to buy at the sale. Unfortunately for the book lovers, however, many desirable books never reach the auction room, but are sold privately to dealers, and the collectors must perforce buy from them or go without. After all, it is necessary that there should be dealers, and who shall venture to underestimate the services rendered to collectors by such men as Quaritch, Ellis, Marquand, and Sabin? Surely not he, whoever he may be, who will some day write the history of modern bibliomania.

The question of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" has been definitely decided. As stated elsewhere in this issue, the picture in the Metropolitan Museum is the original picture; the one in the National Museum in London is a small replica. Mr. Gambard, who sets the matter straight, is an authority who cannot be disputed. Mr. Gambard, it is interesting to know, is now preparing his autobiography. This highly esteemed London collector and dealer begins his work as far back as 1824. In 1843 his career as an art publisher began. He was among the first to call the attention of English collectors to the French school. During the Crimean war he gave many exhibitions of pictures, turning over the proceeds, some £13,000, to the sick and wounded. Mr. Gambard was among the earliest to draw attention in England to Corot.

LONDON LITERARY TOPICS.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of The New York Times."

LONDON, Dec. 22.—It has for some time been evident that London has more magazines than the British reading public can assimilate. This is one of the reasons why The Idler has gone into bankruptcy. Six years ago The Idler was started, with serials by Mark Twain, Bret Harte, and Jerome K. Jerome.

It was meant to be essentially a magazine of humor, and so long as this intention was carried out it was a success. It is said that two hundred thousand copies of the third number of the magazine were printed, and for a time it was The Strand's most dangerous rival. It may not be a proud distinction to be the rival of The Strand, but it is an excellent commercial one, for The Strand is edited with such unfailing knowledge of its public that it keeps the enormous circulation which it has deservedly won.

But The Idler's race seems to be run. Owing to a want of any definite plan in the conduct of the magazine after the first six months, to the numerous mistakes which were made in altering its price and its cover, and to the appearance in the field of such magazines as The Pall Mall, The Windsor, and Pearson's. The Idler's circulation has dwindled, its advertisements have vanished, and it is now vainly seeking for some bold purchaser who is under the delusion that it is easier to revive a dying magazine with a public prejudice against it than it is to start a new magazine which enters the field unhandicapped. Mr. Allen Upward came very near making this attempt, with the intention of making The Idler once more a magazine of humor, but in the end he consulted discretion instead of valor. Probably The Idler will live on for a short time, and then go the way of so many other London magazines.

It is curious how persistent is the delusion that a dying magazine can be revived. There is The Belgravia, which in the days of Miss Braddon's popularity had the largest circulation that any magazine had in England. The public has ceased to read Miss Braddon, though she wrote a far better story than most of her female successors, and the very existence of Belgravia has been forgotten by nine-tenths of its former readers. Nevertheless, some sanguine man has bought the magazine, given it a new cover, and made it bright and readable. It would have been much easier and safer to start an entirely new magazine. These efforts to keep superannuated magazines alive are pathetic, but after all it seems almost indecent to dress up a dying magazine in a new and flaunting cover, and send it out into the cold streets to meet only with pity or neglect.

Jerome left the sinking Idler's deck some time ago. He has also left his weekly paper, To Day. Rumor says that he is going to start a new paper, but he is too young a man to have got into a confirmed habit of starting new papers, and I doubt the truth of the rumor. I should be very sorry to see so clever a man as Jerome fall a victim to the new paper habit. To start new papers in moderation is one thing, but to form a permanent habit of starting them is to enter a path that ends in the asylum or the madhouse.

To Day is very readable under the management of Barry Pain, who is far and away the most humorous of the humorous young men of London. But it remains to be seen whether he will resist the awful temptation to write sense which always assails a humorist when he takes the editorial chair. Jerome constantly yields to this temptation. If he would only wear his cap and bells, he would in time be a millionaire, but the temptation to write sense grows on him, and unless he firmly resists it will reduce him to the financial plane of the writer who has no humor whatever.

The sales of Mr. Hall Caine's "Christian" continue to be the commercial event of the year. Like Miss Corelli, Hall Caine has only to write a book to be reasonably sure that it will pass through thirty or forty editions. This is why some people refer to him as the male analogue of Marie Corelli, which is unjust. Marie Corelli is read by people who are "so fond of reading"; but Hall Caine is read by the same sort of people when they wish to be considered cultured. The chambermaid is sure to read Marie Corelli, but the aspiring housekeeper will also read Hall Caine. Hence it is wrong to class these two eminent providers of fiction together, and the young lady—her last book, by the bye, has been a failure—who remarked the other day that she would like to see Marie Corelli and Hall Caine tied together by cruel boys and hung over a clothes line was more spiteful than just. Hall Caine in a measure deserves his success. There is hard work in "The Christian," and the reader can see that the author has tried to do his best. If much of the book is impossible and unreadable, there are pages in it which would be creditable to almost any novelist, which alone shows that he is far away from the fair Corelli.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's book, "If I Were God," has earned the circulation which its peculiar name invited. Owing to the fact that Mr. Le Gallienne is slight in stature and wears long hair, a brutal humorous paper suggested recently that he should write a book with the sensational title "If I Were a Man"—a suggestion which reminds one of the brutal but undeniable humor of some of the late Mr. Dana's remarks concerning his contemporaries. It is odd that Mr. Le Gallienne's new book should have escaped the censorship of Messrs. Smith & Son and of Mudie's Library. Hitherto no book to which any one could take exception on the score of morality has been allowed a place on the Smith bookstalls or in Mudie's Library, and the professional detector of blasphemy must have been absent when Mr. Le Gallienne's book made its way with the help of Smith and Mudie to its third edition.

Mr. Le Gallienne—I wish he would not wear as a name a masculine article joined to a presumed feminine adjective—is the latest of the translators of Omar Khayyam. There are persons who declare that resemblances between Fitzgerald's Khayyam and Le Gallienne's can be detected, but I doubt it. In short, I don't believe there ever was any such person as the alleged Persian poet, Omar Khayyam. There was Fitzgerald, and there is Le Gallienne, and there may be anybody else who chooses to write verses of a certain general type and call them the Rubaiyat or the Sapphiriyat or the California Diamondiyat of Omar Khayyam. So far as I can learn, it is possible for any one with or without a knowledge of Persian—and by the way, Mr. Le Gallienne knows no Persian—to take an eight-line poem alleged to be by Omar Khayyam and translate it into ten epic poems of five thousand lines each, every one of which shall bear no sort of resemblance to any one of the others.

After Mr. Le Gallienne's Khayyam we are to have still another which is to be the work of the Villon Society. This, it is to be presumed, will be an improper sort of Khayyam. It only remains for some young Scotch poet with a vigorous Nonconformist conscience to translate Khayyam once more, making out of the Rubaiyat an exposition of the Shorter Catechism. Or might not Mr. Crockett be the very man for the work?

Miss Wilkins's "Jerome" has met with a fair reception from the critical journals here, and, what is equally satisfactory, with an excellent sale. The people of whom Miss Wilkins writes are so utterly foreign to the British mind that it is the best possible testimony to her ability that her books make their way here. The more they are read the sooner will the conventional Yankee, with his astounding dialect, disappear from English literature. It is curious how impossible it is for one nation to reproduce in print the lingual peculiarities of another. The English writer's Yankee, who constantly "guesses" and uses expressions that no American ever dreamed of using, is not more preposterous than the Englishman of American fiction who drops his h's and makes supercilious remarks in sentences that are the purest American. Rudyard Kipling is the only Englishman who ever mastered the "United States language." It is an odd fact that in his story of American horses the Kansas horse makes a remark identical with one which I heard a Frémont orator from Kansas make in the campaign of 1856.

The Theosophists ought to teach the existence of a new style of ghost, existing only in literature. We should then have a rational explanation of the elusive foreigner who is accepted in all literatures as a true type of one or another sort of foreigner, but who is never seen with the mortal eye.

Among recent novels that have passed into several editions is Miss Violet Hunt's "Unkist Unkind." It is an unpleasant, cynical sort of book, but it is undeniably clever. Miss Hunt is not a New Woman, but as a story teller and a creator of character she is vastly superior to any of the new sisterhood. There is a masculine vigor in her writing which, were it not marred by a hard, cynical tone, would make her as popular as from her remarkable ability she deserves to be.

Mme. Sarah Grand—why "Madam" nobody knows—is furiously indignant with the critics of her "Beth Book." Her letter to The Telegraph is one prolonged shriek of hysterical rage. There is one woman writer who cannot be unfavorably criticised without the result that the unhappy critic is overwhelmed with anonymous postal cards and letters upbraiding him for his infamous conduct and informing him that his destiny in the future world will be warm and gloomy. Mme. Grand's plan of writing scolding letters with her own signature is a better one, but it is still essentially feminine. It is a pity that most female novelists do not follow Miss Corelli's example and refuse to send books out for criticism. Unless this is done I foresee the day when the male critics will band together and refuse to notice any book written by a woman. Criticism is thrown away on a certain sort of woman writer. Unless it is favorable she calls it an insult, and in no circumstances does she listen to the critics' advice. The sooner critics ignore the "Heavenly Asters" and the "Yellow Beths" and leave them to be noticed in the underclothing department of women's fashion journals the sooner will the eternal fitness of things be recognized and the more peaceful will be the lives of the male critics.

W. L. ALDEN.

Prof. Peck's Stories of Henry Drisler.

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck contributes to The Bookman for January a brief paper of what may be called personal reminiscences of the late Henry Drisler of Columbia College, in which he tells the following anecdotes concerning Prof. Drisler's relations with his students:

Like most great teachers who have won the personal affection of their students, Prof. Drisler had a number of pet likings and aversions which sometimes verged upon the whimsical, but which imparted to his character as a whole those little human touches that make a strong personality so delightful, and that appeal especially and with exceeding strength to the imagination of the undergraduate. He was, for instance, remarkably conservative, and this conservatism was seen not only in his general views of university education, but in many minor ways. He liked old traditions, old usages, and old customs, and he never voluntarily abandoned them. For instance, far back in the early days of his connection with the college, it had been the practice for a student when called upon for recitation to take his place at a table set apart for that purpose, upon which was placed a text of the Greek author in whose exposition the doctor was engaged. This practice was ultimately given up; but twenty, thirty, and forty years after—in fact, down to the very end of his teaching career—the doctor's formula of calling on a student to recite was couched in the words, "Place table!" This was a small matter; but many a student will remember his consternation on coming into the classroom for the first time to be greeted with the (to him) mysterious command, "Place table!" He saw no table, and he hardly understood what was expected of him; while the doctor's evident displeasure at having to explain completed his discomfiture.

For some reason that no one has ever satisfactorily elucidated, the doctor had a peculiar fondness for the second aorist tense of the Greek verb. This came to be a matter of tradition with the undergraduates, and it served a useful purpose in the lecture room. Whenever a man had been called upon to recite and had done so, he felt reasonably safe for the rest of the hour; so seating himself beside some other equally lucky person, the two would engage in a quiet game of "go-bang." Sometimes, however, the doctor would observe that one or the other of these men was not wholly intent on Greek; and, therefore, watching his chance, he would suddenly project at the offender some complicated question uttered in a loud voice. This always came like lightning out of a clear sky. The student never by any possibility understood what had been asked of him, nor could he have answered the question if he had known. But the college tradition had taught him what to do, and he invariably replied with a cheerful promptness, "Second aorist, Sir!" This answer seldom had any bearing upon the question asked, and was sometimes absurdly wide of the mark; but the mention of his favorite tense always so mollified the doctor that his face would at once relax into its usual expression of benignity, and the student would go on peacefully with his interrupted game.

Of all the pet aversions which the doctor cherished, two were particularly marked. He always hated to see a student carrying a stick, and he hated even more to see him smoking. There is no reason to suppose that he had any objection to walking-sticks in the abstract, nor did he entertain any personal antipathy to tobacco; but for some unaccountable reason he never liked to see a student with either one or the other of these two things about him. When any ill-advised undergraduate came into his presence carrying a stick, and began setting forth some petition or request, the doctor would pay no attention whatever to the story, but would glare portentously at the cane. The student would see that something was wrong, and would become confused and stammer in his narrative, and finally be smitten with a panic terror, when at last the doctor with his powerful voice would thunder out: "Sir, take that thing out into the hall and leave it there, and then come back and tell me what you have to say!"

And if the student happened to be a prudent person, he would, after going out into the hall, take himself off altogether and reserve his story for some other time; since the doctor's feelings were always so ruffled by such an occurrence as to make him for that occasion a most unsympathetic listener.

His other prejudice was even more accentuated, and sometimes showed itself in most distressing ways. On a certain occasion, a good many years ago, a number of sophomores, of whom the present writer must reluctantly confess that he was one, inspired by a sudden impulse to which sophomores are traditionally liable, had made a raid through the college grounds with much more energy than discretion. Their proceedings, however, had not escaped official notice, and the next day they were summoned to a grande levée en masse. When they had assembled, the doctor strode into their presence like a sort of Jupiter Tonans, filled with indignation and giving a toss to his head that was decidedly Olympian. His comminatory eloquence when addressing a body of academic offenders was always couched in the vein of the immortal head-master in Pendennis; and on this occasion he began his harangue in somewhat the following manner, the climax being deliciously suggestive of his pet aversion:

"Gentlemen, I am aware from my own observation and from the reports of the college officers that you have been guilty of the most outrageous conduct. You have violated the promise which you made upon matriculation, and have broken all the rules of college order. You entered the college grounds fresh from a reprehensible orgy in a contiguous place, singing discordant songs and emitting other sounds that were scarcely human. You interrupted the work of the whole institution. You broke several windows. You entered the bell house of the chapel and removed from the bell an indispensable adjunct"—the doctor would have died rather than call it "clapper"—"and you propelled with violence through the window of Prof. S. an animal—in fact, as I am informed, a—a cat. Moreover, you committed an unpardonable attack upon several unoffending freshmen who were going quietly about their legitimate vocations; and, seizing them by their lower limbs, you compelled them to stand for several minutes upon their heads, thereby endangering their lives and rendering yourselves liable to a charge of felonious assault, and perhaps of constructive murder. And finally, gentlemen"—this with very great impressiveness—"as I looked from my window I could see, even at that distance, that some of your number were smoking cigars."

Prof. Drisler was emphatically the defender of the student. When any man was in a scrape he always went to Dr. Drisler. He was sure to get a most tremendous lecture from him, but after this was over he knew that he had secured in him a very powerful champion. It is perhaps in this aspect that the majority of Columbia graduates to-day first think of him. They did not always understand his scholarship, though they accepted it as a fact; but every man, even the most negligent, the least studious, and the most harum-scarum, could feel at once the illimitable kindliness and benignity of the man, and they will carry the recollection of it with them throughout their lives.

A Unique Set of Dumas.

The Salmagundi Club, whose home is at 14 West Twelfth Street, in the house owned by John Rodgers, the sculptor, and at one time occupied by Gen. Winfield Scott, possesses a collection of the works of Alexandre Dumas, père, numbering seventy-eight volumes. This is perhaps the most nearly complete English collection in existence, and has been brought together in somewhat peculiar circumstances.

Besides the periodicals, which have been covered, the books in the library of the club are the donations of the members. The most generous contributor of books is Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, who began the Dumas collection in 1893 with fourteen volumes of the Historical Romances in a limited and numbered edition with etchings and portraits. Soon thereafter Mr. Saltus completed the Romances with thirty-five additional volumes of practically the same edition, having narrower margin and more elaborate bindings.

While giving to the library many other books it now became Mr. Saltus's ambition to make the Dumas collection as complete as possible, and with this end in view, when he had secured a copy in one edition or another of every novel signed by or credited to Dumas, he began searching through the old bookstalls and the lists of numerous publishers for such fugitive stories as had been published in pamphlet form or in periodicals like the Seaside Library. Most of the pamphlets came from the presses of George Routledge & Sons of London and T. B. Peterson & Brothers of Philadelphia in the early fifties. A single copy, that of "Fernande," was published in 1849 by Stringer & Townsend at 222 Broadway.

The collection was made from an authenticated list of the works of Dumas, and considering the various titles under which some of the stories have been published it was not always easy to fit the book to the title. For instance, one of these collected works appears on the title page as "The Knights of Manléon," to which the patient collector has added in script "or The Half Brothers or The Head and the Hand or the Iron Hand."

Although varying in size these gathered works have been dressed in a uniform purple binding, and now and then a new recruit, secured at home or picked up abroad, is added to their ranks. Important works by Dumas appearing in English for the first time are secured at once by Mr. Saltus, as the Napoleon published in 1894 by G. P. Putnam's Sons and the eight volumes of "Celebrated Crimes" more recently published by George Barrie of Philadelphia on imperial Japan paper with photogravures in duplicate at $100 for the set.

Thus the Saltus collection of the works of Dumas in the library of the Salmagundi Club has reached the seventy-eighth volume and the end is not yet.

Magazine Topics

St. George Mivart's Recollections of Huxley.

In 1859 Prof. St. George Mivart first made Thomas Henry Huxley's acquaintance in the Paleontological and Mineral Gallery of the British Museum. A year before Prof. Mivart had heard Huxley lecture on "The Principles of Biography," and the manner and method of the lecturer had made a profound impression on him.

In The Nineteenth Century, Prof. Mivart thus describes Huxley: "He had a well-knit, strong frame, rather tall than short, with deep-set dark eyes, bright and full of expression. His hair was black and rather long, and he wore whiskers, his chin and upper beard being shorn. His manner was dignified, with a slight reserve, yet withal kindly, even at a first interview."

One fine trait Prof. Mivart dwells on was Huxley's frankness. The man who was really cosmical, was never afraid to say "he did not know," and in this respect he differed widely from many of his contemporaries. As to his agnosticism, that was the result, Prof. Mivart believes, of the philosophical doctrines of Descartes and Locke. We all know how extravagant were the expressions used in regard to Huxley by his theological opponents. Since Prof. Mivart, who is a sincere Catholic, has met with some bitter opponents, this passage in the reminiscences seems as if almost personal in his own defense:

"Huxley's honest and vigorous good sense enabled him to see with a distinctness, not so common in the 'sixties' as in the 'nineties,' the moral obligation of caution in credence, and, above all, in assertion. The attitude of science is emphatically a questioning attitude, while for consistent theists doubt has a distinctly religious character. Few things could be more shocking to them than to be called upon to give assent to doubtful propositions. Every man of science worthy of the name must not only withhold it, but should declare that he holds even things he considers to be proved in such a way as to be ready to examine and weigh whatever seemingly important evidence may be freshly brought to light against them. This he regards as a duty, and condemns as nothing less than blasphemous the notion that we may trifle with our highest faculties, for the right use of which, if for anything, we are every one of us responsible.

"Nothing in our day could well be more prejudicial to the cause of religion than that any of its distinguished representatives should show hostility to the progress of science. But it is impossible to deny that not a few such persons have shown themselves so inimical, with the result (as I personally know) that some choice minds have been estranged from Christianity."

Attacks on Huxley were many, and at times vituperative in their phrasings, and Huxley resented them. "Who, then, can wonder that a nature so keen, vigorous, and combative as that of Prof. Huxley should have been stirred to its depths, and that he should have hit out 'straight from the shoulder' in reply to violent or insidious attacks the stupidity of which sometimes merited scorn as well as anger?" In the lecture room Prof. Mivart writes that Huxley was the "very ideal of a lecturer":

"I shall never forget the first time I saw him enter his lecture room. He came in rapidly, yet without bustle, and as the clock struck, a brief glance at his audience and then at once to work. He had the excellent habit of beginning each lecture (save, of course, the first) with a recapitulation of the main points of the preceding one. The course was amply illustrated by excellent colored diagrams, which, I believe, he had made; but still more valuable were the chalk sketches he would draw on the blackboard with admirable facility while he was talking, his rapid, dexterous strokes quickly building up an organism in our minds, simultaneously through ear and eye. The lecture over, he was ever ready to answer questions, and I often admired his patience in explaining points which there was no excuse for any one not having understood.

"Still more was I struck with the great pleasure which he showed when he saw that some special points of his teaching had not only been comprehended, but had borne fruit by their suggestiveness in an appreciative mind."

But even when Huxley's scientific acquirements were acknowledged, there were many fathers who declined sending their sons to his lectures, fearing lest their religious belief might be undermined. Prof. Mivart writes:

"For years I attended his lectures, but never once did I hear him make use of his position as a teacher to inculcate, or even hint at, his own theological views, or to depreciate or assail what might be supposed to be the religion of his hearers. No one could have behaved more loyally in that respect, and a proof that I thought so is that I subsequently sent my own son to be his pupil at South Kensington, where his experience confirmed what had previously been my own."

Then there came most unfortunately between Prof. Huxley and Prof. Mivart certain differences in regard to the subject of Natural Selection, the main trouble in the discussion arising from the theological aspect of the question. That happened in 1869. On the part of Huxley, as he wrote it: "The strong affection entertained for Darwin by many of his friends led those who saw good reason for accepting his views to take much trouble in his defense and support, and to strike much harder at his adversaries than they would otherwise have done."

There was, as Prof. Mivart expresses it, "a rift in the lute," but that did not prevent Prof. Mivart sending his son to South Kensington, so as to become a pupil of Huxley's. "The same night brought me a kind and playful letter from Huxley saying: 'Dear Mivart—Wolves do not prey upon wolves, and I can accept no payment from you for your son's work with me,' &c."

We always tread on dangerous ground when the subject of toleration is mooted, for the limits of it are defined according to our personalities. Prof. Mivart writes that for toleration he has had "perhaps a weakness." Once there was a conversation between Huxley and Prof. Mivart on this vexed subject:

"Turning to Huxley for support, he astonished me by saying, 'Oh, you must not appeal to me to support toleration as a principle.' 'Indeed,' said I. 'No,' he continued, 'I think vice and error ought to be extirpated by force if it could be done.' 'You amaze me,' I rejoined; 'then you rehabilitate Torquemada and some others we have all been accustomed to blame.' 'I think,' he answered, 'they were quite right in principle, though the way they carried the principle out was injurious to their cause.' 'Surely,' I exclaimed, 'burning alive is a strong measure.' 'Yes,' said he, 'especially the smell.'"

No one has certainly upheld more than has St. George Mivart the subject of scientific freedom. As to Prof. Huxley's phrase about strong measures for "the extirpation of vice and error," the expression may have been dictated at the time by anger, brought about by some senseless attacks made on him, and is by no means significant of the ideas of the man himself. This fine eulogium on Huxley gives briefly an estimation of the man and his characteristics:

"It is now more than two years since the career of one of the most distinguished and remarkable men of our time came to its lamented close—the career of the late Thomas Henry Huxley.

"The greatness of the loss his death occasioned will but become more evident to the multitude of friends who mourn him and to men of science, as their own days lengthen without a sign of any one arising to fill the vacant place. No man now living can reasonably hope to see his like again.

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"Prof. Huxley was a good friend indeed—firm, generous, energetic, loyal, and affectionate. Great as he was in intellect, his goodness of heart to his friends was yet more worthy of esteem. He was also, what Dr. Johnson admired, 'a good hater.' He professed 'to love his friends and hate his enemies,' and what honest man, aspiring after no counsel of evangelical perfection, could be expected to do more?"

The Fascination of Heine.

Edmund Gosse in the Saturday Review.

The fascination which Heine has extended over various English minds of peculiar delicacy is no doubt due to the singular originality and vitality of his attitude to beauty. It is the most independent, the most unacademic that the world has seen. Heine, in an age but half-emancipated from the so-called rules of Aristotle, and surrounded by those who could give a reason for every article of imaginative faith which they professed, played the double part of a rebel angel and a delirious child. He became, in the politics of pure literature, the great agitator of impressions. What seemed mere weak and febrile frenzy, shaking its fist at the empyrean, has slowly become transformed into a great and wide-spreading artistic force. We owe to him, if not directly, at least indirectly, and to elements first unchained by Heine, all that is most original, least servile, and most sensitive in the European arts of to-day. We owe, no less, what seems to us chaotic and anarchistic in the principles of those arts. Some Frenchman has said of a writer of his own country that "his tears became projectiles"; the phrase might singularly well be applied to Heine, whose very powerless and faint, ineffectual beatings against the prison bars of life have helped, more than all the guns and clubs, to break down the Bastile of conventionality.

It is precisely the mystery of Heine, his enigmatic simile, his want of definite outline, which, combined with the pure flame of his personal talent, have given to his arrogance and irony, his pity and indignation, his romantic melody and his capricious wit their triumphant charm. Wherever a new vision of beauty rises, wherever an outworn shell is broken down, wherever the false is mocked at and the true encouraged, wherever the conception of a young enthusiasm disturbs the comfortable inaction of the elderly—there Heine is present in spirit, there "the strange guest sparkles."

Phil May, Gladstone, and Autographs.

From The Bookman.

Phil May was asked why it is that one occasionally finds some of his original drawings on sale, and he replied characteristically: "That I don't know; they must be sketches which I have given to friends and have been sold by them. Terrible thought, isn't it? But that is the only explanation. It reminds me of the Liberal politician I once heard of"—

"What was that?" asked the interviewer, on the alert for a good story.

"Oh, it was the same sort of thing—only more so. It seems this man was an ardent Liberal—no, there is no political bias in this story! He got into correspondence with Mr. Gladstone, who gave him some of his works with his autograph on the fly-leaf. Nothing remarkable about that! No, but what was the sequel? That man went and sold those autograph books, and on the proceeds of the sale he went down into the country to vote against the Gladstonian candidate! Cynical sort of proceeding, wasn't it?"

George Eliot.

From The Academy.

She is feminine to the very core, though her understanding is that of a man. Even her early piety, with its zeal that bordered on the sanctimonious, is very womanly. And, though her Christianity passed away, her piety remained to the very end. It preserved her conscience alive, and it filled her with an ambition to leave the world something better for her having lived—a necessary inspiration, surely, for good work of any kind! She was more womanly still in her receptiveness and clinging dependence.

All through life George Eliot needed a man's arm to lean on. She leaned on that of her father—Adam Bede in his strength, Caleb Garth in his self-distrust, on her brother's, the Tom Tulliver to her Maggie; on that of George Henry Lewes; finally, when she was old and ailing, on that of Mr. Cross. One cannot look back on her life without recognizing the loving, sympathetic, trustful woman's heart as well as the powerful and splendid intellect.

Broad Scotch and Slang.

Prof. W. C. Blackie in The Homiletic Review.

Language has never been stationary—least of all the English. It has been improved, and it has been corrupted; and it may be improved, or it may be corrupted again. Modern Greek is not equal to the ancient. What atrocious corruptions the Latin underwent as it degenerated into Italian, Spanish, and French! Happily, after it had become comparatively barbarous, men of high literary genius appeared, under whom the process of corruption was arrested, and in each of these three cases the language was again molded into a rich and powerful vehicle of thought. Whenever the language of a nation is becoming barbarous, the nation is becoming barbarous itself. And there are tendencies in our day toward barbarism that need to be watched.

The rage for the broad Scotch of Ian Maclaren, and for American slang, and London slang, and slang of all sorts in stories that aim at piquant writing, can hardly fail of leaving some mark in our literature. Who is to regulate our speech? Not Parliament, not sovereign, or Senate. It depends on the good taste and the carefulness of the educated men and women of a country.

Pre-Columbian Books.

From The January Century.

Not only did traditions exist in the minds of the people, but many of the old Indian families still preserved their books, the remnants of once extensive libraries, in which the history, traditions, and customs of the people were recorded. All these books that the Spanish priests could lay their hands upon they burned. Four only have come down to us—priceless relics that in some unknown manner found their way into European libraries, where they lay hidden until unearthed by scholars of recent years. The books of the Mayas consisted of long strips of paper made from maguey fibre, and folded after the manner of a screen so as to form pages about nine by five inches; these were covered with hieroglyphic characters, very neatly drawn by hand, in brilliant colors. Boards were fastened on the outside pages, and the completed book looked like a neat volume of large octavo size.

The characters in which they are written are the same as those found upon the stone tablets and monuments in the ruined cities of Palenque and Copan. This system of writing, which is entirely distinct from the picture-writing of the Aztecs was the exclusive possession of the Mayas. It was a highly developed system, and, as investigations have shown, embraced a number of phonetic elements. In this respect, as in many others, the Mayas were far in advance of any other American people. A venerable but vague and elusive legend that has come down to us ascribes the invention of these characters to Itzamnà, the Maya Cadmus, a great hero god, who, in the beginning of their history as a nation, led the people from the East across the sea, gave them laws, and ruled over them for many years.

Tourgueneff in 1878.

Col. T. W. Higginson in the January Atlantic.

Being in attendance at the convention of the Association Littéraire Internationale, and wishing more to see Tourguéneff than to behold all living Frenchmen, I begged the ever kind Secretary, M. Zaccone, to introduce me to him after the adjournment. He led me to a man of magnificent bearing, who towered above all the Frenchmen, and was, on the whole, the noblest and most attractive literary man whom I have ever encountered.

I can think of no better way to describe him than by saying that he united the fine benignant head of Longfellow with the figure of Thackeray; not that Tourguéneff was as tall as the English novelist, but he had as distinctly the effect of height, and afterward, when he, Charles Godfrey Leland, and I stood together, we were undoubtedly the tallest men in the room. But the especial characteristic of Tourguéneff was a winning sweetness of manner, which surpassed even Longfellow's, and impressed one as being "kind nature's," to adopt Tennyson's distinction, and not merely those "next to best" manners which he attributes to the great.

New Poems by William Watson.

William Watson has ready in London a new volume of verse, but the critics—at least one who writes in The Standard—are not deeply impressed by it. The Standard writer's article deserves quotation at some length: "Thinness," he says, "is the characteristic that strikes one most in this new collection of Mr. Watson's verses; it is a thin volume, and that not merely in the material sense. Mr. Watson has never had very much to say, and he does not seem to find more as the years grow upon him. Beautiful as his verse often is, his poetic 'message' has always been slight and unimportant, his philosophy somewhat superficial, his outlook upon life narrow and limited. He is a poet of the study, or, perhaps, we should say of the library, and, for the most part, seems rather to catch the echoes from other lyres than to strike out original harmonies of his own. But something more than scholarship and wide reading and a nice feeling for style is required for the making of a great poet. Mr. Watson does not, as a rule, write out of the depths of a full and varied experience. But he has read his Wordsworth, his Tennyson, his Shelley, his Matthew Arnold; he has learned to manipulate a few English meters with remarkable skill; he has a gift, assiduously cultivated, of chaste, lucid, and dignified expression, and he has the true poetic command of imagery and epithet and suggestive allusion.

"The result is that we seldom turn his pages without finding some passages of almost classical perfection, some exquisite touches, and a few lines that ring nobly upon the ear. If a reader can be satisfied with good workmanship and literary accomplishment, with many a felicitous simile and metaphor, and with frequent notes that recall the greater masters, he may be well content with Mr. William Watson. For passion, for depth of emotion, for profundity of thought, for the magic of one of those inevitable phrases that live forever, he must look elsewhere. Mr. Watson is no Theban eagle, 'soaring with supreme dominion' through the azure spaces; he is only a very cultivated and conscientious poet of the later strain, whose carefully finished verses can usually be read with pleasure, but seldom with any dangerous exaltation of the critical pulses."

One of the poems in the collection, "The Hope of the World," is described as an essay on the idea of God from a somewhat agnostic point of view. Going back to the evolutionary theory, the poet discovers that the supremacy and intellectual development of man were no more than a sort of lucky accident. He is unable to trace the existence of profound and preconceived design in the creation of a being who was, so to speak, a mere fortunate "fluke" in the weltering chaos of the struggle for existence. Thus Mr. Watson states the case:

"A flattering dream were this—
That Earth from primal bloom,
With pangs of prescient bliss
Divined us in her womb;
That fostering powers have made
Our fate their secret care,
And wooed us, grade by grade,
Up winding stair on stair;
But not for golden fancies fron truths make room.

"Rather, some random throw
Of heedless Nature's die
'Twould seem, that from so low
Hath lifted man so high.
Through untold aeons vast
She let him lurk and cower:
'Twould seem he climbed at last
In mere fortuitous hour,
Child of a thousand chances 'neath the indifferent sky."

This argument leads the poet to a conclusion as follows:

"I ask the unpampering breath
That fits me to endure
Chance and victorious Death,
Life, and my doom obscure,
Who know not whence I am sped, nor to what port I sail."

"The Unknown God" is avowedly a reply to those who see in the Most High

"The mere barbaric Lord of Hosts,
That edged their sword and braced their thew."

Mr. Watson declines to accept this anthropomorphic view of the Deity. He sees only

"A God whose ghost, in arch and aisle,
Yet haunts his temple and his tomb;
But follows, in a little while,
Odin and Zeus to equal doom;
A God of kindred seed and line:
Man's giant shadow, hailed divine.

"O streaming worlds, O crowded sky,
O Life and mine own soul's abyss,
Myself am scarce so small that I
Should bow to Deity like this!
This my Begetter? This was what
Man in his violent youth begot."

The poet quite declines to admit that success and piety have gone together in the fates of nations. On the contrary:

"Best by remembering God, say some,
We keep our high imperial lot.
Fortune, I fear, hath oftenest come
When we forgot—when we forgot!"

Here of course is a direct challenge to Rudyard Kipling in the "Recessional."

The London critic thinks that, on the whole, Mr. Watson's muse is not at her best either in the philosophical or the devotional vein. He prefers her in the elegiac or the lyric mood, and in such sweet and simple poems as the one called "The Heights and the Deeps":

"O sing me songs, O tell me tales,
Of yonder valleys at my feet!
She was a daughter of these dales,
A daughter sweet.

"Oft did she speak of homesteads there,
And faces that her childhood knew.
She speaks no more; and I scarce dare
To deem it true,

"That somehow she can still behold
Sunlight and moonlight, earth and sea,
Which were among the gifts untold
She gave to me."

One or two of the odes and songs are thought to be almost flawless in their perfection of form. The "Ode in May" has a

spontaneous music, not disguised by a most elaborate choice of words, which is quite captivating:

"What is so sweet and dear
As a prosperous morn in May,
The confident prime of the day,
And the dauntless youth of the year;
When nothing that asks for bliss,
Asking aright, is denied,
And half of the world a bridegroom is,
And half of the world a bride?"

Here are some lines from the sonnet entitled "Estrangement":

"Whene'er your name on some chance lip may lie,
I seem to see an alien shade pass by,
A spirit wherein I have no lot or part,
Thus may a captive in some fortress grim,
From casual speech betwixt his warders learn
That June on her triumphal progress goes,
Through arched and bannered woodlands; while for him
She is a legend empty of concern,
And idle is the rumor of the rose."

Audubon's Journals in Europe, Now First Published.*

(Second Article.)

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Dec. 11 a notice appeared of Audubon's journals, treating more particularly of the work carried on by this our most distinguished naturalist. In the article there were references made to his European journals.

The materials to be found in relation to Audubon's visits to England and France are so full of interest that with brief comment and ample extracts some idea of the distinguished persons Audubon was in relationship with may be fully understood.

Audubon left New Orleans May 28, 1826. His object was to obtain subscribers for his great work on American birds. The vessel he sailed in was the Delos. Ireland was sighted July 16, and on the 20th he writes: "I am approaching very fast the shores of England." That same night the ship was in the Mersey, opposite Liverpool, and the next day Audubon went on shore. Audubon was most fortunate in having found the kindest friends in Liverpool in the members of the Rathbone family, and the author of the volume writes: "It is with pleasure that Audubon's descendants to-day acknowledge this indebtedness to the 'family Rathbone,' which is ever held in grateful remembrance." Through the Rathbones Audubon was introduced to that very remarkable man, William Roscoe—Irving's Roscoe. He writes in his journal:

"I reached Mr. Roscoe's place, about one and a half miles distant from Liverpool, about 3 o'clock, and was at once shown into a little drawing room where all was nature. Mr. Roscoe was drawing a very handsome plant most beautifully. The room was ornamented with many flowers, receiving from his hands the care and treatment they required; they were principally exotics from many distant and different climes. His three daughters were introduced to me, and we then started for the gardens. Mr. Roscoe and I rode there in what he called his little car, drawn by a pony so small that I was amazed to see it pull us both with apparent ease. Mr. Roscoe is a come-at-able person, who makes me feel at home immediately, and we have much in common. I was shown the whole of the gardens, which, with the hothouse, were in fine order. The ground is level, well laid out, and beautifully kept; but the season was, so Mr. Roscoe said, a little advanced for me to see the place to the best advantage. On our return to the charming laboratorre of Mr. Roscoe the large portfolio is again in sight. I will not weary you with the details of this. One of the daughters draws well, and I saw her look closely at me very often, and she finally made known her wish to make a sketch of my head, to which I gave reluctant consent, for some future time. Mr. Roscoe is very anxious I should do well, and says he will try to introduce me to Lord Stanley and assured me nothing should be left undone to meet my wishes; he told me that the honorable gentleman 'is rather shy.' It was 9 o'clock when I said goodnight, leaving my drawings with him at his request."

When in Edinburgh Audubon was bent on seeing Sir Walter Scott. It was explained that at that time Sir Walter was rather of a recluse, busy with his "Life of Napoleon" and a novel. "Not see Walter Scott!" writes Audubon; "I shall, if I have to crawl on all fours for a mile." But first he made an effort to see Jeffrey, and got as far as his rooms only:

"I called on Mr. Jeffrey, who was not in; he comes from his hall, two and a half miles off, every day for two hours, from 2 to 4 o'clock; therefore I entered his sanctum sanctorum, sealed the letter, and wrote on my card that I would be happy to see him. What a mass of books, papers, portfolios, dirt, beautiful paintings, engravings, casts, with such parcels of unopened packages all directed 'Francis Jeffrey, Esq.' While I looked at this mass I thought, 'What have I done, compared with what this man has done, and has to do?' I much long to see the famous critic."

Dining some time afterward at Capt. Hall's, he met Jeffrey, the editor of The Edinburgh Review. It was just before dinner that the great little man entered, and, from Audubon's account, was rather offish:

"Francis Jeffrey and his wife entered; he is a small (not to say tiny) being, with a woman under one arm and a hat under the other. He bowed very seriously, indeed, so much so that I conceived him to be fully aware of his weight in society. His looks were shrewd, but I thought his eyes almost cunning. He talked a great deal and very well, yet I did not like him; but he may prove better than I think, for this is only my first impression. Mrs. Jeffrey was nervous and very much dressed. If I mistake not, Jeffrey was shy of me, and I of him, for he has used me very cavalierly. When I came I brought a letter of introduction to him; called on him, and, as he was absent, left the letter and my card. When my exhibition opened I inclosed a card of admittance to him, with another of my own cards. He never came near me, and I never went near him; for if he was Jeffrey, I was Audubon, and felt quite independent of all the tribe of Jeffreys in England, Scotland, and Ireland, put together. This evening, however, he thanked me for my card politely. At dinner he sat opposite to me, and the conversation was on various topics. America, however, was hardly alluded to, as whenever Capt. Hall tried to bring that country into our talk, Mr. Jeffrey most skillfully brought up something else. After coffee had been served Mr. Jeffrey made some inquiries about my work, and at 10 I took my leave, having positively seen the little man whose fame is so great both in Scotland and abroad."

Capt. Basil Hall, the man Walter Scott was so fond of, finally presented Audubon to the great writer of romance:

"'Put on your coat, and come with me to Sir Walter Scott; he wishes to see you now.' In a moment I was ready, for I really believe my coat and hat came to me instead of my going to them. My heart trembled; I longed for the meeting, yet wished it over. Had not his wondrous pen penetrated my soul with the consciousness that here was a genius from God's hand? I felt overwhelmed at the thought of meeting Sir Walter, the Great Unknown. We reached the house, and a powdered waiter was asked if Sir Walter were in. We were shown forward at once, and entering a very small room, Capt. Hall said: 'Sir Walter, I have brought Mr. Audubon.'

"Sir Walter came forward, pressed my hand warmly, and said he was 'glad to have the honor of meeting me.' His long, loose, silvery locks struck me; he looked like Franklin at his best. He also reminded me of Benjamin West; he had the great benevolence of William Roscoe about him, and a kindness most prepossessing. I could not forbear looking at him, my eyes feasted on his countenance. I watched his movements as I would those of a celestial being; his long, heavy white eyebrows struck me forcibly. His little room was tidy, though it partook a good deal of the character of a laboratory. He was wrapped in a quilted morning gown of light purple silk; he had been at work writing on the 'Life of Napoleon.' He writes close lines, rather curved as they go from left to right, and puts an immense deal on very little paper. After a few minutes had elapsed he begged Capt. Hall to ring a bell; a servant came and was asked to bid Miss Scott come to see Mr. Audubon. Miss Scott came, black-haired and black-dressed, not handsome but said to be highly accomplished, and she is the daughter of Sir Walter Scott. There was much conversation. I talked little, but, believe me, I listened and observed, careful if ignorant. I cannot write more now—I have just returned from the Royal Society. Knowing that I was a candidate for the electorate of the society, I felt very uncomfortable and would gladly have been hunting on Tawapatee Bottom."

Then Audubon met Sir Walter again at the Royal Institution in Edinburgh:

"At 1 o'clock I went, the doors were just opened, and in a few minutes the rooms were crowded. Sir Walter Scott was present; he came toward me, shook my hand cordially, and pointing to Landseer's picture, said: 'Many such scenes, Mr. Audubon, have I witnessed in my younger days.' We talked much of all about us, and I would gladly have joined him in a glass of wine, but my foolish habits prevented me, and after inquiring of his daughter's health, I left him, and shortly afterward the rooms."

In Edinburgh he went to church, and it was Sydney Smith who was the preacher. Audubon went to church in a sedan chair, and he writes:

"But Sydney Smith preached. Oh! what a soul there must be in the body of that great man. What sweet yet energetic thoughts, what goodness he must possess. It was a sermon to me. He made me smile, and he made me think deeply. He pleased me at times by painting my foibles with due care, and again I felt the color come to my cheeks as he portrayed my sins. I left the church full of veneration not only toward God, but toward the wonderful man who so beautifully illustrates His noblest handiwork."

But somehow, we do not go to-day to Sydney Smith for his sermons, but read his humor as a connoisseur imbibes dry champagne. Here is an amusing bit about Audubon's personal appearance which he introduces. It was before his going to London:

"Shortly after breakfast I received a note from Capt. Hall, and another from his brother, both filled with entreaties couched in strong terms that I should alter my hair before I went to London. Good God! if Thy works are hated by man, it must be with Thy permission. I sent for a barber, and my hair was mowed off in a trice. I knew I was acting weakly, but rather than render my good friend miserable about it, I suffered the loss patiently."

At Newcastle he sought out that really great artist, Bewick, and thus draws him:

"After ascending a long road or lane, we arrived at Bewick's dwelling, and I was taken at once to where he was at work, and saw the man himself. He came to me and welcomed me with a hearty shake of the hand, and took off for a moment his half-clean cotton nightcap tinged with the smoke of the place. He is tall, stout, has a very large head, and his eyes are further apart than those of any man I remember just now. A complete Englishman, full of life and energy though now seventy-four, very witty and clever, better acquainted with America than most of his countrymen, and an honor to England. Having shown me the work he was at, a small vignette cut on a block of boxwood not more than three by two inches, representing a dog frightened during the night by false appearances of men formed by curious roots and branches of trees, rocks, &c., he took me up stairs and introduced me to his three daughters—all tall, and two of them with extremely fine figures; they were desirous to make my visit an agreeable one and most certainly succeeded. I met there a Mr. Goud, and saw from his pencil a perfect portrait of Thomas Bewick, a miniature, full-length, in oil, highly finished, well drawn and composed. The old gentleman and I stuck to each other; he talked of my drawings, and I of his woodcuts, till we liked each other very much. Now and then he would take off his cotton cap, but the moment he became animated with the conversation the cap was on, yet almost off, for he had stuck it on as if by magic. His eyes sparkled, his face was very expressive, and I enjoyed him much more, I am sure, than he supposed. He had heard of my drawings and promised to call early to-morrow morning with his daughters and some friends. I did not forget dear John's wish to possess a copy of his work on quadrupeds, and having asked where I could procure one, he answered: 'Here.'"

Bewick paid Audubon this handsome compliment, for he said:

"'I could not bear the idea of your going off without telling you in written words what I think of your "Birds of America"; here it is in black and white, and make whatever use you may of it, if it be of use at all,' he said, and put an unsealed letter in my hand. We chatted away on natural history subjects, and he would now and then exclaim: 'Oh, that I was young again! I would go to America. What a country it will be.' 'It is now, Mr. Bewick,' I would retort, and then he went on."

In London he calls on Sir Thomas Lawrence:

"Yesterday my first call was on Sir Thomas Lawrence; it was 8:30, as I was assured later would not do. I gave my name, and in a moment the servant returned and led me to him. I was a little surprised to see him dressed as for the whole day. He rose and shook hands, with me the moment I pronounced my good friend Sully's name. While he read deliberately the two letters I had brought I examined his face; it did not exhibit the look of genius that one is always expecting to meet with in a man of his superior talents; he looked pale and pensive."

This further view of Lawrence is of much interest, as it describes the painter's method:

"I paid a visit to Sir Thomas Lawrence this morning, and after waiting a short time in his gallery he came to me and invited me into his painting room. I had a fair opportunity of looking at some of his unfinished work. The piece before me represented a fat man sitting in an armchair, not only correctly outlined but beautifully sketched in black chalk, somewhat in the style of Raphael's cartoons. I cannot well conceive the advantage of all that trouble, as Sir Thomas paints in opaque color, and not as I do, on asphaltum grounds, as I believe the old masters did, showing a glaze under the colors, instead of over, which I am convinced can be but of short duration. His colors were ground, and his enormous palette of white wood well set; a large table was literally covered with all sorts of brushes, and the room filled with unfinished pictures, some of which appeared of very old standing. I now had the pleasure of seeing this great artist at work, which I had long desired to do."

From many evidences to be found in the European journals it does not seem that Audubon was very enthusiastic in regard to English art in 1826—and his judgment was by no means out of the way. Calling on Wilson, Audubon was heartily welcomed:

"My breakfast with the professor was very agreeable. His fine daughter headed the table, and two sons were with us. The more I look at Wilson, the more I admire his originalities—a man not equal to Walter Scott, it is true, but in many ways nearly approaching him; as free from the detestable stiffness of ceremonies as I am when I can help myself, no cravat, no waistcoat, but a fine frill of his own profuse beard, his hair flowing uncontrolled, and in his speech dashing at once at the object in view, without circumlocution; with a countenance beaming with intellect and eyes that would do justice to the bird of Washington. He gives me comfort, by being comfortable himself. With such a man I can talk for a whole day, and could listen for years."

When Audubon was in Paris he was more at home. He went to the Jardin des Plantes, and he called on Cuvier:

"The messenger led the way up stairs, where in a minute M. le Baron, like an excellent, good man, came to us. He had heard much of my friend Swainson and greeted him as he deserves to be greeted; he was polite and kind to me, though my name had never made its way to his ears. I looked at him, and here follows the result: Age about sixty-five; size, corpulent, five feet five, English measure; head large, face wrinkled and brownish, eyes gray, brilliant, and sparkling; nose, aquiline, large, and red; mouth, large, with good lips; teeth, few, blunted by age, excepting one on the lower jaw measuring nearly three-quarters of an inch square. Thus, my Lucy, have I described Cuvier almost as if a new species of man. He has invited us to dine with him next Saturday at 6."

Cuvier's house and the man himself are thus sketched off:

"Eight rooms we passed filled with books, and each with a recessed bed, and at last reached a sort of laboratory, the sanctum sanctorum of Cuvier; there was nothing in it but books and skeletons of animals, reptiles, &c. Our conductor, surprised, bid us sit down, and left us to seek the Baron. My eyes were fully employed, and I contemplated in imagination the extent of the great man's knowledge. His books were in great disorder, and I concluded that he read and studied them, and owned them for other purposes than for show. Our man returned and led us back through the same avenue of bedchambers, lined with books instead of satin, and we were conducted through the kitchen to another laboratory, where the Baron was found. Politeness in great men is shown differently from the same quality in fashionable society: a smile suffices to show you are welcome, without many words, and the work in hand is continued as if you were one of the family. Ah! how I delight in this! and how pleased I was to be thus welcomed by this learned man. Cuvier was looking at a small lizard in a tiny vial filled with spirit. I see now his sparkling eye half closed, as if quizzing its qualities, and as he put it down he wrote its name on a label."

Going to the palace of the Duc d'Orléans, his reception there by the future King of France was flattering. The naturalist was looking at the pictures and statues when:

"A gentleman soon came to me, and asked if perchance my name was Audubon? I bowed, and he replied: 'Bless me, we thought that you had gone and left your portfolio; my uncle has been waiting for you twenty minutes; pray, Sir, follow me.' We passed through a file of bowing domestics, and a door being opened, I saw the Duke coming toward me, to whom I was introduced by the nephew. Lucy, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama have furnished the finest men in the world, as regards physical beauty; I have also seen many a noble-looking Osage chief; but I do not recollect a finer-looking man, in form, deportment, and manners, than this Duc d'Orléans. He had my book brought up, and helped me to untie the strings and arrange the table, and began by saying that he felt a great pleasure in subscribing to the work of an American, for that he had been most kindly treated in the United States, and should never forget it. The portfolio was at last opened, and when I held up the plate of the Baltimore orioles, with a nest swinging among the tender twigs of the yellow poplar, he said: 'This surpasses all I have seen, and I am not astonished now at the eulogiums of M. Redouté.' He spoke partly English and partly French; spoke much of America, of Pittsburg, the Ohio, New Orleans, the Mississippi steamboats, &c., and added: 'You are a great Nation, a wonderful Nation.'"

*AUDUBON AND HIS JOURNALS. By Maria R. Audubon. With zoological and other notes by Elliott Coues. Two volumes. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A Portrait of Voltaire.

Mlle. de Livri, a danseuse, belonging to the "gigotteuse" of that period when M. de Voltaire was powerful, apparently fascinated the cynic. M. Largillière was commissioned by Voltaire to paint his portrait, and Voltaire laid his likeness in homage before the pretty feet of the then famous dancer of the French comedy.

Voltaire was, however, of uncertain temper and changeable, and so when Mlle. de Livri was married, he most ungallantly insisted on the return of the portrait, and did get it back. Next the likeness passed into the hands of Mme. de Villette, and when the lady died, M. le Marquis de Villette was its possessor. Then the portrait became the property of M. de Varicourt, a descendant of the de Villettes, and that event happened some thirty-three years ago. By some strange mutation of fortune, this Voltaire portrait, in 1897, was owned by the French Ambassador at the Court of Bavaria, who, at his death, willed it to M. Charles Floquet. After drifting around for much more than a century, the picture finally has come to a rest, as it now forms a part of the Carnavalet Museum in Paris.

Voltaire, in his prime, never could have been good-looking. He was then cadaverous, and in his old age "he was a mere skeleton." The sharpness of his features was accentuated by his long nose and those piercing eyes which "shone like fires from under his cavernous brows."

It is possible that Mlle. de Livri was charming in appearance. The beauties of the Camargo, and especially Mlle Sallé, have been left for our admiration; both painted and engraved, but of Mlle. de Livri's prettiness we do not know much. Voltaire's appreciation of a woman's looks could not have been very good, for Mme. de Châtelet, his "estimable" or his "respectable Emily," (which she certainly was not) was a fright.

There always stands in the foyer of the Comédie Française Houdin's bust of Voltaire, and singularly effective is it. The passing loungers, who brought with them the remembrances of the high comedy dialogue, as Madeleine Brohan or de Launay once idealised their parts, have loked at that bust of Voltaire, wrinkled and saturnine, and it has acted somehow as a killjoy. Laughter was invariably hushed. The presence of Voltaire seemed to haunt that foyer.

Comment and Query

"A Burning Question in Literature"—An Optimistic View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much has been said and felt recently on the subject of the growing evil of the multiplication of books, and poor books, that to add anything more might seem useless, and yet, by looking at the question from many different sides, we may chance to get a grain of comfort from an unexpected quarter. And I would beg those of my contemporaries who are anxious on the subject to not give way to despondency until they have considered a little if there is not another way of getting around a difficulty better than the vain attempt to stem an adverse tide, for that the tide which has set in in this direction is well nigh irresistible and uncontrollable is not to be denied, when we trace it back to its propelling force, which is one of the strongest instincts implanted in human beings, a yearning to give an outward expression to some real or fancied power within themselves that shall be tangible, and visible to others; the creation of a something that shall be endowed with their own personality in the eyes of other men, whether as the doer of some action or as the producer of some creation of their own brain.

In the case we are considering this has found its expression in the writing of books, but, being the basis, as it is, of most human vanity, ambition, philanthropy, courageous acts, or intellectual effort, it includes not alone resultants that are ridiculously pretty achievements of human intelligence.

We have only to run over in our minds the names of those we recall who have left their mark in great or small degree, to convince ourselves that this is so. We seem to detect in every case an indefinable longing to rear a monument to themselves that their own eyes can behold to the end of their days, and must question whether there could be any effort that would seem worth the making without this possible reward—whether otherwise all stimulus would not be lacking.

We can hardly conceive of Nelson emerging for a day—if that were possible—to plan and achieve the battle of the Nile and then retiring to obscurity without one taste of the glory of his personality inseparably connected with it; or of a Christopher Wren having designed and built anonymously the Cathedral of St. Paul's; or for any on down the long roll of discoverers and artists and inventors, to the world of letters, where Homer in immortalizing persons and events immortalized himself, or the author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore" merged his whole literary fame and name in that one ode—so merged it, in fact, that few who know the one can recall the other.

Two apparent exceptions alone to this law come to mind in the powers that dominate the pulpit and the press. These seem content to construct and reconstruct worthy exponents of their talents, only to see them as constantly disappear from view.

The minister preaches his sermon, into whose production he has put no stint of time or soul, and as he preaches he knows by that indefinable sympathy that can be felt between speaker and hearer, that the burning words have met with a response in some hearts, as he meant they should; that every carefully constructed sentence has carried the convincing truth he intended to some receptive mind; that the whole structure of his discourse, in its powerful entirety, has penetrated and moved and impressed the hearers before him, and yet, as those hearers file out the exit that sermon as a whole drops from each as a mantle, and no longer exists except as an invisible essence in some hearts.

The great daily comes forth in the morning and launches a leader that moves men who control movements which make history, a piece of writing whose skilled logic and fascination of style make it worthy of a place in literature, and yet with the going down of the sun that editorial in its mere form disappears forever as surely as the great luminary of that day; it may, like its brilliant prototype, by its powerful alchemy, have left a living force, but the visible thing that remains is only the spent shell which held the force, and will never move men again. How can they be content to do this, facing this hard truth? we all ask time and again. Is the spirit which animates them one of self-abnegation, or is the exhilaration on conscious power sufficient recompense? But no answer ever comes back. They both, minister and editor, play upon all the feelings which control men, and hold up the seemly garment, and shape it out as tatters, but the workings of their own spirits, which makes it possible for them to create an admirable thing and then let it summarily be buried in oblivion, they never reveal.

To be sure, the sermon possibly may have a brief resurrection decades after, if, perchance, embodied in an unread volume, when some clerical successor, hurried in his pastoral work, or looking for thoughts which he may unconsciously imbibe, seeks it, and inadvertently encounters in the dark a contemporary who also has returned to the cornerstone to save the same bottle of rare old whisky from ignominious interment, and in irate disappointment shall expose the purloining in parallel columns. But the editorial has no such resurrection and lives only as one element in a powerful whole. Those whose memories can compass a generation of men will recall, along with a host of others, Weed, and Raymond, and Greeley, and Bennett, and Bryant, and Godwin, and Dana—ah, Dana—and will remember how, by polished logic and sound argument, and plausible sophistry, and bitter invective, and keen sarcasm, and every other play upon the susceptibilities of men save pathos or bathos, these have exerted a power like which no other is known—which has changed politics and controlled Administrations, and made history. Vainly we wish that some Taine or Schlegel could gather together these vehicles of a potency which wrought all this, and formulate them into a literature, with an interpretation of its cause and effect in its relations to its generation, but, alas, we cannot retrieve it; its subtle essence is gone even from our memories. It was a power as intangible as the electric current of its own time, which completed its circuit and blew out Hell Gate and left only a dead wire by the side of little Mary Newton.

But returning to our subject, from which this is a digression not altogether without meaning, and admitting this propensity which we have noted on the part of mankind, it follows as a natural result that it should seek expression in such channels at hand as promise most readily a recompense for the effort. With each generation there is some new idiosyncrasy in vogue, and in these last days of the nineteenth century there is a mad rush toward the making of books. The advance of education and the diffusion of information have seemed to put it in the power of almost any one to show himself capable of that hitherto hallmark of highest talent, the writing of a book. And the result is the flood of literature which we so deplore and bewail, until our lamentations threaten to become almost as much of an infliction to the indifferent as the grievance of which we complain.

But there is a remedy for this state of mind if we will only avail ourselves of it. Let me illustrate a bit: Behind the mighty cataract of Niagara, on the Canadian side, there is a rock, on which, after protecting yourself from spray by the thinnest of gossamer hood and mantle, you may stand, and, looking upward, behold the very heavens open, a league above you, and let pour forth an ocean of water in one smooth, tremendous sheet, over you, beyond you, to the level of your feet, and you remain unharmed—the grandest sensation you will ever experience in your life. Now let us figuratively wrap around us this gossamer costume and call it philosophy, and cast about for a rock on which we may stand with equanimity and view this cataract of books.

More than six decades ago a young aspirant to the legal profession, with his way to make in the world, went 150 miles due west from New York City to try a new field for his ambition and grow up with the country—his destination a week's journey, with its terminus fifty miles from the nearest canal, then the only means of advanced transit. Perhaps no man with a greater love for books and general reading ever betook himself to a new, wild country where anything of that kind was almost unattainable. With himself and little family went his limited library—every scrap of printed matter he could call his own—a few law books of common-state value; Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Josephus, a miscellany of theology, biography, philosophy, school books, and what not, perhaps sixty volumes all told—and for years that was almost all. The children who came to that household seemed born with a love for reading, so early and readily did they acquire the capacity for it and so hungrily did they absorb everything within their intelligence. A book to all under that roof was the most precious thing known, just because it was a book. No Mohammedan ever guarded more religiously from destruction every scrap of print that might contain the name of his prophet than this family guarded and treasured these books, of which to lose one was a calamity which there was no undoing.

The scant additions which time brought were hailed joyously. The Patent Office Reports sent by the friendly Congressman were treasures read by the whole family. All was grist that came to that mill. "The Report of the Preliminary Survey for a Railroad from New York to Lake Erie," by kindness of the Hon. John A. Dix, was perused with interest. And each book in its turn was absorbed and became part of themselves. Scarcely of more interest to "The Honorable, the Common Council of the City of New York," than to the two alert, eager little lads could have been the book embodying the report to that body from the Commissioners appointed relative to "supplying the City of New York with pure and wholesome water," pleading with desperate earnestness the desirability of bringing from a distant source by conduit a supply excelling in quality and quantity the yield of the forty-two corporation wells.

Urging the sanguine possibility that the population of the city might yet reach 300,000 souls, making necessary the distributing of 6,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours, and though admitting that its cost of $5,000,000 would be a heavy burden to the city and its posterity, yet they must keep abreast with the times, (meaning Philadelphia and its water works.) But these pleadings were not the part that fascinated the youthful readers like a fairy tale; but on long Winter evenings, when, before the giant dining room grate, the book lay on the rug, its long, gay maps of the "Hudson River Route" and the "Saw Mill Route" trailing out like brilliant Roman striped ribbons, and the boys, side by side, lay flat on the floor in the glow of the firelight and traced with their little fingers over and over the engineer's profiles of the aqueduct, along its sinuous undulations from Muscoot Hill, by the Upper Croton, down to the bright blue square forty miles away, which indicated the suggested distributing reservoir at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, as yet a dream, which then was not, which since has been, and is now no more. Truly this was a veritable kindergarten of technology, and who will not believe that then were planted the germs that years after developed and made possible to them those feats of engineering which bridged difficult chasms and scaled the heights of the hitherto inaccessible mountain beneath whose shadow they rest, still side by side.

It was twenty years after, when the daily stage began to lumber down the valley over the new plank road and bring THE NEW YORK TIMES, with its news "two weeks later from Europe" to the door of the exiled New Yorker; a door to which it has continued to come, or has been due, through peace and prosperity, and sorrow and dire disaster, and an ever-narrowing circle, every day of every year to the present time. But, although with this new mode of rapid transit began a new era, which meant eventually books and reading in plenty, there had been implanted in those years of dearth and hunger for, and want of them, a sense of the priceless value of almost any book, simply because it was a book.

Now, this too lengthy reminiscence has only point and pertinence from the fact that it has a thousand parallels, all of which serve to show from what source, by teachings or environment, vast numbers of the men and women of to-day became imbued with the perhaps too intense feeling that books were objects of reverence, and that to make them the vehicles of trifling and shallow material is a desecration. And right here is the rock on which, for our own comfort and good, we must take our stand, while the cataract sweeps over.

We are wrong; books are no longer sacred things; the reasons which ever made them so no longer exist; we are living at the end of the nineteenth century and under changed conditions, and instead of adapting ourselves to the hard, common sense of the period and the progressive spirit which burns its bridges behind it, we are making of our lives anachronisms by holding on to sentimental views which belong to the first of the century, and which have no proper place here. Let us pull ourselves together and be "advanced." Once we could get rid of the idea that books were precious treasures, as they were regarded when kept secured by chains, or when Louis XI. was compelled to deposit a valuable security and give a responsible indorser in order to obtain the loan of the works of Rhazes, or when our fathers loved them reverently, as though each was another and better self, then truly we would not care who wrote them, or what they put in them, and the number of them would give us no more concern than wou'd the profusion or the paucity of the leaves on the trees.

For what is a book, after all? Just simply some poplar or basswood reduced to a pulp and pressed flat; some best linseed oil and resin, with a quota of lampblack and a pinch of soap to make the words slip on to the pages easily; a bit of glue, and a needleful of thread, then two pieces of millboard and a square of cloth sufficiently large to turn over all—a flake of gold leaf dropped on the back, and there you have it—all there is to it; a bit of realistic contemplation to which Howells should have trained you long ago. Whether those covers ever held a message from another mind to yours is an even chance; as we have seen, your best influences may as likely have come through the minister's sermon barrel, or the bale of last year's newspapers on their way back to the pulp mill, and the one conduit is as sacred as the other. So let who will write, and then publish. You need not read beyond your necessity; it cannot hurt you and it may do them good.

Horticulturists know that there are years of over-abundant fruitage and off years, when the sparse fruit hangs here and there on trees in magnificent perfection, but do not think that all those bushels on bushels of creamy peaches that cover the ground as not worth the gathering are wasted; the economy of nature forbids. By some mysterious chemistry that inferior crop serves an inglorious purpose in fertilizing the ground for the benefit of future fruit.

So look at the matter philosophically, and adapt yourself to the times in which you live. After all it is only the small minority of a third that is protesting. It is we of the middle generation of the century who are making all the outcry. We hear no grumble from the septuagenarians or octogenarians, for is it not their own darling grandchildren, cleverer far in their partial eyes than ever were their own sons and daughters, who are coming to the fore in these works? Nor do we hear any plaint from the youths emerging from the women's colleges and the men's universities, for are they not coming forth fully equipped for dispensing printed wisdom that shall set the world straight? And, pray, "what is the matter with these? They are all right." Let them have their fling. What though with the former the relative importance of subject and author shall seem to change places on the title page, and "The Improvisatrice and the Troubador," by shy "L. E. L." of the twenties becomes airy "The Why of the Not," by "Leonora Evangeline Lauderdale," A. B. &c., of the nineties? The balance is there, you may depend. Or, again, what though the name and literary production of one of the latter were unwarrantably used in a recent issue of this very paper to point a moral on the subject we are considering?

And in view of the keen appreciation felt of the state of mind in which a certain young gentleman of a city in the near West must have found himself one drizzly dismal Tuesday morning, let me assure you right here, Mr. Editor, that if it had been my boy who was made the persona of that monograph, two ears would have burned fiery red that day in an editorial sanctum in very anticipation of what I should have found myself capable of saying to you. Mistaken authorship, indeed! As though he had not outdistanced us all even in the very name of his book, "With the Trade Winds," and struck the very keynote of this whole situation by going with the wind, not against the wind, as we with all our useless tacking and buffeting. He is a philosopher. The ranks of authorship cannot afford to lose him. "A few inaccuracies," forsooth! In the size of a fish! And, pray, where are the people who are going to throw the stones? We have to be mighty careful, I can tell you, here around Printing House Square. Let us rather learn a lesson from his bright, brave young optimism, and not try to enter the portals of the twentieth century burdened with eighteenth century prejudices. May his voyage be prosperous, and his haven a happy one.

And now if we have with wise philosophy reconciled ourselves to a new departure we shall not be left this new year to tread its untried paths unaided. We will have THE TIMES REVIEW now and for all the future, which will keep us informed through its columns of all that is best worth our attention, ignoring the rest, but lest our feet should still stray amiss will now and then put up a simple signboard with the legend "Danger," "Beware," or "No Thoroughfare," to guide us. OPTIMIST.

New York, Dec. 29, 1897.

"Collectors Who Are Vandals"—A Stirring Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you will allow me this trespass on your space it may be well to look into the facts connected with the collection of book-plates, and especially the specious defense of the habit in your issue of the 25th, called out by the editorial article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Dec. 18, entitled "Collectors Who Are Vandals."

The daily evidence, easily obtainable, indicates that collectors want everything in the shape of a book-plate, no matter how crude, just as the postage-stamp collector buys his first lots by the hundred. The groups sold at auction verify this amply. Already there are specialists in the field following such sub-divisions of the fad as women's book-plates. One such collection of less than 200 in all contains no less than thirty-seven simple, printed names. It is not quality, but quantity, with a large percentage of collectors.

The statement that no collector would divorce a book-plate of George Washington is only partly true. Within a month, one collector has bought a book from the library of Washington, removed the plate for his own collection, and sold the book, with autograph, so as to lessen his total expenditure. Who is to decide at what particular shrine the book-plate collector shall worship, and what combination of book and plate he shall respect? Perhaps some of us may have good reason to value the records of a Smith or Brown and refuse to accept the dictum of your correspondent and his fellows.

The collection of book-plates is a pronounced evil. Every importer of books, whether bookseller or amateur, will testify to the hideous marks left by the abstraction of these proofs of ownership, even if "a piece of blotting paper or of flannel" has been used. In public libraries many of the books that once contained book-plates show the mark of the vandal, and in one particular case in this city every book once so identified has been despoiled since this temporary fad took possession of people otherwise apparently sane. Assistant librarians have been suborned to remove these "worthless" marks, and one girl holding a position in a public library (until recently) was discharged for yielding to the blandishments of an influential gentleman, who had assured her that the things he sought were worthless to everybody else.

Another feature of this criminal habit is the petty outrage daily inflicted on some book collector who has sought to identify his books by the distinguishing marks in vogue for so many years. He may have paid as high as $100 or $150 for his design and the plate, and printing from the copper or steel is another cost of considerable importance. When the victim is properly located, he becomes the victim of the collector, who will doubtless offer to exchange, making for that purpose some cheap process plate, which, added to postage expenses, will give him an average outlay of less than 5 cents for the acquisitions so reached.

Book-plate collectors are not content with the best. They usually take everything in sight, and the gentlemen who are armed with "a piece of blotting paper or of flannel" should be counted as among the greatest enemies of books. SAXON.

New York, Dec. 30, 1897.

["Saxon's" support comes to the editor in good season, for he has been much bowed down. Since he wrote "Collectors Who Are Vandals," again and again has he been assailed with protestations that book-plate collectors do no wrong—with entreaties to stay his hand. Writers on book-plates, valued friends, estimable citizens, and even esteemed contributors (in sorrow be it said) have risen up with their pleadings. In vain has the editor labored in private alike with callers and correspondents. They will not yield. They are hopelessly lost.

But they are each and all now earnestly urged to read and ponder the hard, inexor-

able facts which "Saxon" lays before them.—Ed.]

Buckle and the Book-Plate Collector.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your recent article, "Collectors Who Are Vandals," let me say the reputable booksellers have kept their hands clean, yet it is only the higher grade that have any discriminating power. The stall men rip and tear everything. I know a bookseller who sold a book of Buckle the other day, with manuscript notes and his book plate. I have since been informed that the purchaser removed the plate and threw the book into the waste basket!

H. M.

New York, Dec. 26, 1897.

[Exactly here lies the danger in book plate collecting. It being the plate, and not the book, that is valued, the book becomes the neglected quantity, and often the one marked out for sacrifice. While collectors of plates are sometimes well informed, many of them have slight knowledge of rare books. With impunity, and in all innocence, they would mutilate a book of far more value than the plate it contained. It may properly be assumed, for example, that not a few of them would abstract an armorial plate from a shabby copy of the first edition of "Florio's Montaigne," ignorant of the almost unique rank of that book for its associations with the life of Shakespeare.

The truth is that collectors of book plates, as a class, cannot be trusted to discriminate. Sometimes they will know what not to do, but more often, in pure ignorance, they will act as the purchaser of the Buckle book acted, and the pity of it all will be that the losses they inflict will be irreparable.—Ed.]

Methods of Drawing in Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The controversy, as indicated in your columns, concerning the merits of various systems and methods of drawing for the schools, brings vividly to my mind a trial made here some twenty years ago of what was then a new system of form study. At that time the undersigned was in charge of a district school of 1,500 pupils, with a corps of teachers to correspond. To that school, among others, the system referred to was assigned for trial.

Within six months the whole corps of teachers, from being prejudiced against the system at the outset, had become converts enthusiastic in its support. This was due to the conviction which forced its way that the system was a genuine discovery of the highest merit. It was not merely a logically consistent and thoroughly organic system of form study; it was also graded so as to meet admirably the actual needs of the public school course. Sound in pedagogical principle, as having for its keynote the logical unfolding of the fundamental elements of ornamentation as exhibited in the actual evolution of art in the history of the world, it proved a highly stimulating revelation alike to pupils and teachers.

It appeared, however, that we were not yet educated up to the point of putting frankly to use a system of such vital character. And to this day, as would seem, throughout the country we are groping about, well-nigh aimlessly, in search of some method of teaching drawing that shall produce "practical" results—blinded as we are by our greedy haste in this as in other fields to the fact that in truth no really practical results are ever in the least attainable save through the mastery of fundamental principles and faithful conformity to the eternal types of things.

And all the while the very system we are really in search of—far as we seem from knowing it—is being afforded us by one of the bravest men in the American educational field—Conrad Rossi-Diehl. When will we have grown up to it?

WILLIAM M. BRYANT.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20, 1897.

The Letter Q Not Superfluous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On page 14 of your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART you quote—apparently with approval—an item "from the Philistine" about the letter "q" being superfluous. Therein it says: "The man doesn't live that can tell the why of the peculiar relation of the letters 'q' and 'u,' or why the former was given its curious name." With this opinion permit me to disagree. On the contrary, I hope that there is no classical scholar—that much-despised race—who does not know that Q is the Italian form of the Greek Koppa which in its turn goes back to old Semitic kûf, the peculiar "dark" gutteral sound in use only before o and u, while k kaf or K (kappa) was the palatal used before the other vowels. Hence originally in Greek Qorinth, but Karia. That kûf became kû, pronounced kypo, is no more remarkable than that kaf became ka. The ancient form of the letter Q also shows that the tail at the bottom of the letter is absolutely original and an essential part of its formation. E. R.

New York, Dec. 25, 1897.

Worthless Books.

From The Syracuse Standard.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in its SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, comments cheerfully on a current evil, the multiplication of books. That it is an evil, thoughtful persons and lovers of good literature admit. They deplore the increase of feeble books, as well as those which are debasing, feeling that a work which is simply worthless inflicts a positive injury on the reader in taking his time, excluding better reading from his attention, and diluting his power of thought.

The comment of THE TIMES appears to us a cheerful one, because it points out a way of relief available to any reader of matured intelligence. It is to leave the poor books alone, to let them decay on the publishers' and booksellers' shelves, or to consign them to waste baskets or junk boxes if unfortunately he comes into possession of them. There is even a refuge for the critic, says THE TIMES; that is to ignore bad books, "bad though ignorance, through moral tone, through pretense or stupidity." Many critics have already found this means of escape unquestionably, but some, it may be, will be strengthened in their practice by the example of a distinguished contemporary. In this manner the critic can worthily serve his day and generation; and, if book reviewers carried further than they do the ignoring of pernicious and worthless publications, they would discharge their office better.

Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see nearly all the publications intended specially to interest book buyers and art lovers, but find your SATURDAY REVIEW far and away the biggest dollar's worth procurable—both as to quality and quantity. Please find my subscription inclosed.

F. A. WHITING.

Framingham, Mass., Dec. 16, 1897.

From Printers' Ink.

Readers of books and buyers of them, and publishers and booksellers as well, have been observing with interest the improvement in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Lack of English Interest in German Literature.

In The National Review Mr. Leslie Stephen writes of the importation of German into England. The debt English literature of the Elizabethan age owed to Italy we are familiar with. It might be thought that, to come down to more modern times, with the Hanoverian family and German affiliation, England would have soon acquired a fair knowledge of German, but this was not the case. "It is a familiar fact," writes Mr. Stephen, "that no Englishman read German literature in the eighteenth century. One sufficient reason was that there was no German literature to read." Leibnitz and Wolff wrote in French or Latin, and the great Fritz, with M. de Voltaire, regarded German literature as something barbarous.

In studying the early efforts Germany made toward literary emancipation, the first fruits were as cocoanuts. There was good meat inside, but the covering was rough, hard, wanting laborious cracking. It requires immense courage to-day to fight through Klopstock's "Messiah." Mr. Stephen, looking over the ground, thinks that the well-educated gentlemen of the middle of the last century knew comparatively little about German. Macaulay remarks that the members of Johnson's club were ignorant of the very existence of Wieland or Lessing. Johnson may have had a slight smatter of Dutch. Gibbon, Hume, and Roberston were ignorant of German. "It would, I imagine, be difficult to find a single direct reference to a German book in the whole literature of the eighteenth century." It was only at the close of it that an interest in German was for the first time visible.

The English translator worked but little in German. Per contra, it was the German who translated English. The English novel was at the close of the last century the delight of the German, and Richardson was considered as almost a demigod. Herr von Georg Herzfeld, who has been studying this importation of Germany into England finds, however, that in 1799, Gesner's "Death of Abel" had reached its twentieth English edition, and that three years before Wieland's "Oberon" had appeared. Lessing was also fairly well known in England. The "Fables" were translated in 1773, "Nathan" in 1781. "Minna von Barnhelm" was produced on the English stage in 1786, and five years before "The Sorrows of Werther" had harrowed the souls of the sentimental young English ladies of the period. Fraser Tytler translated Schiller's "Robbers" in 1792, and Mr. Stephen says "the fact marks an important movement at Edinburgh, then almost the chief literary centre in Britain." Certainly it was Tytler (afterward Lord Woodhouselee) who encouraged Scott's early studies in German. The Scottish Sterne, Mackenzie, who wrote "The Man of Feeling," read in 1788 a paper before the Royal Society in Edinburgh on the German theatre. In regard to Mackenzie it may be said that at least in his own particular land his "Man of Feeling" never was properly appreciated. The Scots are canny folk. They would have resented the idea that a Scotchman had no feeling, but they insisted that no countryman of theirs had ever a right to express them on paper. Mr. Stephen writes this about Mackenzie:

"The German theatre was at the time known to him only through French translations; but his paper had at least one important effect—it had a serious influence upon the career of Scott. Scott was then only sixteen; but his curiosity was aroused, and about 1792, as he has told us, he, with some friends, formed a little society for the study of German. The lads engaged a Dr. Willich * * * as a tutor. Scott reports that poor Willich had a noisy and irreverent class; they laughed instead of weeping at Gesner's 'Death of Abel'; and Scott at least showed a lordly indifference to grammar, and worried his way into some understanding of the language by main force."

We rather think that it was through Kant's philosophy that German gained its first strong foothold in England, and, strangely enough, through the efforts of a London jeweler, Thomas Wirgman, who was an advanced Kantian. Wirgman acquired German so that he might devote himself to Kant, and he wrote about his unique master, and was snubbed for his pains by "that elegant and accomplished scholar" Dugald Stewart. But Kantism, the delight of a very few, was not acceptable to the many:

"In 1814 Mrs. Hannah More was terrified by a report that a Kantian Club had recently existed in London. Kantism, as she surmised, meant some sort of poisonous doctrine, probably more or less connected with the teachings of Paine and Cobbett, whom she had encountered in 'The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain,' and other edifying works for the use of the poor. A defense of Kant, by Wirgman's friend Richter, appeared in The Morning Chronicle of 1814. Richter declared that 'morals and religious faith' had, through Kant, at length found a 'sanctuary in the human mind,' whence no skepticism could ever displace them. Let us hope that Mrs. Hannah More was comforted. Possibly the report to which she refers was in some way connected with Coleridge, who was making his last pathetically feeble attempt to support himself by lectures and journalism in London."

Now appears Coleridge, and he first spread the idea "that a profound esoteric knowledge lay hid somewhere in the mysterious depths of German philosophy." But it is Walter Scott and the part he took in directing the minds of Englishmen to German literature which is mainly interesting. It is certain that long before Mackenzie's paper, before referred to, Scott had thought over the Anglo-Saxon and Norse sagas. Mr. Leslie Stephen recalls that in 1796 Scott had heard of the effects produced by Miss Aikin, who had read a translation of Bürger's "Lenore." Scott, though not present, had his head now full of Lenore. "He did not rest until he had got a copy of Bürger's poems. He sat down after supper and finished his translation by breakfast."

To Matthew George Lewis, of "The Monk" celebrity, much is due for having made German à la mode. Lewis was also the introducer of German plays, which were very much in vogue toward the close of the last century. Oh, the dreariness of Kotzebue's "The Stranger"! Mrs. Inchbald tried her hand, too, at translations, and worked up Kotzebue's "Natural Son" into "A Lover's Vows," (1798.) Schiller's "Robbers," and Goethe's "Stella" were of this time. Mr. Stephen says there was a curious German reaction, and their plays were "the bastard product of English sentimentalism." There never were good translations of Schiller or Goethe until Carlyle took upon himself the task of presenting these great masters in their proper light.

Herr Herzfeld's hero, he who first really and practically introduced the study of German to Englishmen, he declares was a Mr. William Taylor of Norwich. You get a glimpse of Taylor in "Lavengro," where Borrow describes him as "smoking steadily, calmly expounding heterodox doctrines about Shakespeare and the Bible, confessing, poor man, that his life had been a failure, and recommending his young friend to study German. He seems to have given real encouragement to Borrow's philological tastes." Taylor was the centre of a literary circle, very exclusive and rather priggish. He translated "Lenore," "Nathan," and Goethe's "Iphigenia," "but his main work was contained in contributions to the old Monthly Review. * * * He wrote 1,750 articles upon a variety of topics, many of them upon his specialty, German literature. Carlyle could not bear Taylor, and Mr. Stephens thinks that in a certain measure Carlyle was unjust, but he adds: "The criticism, severe enough, is summed up in the phrase, not familiar till Matthew Arnold gave it currency, that Taylor was a Philistine, every fibre of him is Philistine."

"Even Carlyle admits that his accounts of Klopstock and Wieland are excellent; and, if the book be taken as contemporary annals instead of philosophic history, it might have passed muster very creditably. Taylor had, at any rate, the merit of studying German industriously for many years under great disadvantages, with little access to books or communication with living representatives of the literature. He had inevitably lost touch of the literary movement, earlier phases of which he describes in rather wooden fashion. His articles, though he never got much recognition as a public teacher, probably did something to spread a certain knowledge of the facts. They were not put together as a book till his powers were declining, and then, naturally, made a very discontinuous and unequal performance, besides representing an obsolete point of view."

Byron knew next to nothing of German, for it is on record that Byron had Lewis translate Goethe's "Faust" to him. It must be acknowledged that at the beginning Carlyle lauded German contemporaneous literature to ears which were very deaf, and the author of the most interesting paper under notice concludes in this way: "The history of the early explorers, is, I think, curious, if only as illustrating the difficulty of persuading the Englishman to recognize the existence of anything beyond his insular world, and perhaps the later history would show how difficult it is afterward to induce him to turn his knowledge to any account."

Looking at German literature and its influences to-day, (the subject having nothing to do with the study of the language,) it may be regretfully stated that since the time of Heine the impression German authors have made on English or American readers is of the slightest. Excepting, of course their modern historians, whose works are miracles of patient labor and research, and whose accuracy is unquestioned, giving to Germans also the high credit of scientific discovery and the elucidation of it, beyond these there really is almost nothing. The world (and the world may be wrong) seeks amusement or recreation in romance literature. These may be as light as thistle down, but as they move up or down the stream they show the direction of the current. Northern Germany has no single romance maker of distinction. Southern Germany has one or two, but somehow there is an impassable barrier of mental construction between the two sections. We may not be inclined to take French criticisms on German romance, but Prosper Merimée wrote, "The Germans have so much Gemüth that they have no room for any lighter qualities."

Jeffrey himself, and you might deem him prejudiced, wrote thus of a German romance, Goethe's most famous one, taking it as typical of German authors: "Their work smells, as it were, of groceries—of brown paper filled with greasy cakes and slices of bacon—and fryings in frowsy back parlors." Possibly when Thomas Carlyle read that in 1825, he snorted with rage, and yet it is as true to-day as it was seventy-three years ago.

Mr. Johnson's New Volume of Verse.*

Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, who gained for himself a place among the minor poets of America through his dainty verses, which he published a few years ago under the title of "The Winter Hour and Other Poems," now gives us another series, some new and others collected from various publications where they have appeared which he entitles "Songs of Liberty and Other Poems." The small collection is made up of an 'Apostrophe to Greece," a "Farewell to Italy," a "Song to the Housatonic at Stockbridge," several little quatrains on varied topics, and a series of paraphrases from the Servian, which are based on literal translations from the patriotic songs of the Servian poet Zmai Iovan Ivanoich, made by Nicola Tesla, the electrician and a friend of Mr. Johnson. The tone of these paraphrases, which give the title to the book, is warlike, and is best exemplified by the following fragment from the "Giuliche" or "Jewels" of Ivanoich:

"Why," you ask, "has not the Servian perished,
Such calamities about him throng?"
With the sword alike the lyre he cherished,
He is saved by Song!

These Servian paraphrases are more interesting from the glimpse they give into Servian character and poetry than as specimens of poetical writing. The average reader will much prefer Mr. Johnson's little pieces on softer and tenderer themes, of which the following is a good example:

I journeyed south to meet the Spring,
To feel the soft tide's gentle rise,
That to my heart again should bring,
Foretold by many a whispering wing,
The old, the new, the sweet surprise.

For once, the wonder was not new—
And yet it wore a newer grace;
For all its innocence of hue,
Its warmth and bloom and dream and dew,
I had but left—in Helen's face.

Mr. Johnson's muse is distinctly a refined and dainty one. He has the poet's temperament, and is influenced and stirred to song chiefly by a beautiful landscape, a strain of music, and the sorrows and joys that cluster around the domestic hearth. His verse is rhythmical, and, if not strong, marks certainly a pleasing voice in the lesser choir of American singers.

Posters and Posters.

The poster, or some posters, died or came to grief through natural causes. There was the dislike of decent people for what was pictorially loud, coarse, and vulgar. Yellow journals alone continue printing sheets which howl. Mr. H. L. Bridwell has always shown taste and decorum as a designer of posters, and he has just made one for a comedy in which Mr. Crane takes a leading part. The poster shows a Virginia gallant of the beginning of this century, offering his hand to a lovely dame, and the drawing and arrangement of colors are excellent. Then, too, there is a pretty little programme to match, in perfect keeping with the poster.

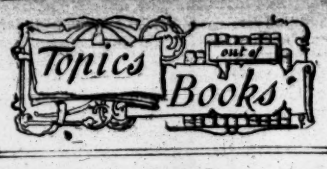
Stevenson Memorial in San Francisco.

The following is the inscription on the Stevenson Memorial in San Francisco:

TO REMEMBER
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

To be honest, to be kind, to earn a little, to spend a little less, to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence; to renounce when that shall be necessary and not be embittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation; above all, on the same grim condition to keep friends with himself. Here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.

*SONGS OF LIBERTY AND OTHER POEMS. By Robert Underwood Johnson. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.



Earliest of New York Germans, The Palatines of 1710. *

Several months ago a passage was reprinted in these columns from an address on the Palatines made by Mr. Cobb before the Wyoming Historical Society of Wilkesbarre. At the time it was promised that Mr. Cobb would later on publish a book on this topic, and in the present volume his promise is fulfilled.

The Palatines played an important part in the early history of New York. Their story of suffering at home and in New York is as romantic as that of any race which sent emigrants to these shores, and their part in State-building and nation-making was potent for good all through the Colonial and Revolutionary epochs. The following extended passage from Mr. Cobb's book sets forth with force and clearness the place in history which rightly belongs to these German pioneers in the new world:

That which by most people, who know anything about the Palatine immigration, is supposed to be alluded to in any reference to that people, is merely the incoming of the large company which landed in New York in the early Summer of 1710. They made the largest body of emigrants coming at one time to this country in the Colonial period. There were nearly three thousand of them, and they were perhaps at once the most miserable and most hopeful set of people ever set down upon our shores.

But they were not all. A small band had preceded them to New York; about the same time as their own coming, a company of seven hundred had gone to North Carolina, and another company to Virginia; and in later years they were followed by many thousands of their countrymen in the Palatinate, the vast majority of whom found settlement in Pennsylvania. These various immigrations make in reality one story, having, as they do, one source and bound together by a common impulse, constituting a distinct episode in Colonial history well worthy of study, and quite unique in its interest and character.

Of these immigrations there are many scattered notes of mention in Colonial records, and many incidental and fragmentary allusions in local histories, sketches, and biographies. But of the movement of these people as a whole, with the statement of its causes and the singular experience to which a large portion of them came in America, no full or connected narrative has yet appeared. Much of the brief mention accorded to it is with the evident assumption that the movement was insignificant and possessed of no features worthy of special comment, save the almost unparalleled poverty of the immigration of 1710. The allusions to these people are apt to lay particular emphasis on that condition. They are most frequently called "the poor Palatines." So to some writers they seem to stand in the history as representative only of pauperism, to be dismissed from discussion so soon as possible with scant measure of courtesy or respect.

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Such contemptuous regard is surprising to one who has made even a slight study of the story of these people, in which are conspicuous other features than their poverty—some worthy to engage the positive interest of every student of American history, and others fit to compel the hearty respect of all lovers of truth and manliness. It is a story of severe and undeserved suffering worthily borne; a story of the stubborn and unyielding attitude of men who, for home and faith, endured an almost unequaled fight of afflictions, until at last they conquered peace, safety, and freedom. As such, the story of the Palatines challenges our sympathy, admiration, and reverence, and is as well worth the telling as that of any other Colonial immigration. We may concede that their influence on the future development of the country and its institutions was not equal to the formative power exerted by some other contingents. Certainly, they have not left so many broad and deep marks upon our history as have the Puritans of New England, and yet their story is not without definite and permanent monuments of beneficence toward American life and institutions. At least one among the very greatest of the safeguards of American liberty—the freedom of the press—is distinctly traceable to the resolute boldness of a Palatine.

* * * * * * *

There are some general features of this movement which may be fitly noted here as suggestive of special interest. The volume of it was very remarkable. The doors of the Palatinate seemed to be set open wide, and through them poured for forty years an almost continuous stream of emigrants, their faces set steadfastly toward America. There was nothing else like it in the Colonial period, for numbers and steadiness of inflow. There were nearly three thousand of these people in the company landed in New York in June and July of 1710. Though the arrivals in port of the ships bringing them were at intervals through five weeks, stormy seas having separated the vessels, yet the company was one, and sailed as such from England under one command and with one destination. This was the largest single company of immigrants to this country until long after the Revolution. Their number was indeed inconsiderable when compared with the enormous crowds which come to America in our day. But at the beginning of the eighteenth century such an influx was notable indeed, giving rise to amazement and imaginings, and occasion for alarm to some timorous minds. The community in city and province was set questioning as to the meaning of so great an immigration—Whence came they? Why in so great number, and in so deep poverty? What could be the object of the home Government in not only permitting, but encouraging, such an influx of foreigners? What shall be done with them? How can they be provided for? The questionings were many. There were grave speculations as to the wisdom of introducing so large a foreign element into these English colonies. When in the following years it was seen that this immigration of 1710 was the prelude to a continuous stream of people from the Palatinate and other parts of the German Empire, this cautiousness found voice in earnest public speech, and sought restrictive power in legislative action. It was loudly declared in some quarters that the unrestricted incoming of alien people, with their strange language and manners, might be dangerous to Colonial government and society. Coming in so great numbers and so frequent accessions, they might in a short time obtain the majority in any community, and "subvert our institutions." With the French upon our borders—it was said—always hostile, frequently stirring up the Indians against us, their peace little better than an armed truce, is it wise to admit other aliens to our very firesides?

All this, indeed, did not come to expression or to thought at once upon the immigration of 1710, but, most of it, on the continuance of the movement then begun; which continuance must be borne in mind in any proper understanding of the story of the Palatines. As to the immediate effect on the Colonial mind of the coming of this first great immigration of the Palatines, it seems to have been mainly one of surprise. In those days travel, by land or sea, was difficult and with many hardships; the movement of large bodies of people was slow; the voyage across the Atlantic took from three to five months, and was made in ships devoid of all the comforts which the modern traveler considers necessities. The landing then of this large company was a most notable thing in the history of the port of New York; and to every onlooking New Yorker, whether Dutch or English, assumed either the proportions of an invasion or the dignity of an exodus.

Well—it was an exodus. As we study the story of it, we see that the untaught wonder of the average on-looker at the time was correct in its expression. It was an exodus in the full sense in which Bible story has taught us to use that word—a going forth from the house of bondage to a land of promise. It was not the incoming of a rabble of distressed humanity, hurried onward by the mere force of their misery—objects only for compassion. It was not a mere company of people deceived by agents of colonization schemes, and to be looked upon only as "objects of speculation." Nor are this people to be considered as merely moved by that unreasoning unrest which at times takes possession of the popular mind with such collective force as to set in motion migrations and invasions. All of these constructions of the Palatine immigration have severally been suggested and more or less emphasized by those who have alluded to it.

But it is not difficult to show that such conceptions are unworthy and far below the real dignity of the movement. Attentive regard will discover in it motives and reasons far higher than anything which poverty, or unrest, or speculation can originate. It presents the impulse, the spirit, the patience, and the hope which a genuine exodus involves. These men were men of principle, who had suffered much for principle and steadfastness therein. The very poverty, which to some critics seems suggestive only of opprobrium, had come upon them for such steadfastness. Their story rightly told must tell of statecraft and Church polity, of the movements and campaigns of armies. It must speak of sufferings which approach to martyrdom, of the dark crimes possible to Kings and priests, of the oppressions wrought by unbridled power and the passive resistance offered by a steadfast adherence to truth. The Pilgrim Fathers were not the only company who sought in this western world "Freedom to worship God." The fact is that, if ever a body of emigrants came to America from under the hand of the oppressor, such were these Palatines; and if ever the thought of religious liberty constrained men to leave their native land for hoped-for freedom in America, such hope was powerful with these children of the Palatinate. Hence it is, that the story of their coming hither, with the bitterness and pathos of their antecedent suffering and endurance, and the sturdiness of their unconquerable faith and determination to wrest fortune and happiness out of the very talons of despair, is one that should be better known to the student of American history.

In addition to that experience of affliction in the Palatinate which was the expelling cause of the migration, there are other elements of the story which give it singular interest and unique place in Colonial annals. Perhaps never were a people the objects of such kindly treatment and so lavish generosity as the first few thousands of the Palatines experienced at the hands of the English, the Queen and her subjects vying in the effort to provide for their necessities. That chapter is unexampled elsewhere in history. Equally unexampled in the history of our Colonial period is the story of the privation, distress, fraud, and cruel disappointment to which were subjected that large immigration to New York in 1710. Their experience was utterly unlike that of all other bodies of Colonists. Those of their countrymen who came in after years, as did emigrants from England and other European countries, met no such distresses, and were under the pleasing compulsion only to subdue the wilderness and make for themselves homes in a new land. But the Palatine immigrants of 1710 found, to their bitter sorrow, that they had only made an exchange of masters. For fifteen years they suffered, with a disappointment of their hopes, a continuance of affliction; they were cheated and oppressed, and became the helpless victims of vindictive and rapacious men.

As to the permanent influence of this Palatine immigration, it goes without the saying that it were impossible for such sturdiness of stock, such patient and firm persistence in the right, such capacity for endurance, and such buoyancy of hope, conjoined with such addiction to religion, to be absorbed into American life without a deep impress on the character of after generations. Nor does the historian wait long for its testimony. Solely on account of the large influx of this German, and chiefly Palatine, element into Pennsylvania, bringing thither their qualities of industry, thrift, steadiness, and piety, the contemporary historian, Mortimer, declared that "Pennsylvania is since become by far the most populous and flourishing colony for its standing of any in British America." So early did the beneficial effects of this immigration begin to manifest themselves.

And to this day we can see with small effort the reproduction in the population of the Keystone State of that same moral earnestness, soberness of mind, and unflinching persistence which composed the "staying" qualities of the early Palatines.

In like manner a similar monument is left in New York, in many towns in the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, and on the banks of the beautiful Schoharie, wherein are found many names of the early migration, families in direct descent and with the same old High Dutch leaven, delighting in memories of the fathers, steadily ambitious to emulate their virtues, thrifty, industrious, intelligent, and godly. Out of this stock came many who were second to none in the ardor of the Revolution. Far better than most of the people of the Colonies they knew what it was to suffer under the hand of the oppressor, and by contrast how desirable were the blessings of liberty. Whole companies of them went to the front—brave and loyal always—first against the French and Indians, and afterward against the British. They were largely Palatines whom Herkimer led to the battle of Oriskany, "of all the battles of the Revolution, the most obstinate and murderous." It was to the Americans a technical defeat, indeed, but one of those defeats which rival victories; for it shattered the plans of the British campaign, sent St. Leger with his regulars and Indians back to Oswego, and delivered Burgoyne into the hands of Gates.

Herkimer, than whom no braver man fought in the War for Independence, was the son of a Palatine immigrant, and lends his glory to their story. Other names might be cited in the same category of Palatine extraction and honorable public service. A stock that produced such virile and widely serviceable characters as Weiser, Herkimer, Hunter, and the Muhlenbergs—of which last name no less than four of those who bore it have laid America under tribute for praise and honor—such a stock should not be considered the least significant or influential among those which have made our country what it is.

These, then, are the reasons for telling this story of the Palatines. We would rescue it from undeserved obloquy. The tale will take us far afield. We have not only to look at that miserable company—sick, discouraged, sordid in their poverty, and decimated by disease—landing at New York in the Summer of 1710. We have to inquire what thrust them into that evil case. We will need to visit the land which they and their followers spurned with migrating foot. We must see them ground between the upper and nether millstones of kingcraft and priestcraft. We will have to follow the tracks of armies, and listen to some of the contentions of royal Cabinets. Then across the sea in the new land we shall note their various settlements and dispersion.

* "THE STORY OF THE PALATINES. An Episode in Colonial History. By Sanford H. Cobb. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Thomas Hood.

From Ainger's "Poems of Thomas Hood."

"Hood's position in literature has been affected by the circumstance that he did two things excellently, which in the general view are incompatible—in which case popular opinion generally fixes on the inferior gift as representing the writer's real capacity. He was a 'funny man' as well as a lyric poet of real quality and earnest aims; and was so admirable and original in the former and more abundant character that it probably caused many to regard the serious verse as merely an ambitious bid for a reputation it was not in the writer's power to achieve. Hood doubtless helped to strengthen this impression by practically ceasing to produce serious poetry for some fifteen years of his short life. But that this was due to a necessity for finding a ready market for his wares is, I think, beyond a doubt."

Many at a Dinner.

From "The Life and Letters of John Arthur Roebuck."

On Saturday the Duke of Wellington called. He immediately began about the Titles bill. In the course of the conversation he told me this story: "My father was Prince of Waterloo, but he never called himself so. He had too many titles to mention them all on all occasions, but he had once to pay dear for them. He told a man to order dinner for him at a particular hotel. The man did so, mentioning all the Duke's titles.

"The Duke came, waited a short time, 'Is the dinner not coming?' he said. 'Why don't you bring the dinner?' The waiter answered, 'We are waiting for the rest of the company.' Suppose each title referred to a separate individual, the waiter had ordered a dinner for about twenty people—and which cost £20."

About Angels.

From Spurgeon's "Autobiography."

"There was an amusing incident in my early Waterbeach ministry which I have never forgotten. One day a gentleman, who was then Mayor of Cambridge, and who had more than once tried to correct my youthful mistakes, asked me if I really had told my congregation that if a thief got into heaven he would begin picking the angels' pockets. 'Yes, Sir,' I replied, 'I told them that, if it were possible for an ungodly man to go to heaven without having his nature changed, he would be none the better for being there; and then, by way of illustration, I said that, were a thief to get in among the glorified, he would remain a thief still, and he would go round the place picking the angels' pockets!' 'But, my dear young friend,' asked Mr. Brimley, very seriously, 'don't you know that the angels haven't any pockets?' 'No, Sir,' I replied, with equal gravity, 'I did not know that, but I am glad to be assured of the fact from a gentleman who does know. I will take care to put it all right the first opportunity I get.'

"The following Monday morning I walked into Mr. Brimley's shop, and said to him, 'I set that matter right yesterday, Sir.' 'What matter?' he inquired. 'Why, about the angels' pockets!' 'What did you say?' he asked, in a tone almost of despair at what he might hear next. 'Oh, Sir, I just told the people I was sorry to say that I had made a mistake the last time I preached to them, but that I had met a gentleman—the Mayor of Cambridge—who had assured me that the angels had no pockets, so I must correct what I had said, as I did not want anybody to go away with a false notion about heaven. I would therefore say that, if a thief got among the angels without having his nature changed, he would try to steal the feathers out of their wings!' 'Surely, you did not say that?' said Mr. Brimley. 'I did, though,' I replied. 'Then,' he exclaimed, 'I'll never try to set you right again,' which was just exactly what I wanted him to say."

Miracles and Dilettanteism.

From The "Life of Cardinal Wiseman," by Wilfrid Ward.

"He [Pugin] visited 'Sant Andrea della Fratte,' the scene of the miraculous conversion of Abbé Ratisbonne, the Jew. Abbé Ratisbonne entered the church a Jew and came out a Christian, having seen there, he stated, a vision of our Lady. 'The story,' Pugin said, after seeing the church, 'is demonstrably false. The man could not have said a prayer in such a hideous church. Our Lady could not have chosen such a church for a vision. The man could have had no piety in him to have staid in such a church at all.

"The friend to whom his remarks were addressed replied, 'As I heard the story, Ratisbonne was not at the moment praying, but thinking of the uncouthness of the architecture of the place.' Pugin's whole face changed: "Is that so? Then he was a man of God. He knew what true Christianity was, though he was a Jew. I honor him. Our Lady would have come to him anywhere. The story is demonstrably true.'"

Africans and Work.

From "Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce.

"All hard labor, all rough and unskilled labor, is, and, owing to the heat of the climate, must be, done by blacks; and in a new country like Matabeleland the blacks, though they can sometimes be induced to till the land, are most averse to working underground. They are only beginning to use money, and they do not want the things which money buys. The wants of a native living with his tribe and cultivating mealies or Kafir corn are confined to a kaross (skin cloak) or some pieces of cotton. The prospect of leaving his tribe to go and work in a mine, in order that he may earn wages wherewith he can buy things that he has no use for, does not at once appeal to him.

"The white men, anxious to get to work on the gold reefs, are annoyed at what they call the stupidity and laziness of the native, and usually clamor for legislation to compel the natives to come and work, adding, of course, that regular labor would be the best thing for the natives."

"The French expression professes more than it performs." One often reads an opinion of the tourist, and he wants to say something of this kind, but where may you find it so tersely presented as in Laurence Sterne's "A Sentimental Journey"? How neatly, too, Sterne distinguishes his travelers! Was he the idle, or the inquisitive, or the vain, or the splenetic traveler? No, he was the sentimental traveler, and what he told of his adventures in Calais, Montruil, Nampont, Paris, and Versailles, always will be remembered as long as English is spoken. In charming form Longmans, Green & Co. publish "A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy." The book is fully illustrated. There is Sir Joshua's portrait of Laurence Sterne, with many happily conceived pictures by T. H. Robinson.

LITERARY AND ART SALES

Prices for Books, Prints, Drawings, Pictures, Furniture, Autographs, Stamps, Coins, and Violins.

An interesting album has been disposed of at auction in London, containing several of Thackeray's drawings. Among these was the novelist's idea of the "Marquis of Steyne." There were many autographs in the album—those of Mrs. Howitt, Wilkie, Macready, Opie, Mark Lemon, Tenniel, Leech, Prout, Cattermole, Landseer, and others. The album brought £180.

The value of the Montagu collection may not be estimated. The total realization of sales in London so far has been £40,000. to which must be added the coins disposed of in Paris, which amounted to £15,000 more. The final sale in London will bring up the total to £60,000, or say $300,000. In this last sale the following rare coins and medals were disposed of: Ecgbeorht, 802-839, silver, penny, bust to right, £10 10s.; Alfred, 871-901, penny, bust to right, diademed; reverse, monogram of "London," a very fine specimen from the Cuerdale Find, £10 17s. 6d.; Henry IV., 1399-1413, gold noble, heavy coinage, King in ship, &c., French arms on shield, very fine and rare, £37; noble, light coinage, after thirteenth year, similar type to preceding piece, but different legends, £24 10s.; Elizabeth, 1558-1602, Royal, second issue, Queen holding sceptre and orb, standing in ship, ornamented with a rose, three ropes from stern to prow, &c., £27; Charles I., 1625-48, Briot's coinage, gold unite, bust of King to left, crowned, in falling lace collar, armor, and ribbon, £17; Exeter Mint, silver half-crown, 1644, King on horseback, holding baton and riding to left over arms, fair condition and very rare, only one other specimen noted with the date, which is in the British Museum, £31; Commonwealth, pattern silver half-crown, by Blondeau, shield of St. George, within wreath of palm and laurel, £14 and £15 15s.; punning medal, large size, on Oliver Cromwell's death, a young olive tree growing out of an old stump, and shepherds with flocks of sheep in the distance, £26 5s.; Charles II. gold medal, commemorating the Peace of Breda, 1667, laureated and undraped bust of King to right, £24.

Of old clocks, furniture, and panels, some fine specimens were disposed of in London: A Louis Seize marqueterie commode, with marble top, chased metal mounts with festoons, &c., 45 inches, 66 guineas; an inlaid marqueterie Louis Quinze escritoire, 38 inches, mounted in finely chased ormolu, with figures of children, &c., 86 guineas; an oblong panel of old French tapestry, in Eastern subjects, after a design of Berain, the border with fifteenth century figures, 178 inches by 121 inches, 125 guineas; a Louis Seize clock in dark blue china, in form of a sphere with meridian dial, surmounted by a figure of Cupid, supported by three bronze female figures, 85 guineas; a Louis Quatorze bronze figure of Hercules, 56 guineas; a Louis Quinze gold square-shaped bonbonnière, the panels painted in fruit and flower subjects, with dark green enamel borders, 105 guineas; and another, the panels enameled in figure subjects, representing six scenes from the life of Don Quixote, with descriptions to each, 100 guineas.

Here are some extraordinary, tall and rarissimo books, manuscripts, and autograph letters lately brought to the block in London: A thirteenth century manuscript of a codex of Boethius on Music, written in neat Gothic characters by an English scribe, and having richly illuminated initial letters and figures, printed at Basel in 1570, realized £100; a fifteenth century Horae manuscript on vellum ornamented with miniatures and flowers, presented to Louis Onzieme, brought £104; and another Horae manuscript by a French writer, fifteenth century, with brilliant miniatures, with contemporary autographs which indicate that the volume belonged to John Duke of Bedford, and was probably a gift to his second wife, Jaquetta of Luxemburg, £100; a manuscript of the fifteenth century, one of the "Recueil des Histoires de Troye" (first printed by Caxton,) this one containing 100 leaves of vellum, with seventeen large and finely painted and illuminated miniatures partly surrounded by fruit, flowers, and grotesques, realized £345; the original holograph letters on the Natural History of Selborne, written by Gilbert White to Thomas Pennant between 1767 and 1773, £134; and the same author's unpublished "Garden Calendar" in the form of a diary, £177. Two copies of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," one of them a first edition, 1766, in the original mottled calf, with a small tear in two leaves, but otherwise in good condition, brought £53; the other, a similar edition, only with some leaves torn and stained, £45; a large paper copy of Dorat's "Les Baisers," with brilliant impressions of the engraved title, plate, and vignettes by Elsen and Marillier, date 1770, £26 10s.; a series of reminiscences of the early life of George Cruikshank, containing many drawings illustrating family events, and autograph notes explanatory of these and intended drawings, 14 guineas; a fine and genuine copy of the second folio edition of Shakespeare's Plays, 1632, with the portrait by Droeshout and verses by Ben Jonson, £51; "Les Amours du Chevalier de Faublas," by Louvet de Couvray, printed on vellum, with proof impressions of the plates by Marillier, Monnet, and others, £49; the copy of "Confessione della fede Christiana," first edition in Italian, which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, £52. This relic, which sold in 1879 in David Laing's sale for £149, is supposed to have been the gift of Sir James Melville of Halhill, and has his signature on the title. The original correspondence of Sir Philip Francis, the generally accepted author of the celebrated "Junius Letters," did not find a bidder at the reserve figure of 500 guineas, so the numerous lots were sold under a different arrangement. The first fifty or more letters, comprising chiefly those written to Alexander Macrabie at Philadelphia, brought £150.

In Edinburgh five autograph letters of Sir Walter Scott, relating to personal and political matters, have sold for £13, and three letters of Joanna Baillie, with reference to Scott, and one of Mrs. Siddons criticising a play of Scott's, brought £3 10s.

A remarkable series of rare engravings has been sold in London. The most important were "Blouzeland," after Bunbury, published by W. Dickinson, in colors, with full margin, £12 10s.; "The Market Girl," after the same, by Shepherd, in colors, £10; the Countess of Cawdor, after Edridge, by Schiavonetti, full length, proof before the title, £7 10s.; Mrs. Wilbraham, after D. Gardner, by T. Watson, an oval, proof before the title, in colors, £40; a complete set of Holbein's portraits by Bartolozzi, original impressions, with letter press descriptions of most of the personages depicted, in colors, £17; a complete set of "Bygone Beauties," ten in number, engraved by Wilkin, all proofs, £71; Lady Dover and her son, after Lawrence, by Cousins, three-quarter length, proof before title, £25; Lady Elizabeth Foster, after Reynolds, by Bartolozzi, open letter proof, in brown, £20; Mrs. Gwatkin, after and by the same, in brown, £19; the Hon. Mrs. Stanhope as Melancholy, after the same, by J. R. Smith, three-quarter length, in moonlight landscape, mezzotint, second state, £21 10s.; and Lady Hamilton as the Spinster, after Romney, by T. Chepseman, in colors, with ample margin, £70.

From the collections of Lord Auckland and others a valuable series of books has been sold in England. Among the volumes were "The Scourge of Venus," 1653, the third impression of this very rare book, £13; F. Beaumont, "Poems," 1653, a very fine and clean copy of the original vellum, £15 5s.; J. de la Fontaine, "Fables Choisies," 1678, with the illustrations of Chauveau, three volumes, the first of which is of the genuine first issue with the arms of the Dauphin on the title, £50; M. de Cervantes, "Don Quixote," 1612-20, translated by Thomas Shelton, the first part is of the genuine first edition, but with several of the the leaves repaired, and wanting frontispiece to the second volume, £41; "The Microcosm of London," 1810, with 104 beautifully-colored plates by Rowlandson and Pugin, £9, 17s.; Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis, fifteenth century manuscript on vellum, with thirteen full-page highly finished miniatures, and sixteen smaller ones in text, £30; Biblia Sacra Latina, a beautiful fifteenth century manuscript written on very fine thin vellum, profusely decorated with illuminated capitals, £79; Sir W. Dugdale, "Monasticon Anglicanum," 1817-30, edited and enlarged by Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, eight volumes, large paper, £25 10s.; E. Lodge, "Portraits of Illustrious Personages," 1821-34, £13; and "Portraits of the Poets from Chaucer to Cowper," 1824, a large paper copy with proofs on India paper, £12 5s.

A collection made by Mr. Charles Wyman, whose taste was mainly directed toward works relating to the history and practice of typography, has been sold in London. Among the books were: J. Moxon, "Mechanick Exercises of the Doctrine of Handy Works," 1677-83, with numerous plates, very scarce, £18 5s.; "Die Chronica van der Hilliger stat va Coelle," 1499, a fine copy of the very rare first edition of the "Cologne Chronicle," £17 17s.; Onser Vrouwen Ghetide (the Hours of the Virgin,) a fifteenth century manuscript on vellum, 158 leaves, with large historicated letters, illuminated in gold and colors, £5 10s.; Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis, a fifteenth century manuscript on vellum, 87 leaves, with 18 large and small miniatures, and numerous capital letters, the calendar being in French, £16; and Breviarium Romanum, fifteenth century manuscript on vellum, 395 leaves, with numerous painted ornamental initials in blue and red, £8 7s.

At a recent sale in London the following rare books were disposed of: John Milton, "Paradise Lost," 1668, first edition, with the fourth title page, fine copy in the original sheep, £18 5s.; John Davies (of Hereford.) "The Muses' Sacrifice," 1612, first edition, wanting the title, excessively rare, £13; R. Lovelace, "Lucasta," 1649, an unusually tall, sound, and clean copy of the very rare first edition, £38; Virgil, "The XIII. Bookes of Eneados in Scottish Meter, by Gawin Douglis," printed by Copland, 1553, £16; Sancta Birgitta, "Revelationes," printed at Nuremberg by Koberger, 1500, with wood engravings by Dürer, £9 10s; a volume comprising the charter granted by their Majesties King William and Queen Mary to the inhabitants of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England; and "Acts and Laws of Her Majesty's Province," Boston, 1714, £20 5s.

A great picture of Gainsborough, a portrait of Gen. Honywood, the one so much admired by Horace Walpole, was on the catalogue of a recent sale in London, but was disposed of privately for 4,000 guineas. Among other pictures sold at auction were Sir G. Kneller, a portrait of James II., 40 guineas; Jan Steen, an interior with eight figures, including a man playing a fiddle, on panel 20 inches by 17 inches, 220 guineas; A. Ostade, group of peasants before a cottage door, on panel 11 inches by 8 inches, 150 guineas; Sir H. Raeburn, portrait of a gentleman wearing spectacles, with white tie and black coat, 29 inches by 24 inches, 200 guineas; Van Roos, landscape, with cattle and figures, lake and figure in the background, 40 guineas; Dobson, portrait of William Strode of Southhill, Somerset, one of the five members of Parliament who resisted the policy of Charles I., 48 guineas; G. Romney, portrait of Sir W. Wyndham, from the Clifden collection, 60 guineas. Some fine old English chased plate articles sold at good prices, and included a set of three caddies, richly chased and repoussé with flowers, &c., dated 1712, at 28s. per ounce.

Sheraton and Chippendale, are not common at sales even in London, but some fine old furniture, once the property of the late Earl of Egmont, was disposed of recently. A very fine Sheraton cabinet, incased by a pair of paneled doors, 30 guineas; two carved oak Jacobean cabinets, 51 inches wide, 40 guineas; five pairs of antique Spanish high-back chairs, covered in Cordova leather, 68 guineas; a suite of stuffed over furniture, covered in crimson satin damask, and comprising a Chesterfield couch and four easy chairs, 64 guineas; four gilt Louis XV. fauteuils, upholstered in old white ground Venetian silk embroidery, designed in scrolls and flowers, and two pairs of occasional chairs, 133 guineas; four pairs of Henry II. occasional chairs, the seats and backs upholstered in fine old silk Venetian embroidery, 69½ guineas; two pair of crimson satin damask window curtains, with a deep border of old gold and tinsel tapestry, each 4 yards long by 7½ feet wide, 64 guineas; three white Chinese porcelain mandarin jars and covers, with Kylin handles, and decorated with flowers and butterflies, 38 inches high, and a pair of beakers en suite, 24 inches high, 70 guineas; a pair of white marble vase shaped lamps on dove marble bases, with finely-chased ormolu mounts, 24 inches high, and an oval jardinière en suite, 43 guineas; an old Japanese lacquer cabinet, 33 inches wide, 23 guineas; a carved oak Jacobean tall cabinet, 52 inches wide, 40 guineas; two old Brittany bed fronts, forming cabinets, lined with damask, and each fitted with a shelf, 44 guineas; and three Chippendale elbow chairs, 26½ guineas.

Among some rare books recently sold in London were some fine autograph letters: The Sporting Magazine from the commencement in 1792 to the conclusion in 1870, but wanting six volumes and with others not perfect, half-bound morocco, £71; W. Blake, "America: A Prophecy," 1793, a pamphlet of nine leaves, with illustrations colored by Blake, wanting the frontispiece, £16 5s; portraits of the Sovereigns of England and their Queens, 736 plates mounted in two large volumes, folio, £70; Dante, "Opere," printed at Venice by Vindelin de Spira, 1477, in a noble binding, in a silver casket, ornamented in the Farnese style, £40; "De Deo," printed by Aldus at Venice, 1559, and in inlaid binding, in a casket inlaid and decorated in the style of Diane de Poitiers, £12 10s. The autograph letters included one from David Garrick to Grey Cooper in reference to a performance of "Macbeth," and stating that "my intention was to try my powers in 'Hamlet,'" £11, and a letter from Dean Swift to Charles Ford, dated Dublin, Dec. 9, 1732, begging his friend to take more care of his health, "For my own part I labor for daily health as often and almost as many hours as ever man does for daily bread," £11 11s.

A catalogue of very choice engravings has been disposed of in London, and there were the following remarkable pictures: Miss Farren, whole length, after Sir T. Lawrence, by Bartolozzi, with large margin, £25; Mrs. Fitzherbert, after R. Cosway, by J. Condé, fine impression in brown, £21 10s.; neither of these was a proof. Elizabeth, Duchess of Argyll, after C. Read, by J. Finlayson, brilliant proof before the inscription, £29; Elizabeth, Duchess of Argyll, after C. Read, by R. Laurie, brilliant proof before letters, £22; Oliver Cromwell and Gen. Lambert, by A. Miller, early impression, but inscription space cut off, £84; Edmund Burke, after G. Romney, by J. Jones, most brilliant proof before letters, £61; "A Winter's Tale," and "A School," after Opie, both engraved by Valentine Green, and both fine proofs before letters, £60; "The Shepherdess of the Alps," after W. Hamilton, by Eginton, printed in colors, £38 10s.; "Tea Garden," and "St. James's Park," both after G. Morland, engraved by Soiron, first states and printed in colors, £86; and "Rural Amusement," and "Rustic Employment," after the same and engraved by J. R. Smith, printed in colors, £88; "The Citizen's Retreat," and "Selling Rabbits," after J. Ward, printed in colors, £65. The water-color drawings included "A Coffee House," with portraits of George Prince of Wales, Colonel O'Kelly, George Morland, and others, by T. Rowlandson, £20; S. Prout, the "Arch of Constantine," with figures, &c., £30; and F. Bartolozzi, Venus attired by Hymen and Cupid, an oval, highly finished, £40.

There were some rare stamps sold in London recently, and among them were: Great Britain, 1s., green octagonal, unused, £5 5s.; Naples, 50 grana, lake, unused, £3 7s. 6d.; Roumania, 1858, 5 paras, unused, £8 12s. 6d.; Switzerland, Basle, 2½ rappen, £5; ditto, the double Geneva, £20 2s. 6d.; Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperforate, damaged, £4 4s.; India, service stamp, 8s., unused, £10; Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., red, unused, £9 16s.; Mauritius, post paid, 1d., red, £6; ditto, 2d., blue, £7; ditto, 2d., blue, error Pence, £8; Transvaal, 1d., red, with inverted surcharge, £5 15s.; British Columbia, 2½d., red, imperforate, an unused pair, £46; Canada, 7½d., green, unused, £7 10s.; British Guiana, 1856, 4c., magenta, £15 and £18; ditto, 1862, provisional, 2c., border of grapes, £7; Trinidad, the Lady McLeod, damaged, £10; San Domingo, first issue, 1rl. yellow, unused, £4 15s.; ditto, ditto, 1rl., yellow, unused, £7 2s. 6d.; New Zealand, no watermark, 2d., blue, perforated, unused, £17; Tasmania, no watermark, 1d., red, unused, £9; Western Australia, first issue, 2d., red, unused £8 10s.; ditto, 6d., bronze, unused, £8.

If at the late sale of violins in London there were no historic fiddles, at least there were some instruments of merit—that is, so far as the names of the makers go. Among the best instruments were the following: A Cremona violin, £97; an Italian violin, labeled Andreas Guarnerius, £45; violoncello by Fendt, £22; violin by Guadagnini, £37; an Italian violin, (Venetian school.) £35; violoncello by Joseph Rocco of Turin, 1830, £32; violin by Carlo Tononi, £40; another by Joannes Baptista Guadagnini of Parma, 1762, £120; another by Pietro Guarnerius, (Cremonensis fecit Mantuae, sub titulo S. Theresiae, anno. 1701.) £80; an Italian violin by Gabrielli, £28; another by V. Panormo, Palmero, 1765, £20; an Italian violoncello, £40; a violin by Cappa, £80, and another by Cappa, £105; another by F. B. Vuillaume, (maggini copy,) £27 10s.; another by Giovanni Battista Gabrielli, Florence, 1760, £37; violin by Joseph Gagliano, £30 10s.; German violin, (Tourte school,) £20, and a violoncello by Georges Chanot, Paris, 1843, (Guarnerius model,) £23 10s.

English coins of historic importance were disposed of recently in London, and brought the following prices: Gold—Henry IV. noble of second coinage, somewhat badly struck, £10 5s.; Henry VIII. sovereign, first coinage, 1509, £13 15s.; sovereign of Queen Mary, in fine condition, £11 5s.; James I., thirty-shilling piece, £10 12s. 6d.; Charles I. Oxford three-pound piece, 1643, £13 15s; Charles I. Briot's sovereign or unite, and half-sovereign, £11 5s.; Oliver Cromwell, Simon's Broad, 1656, £8 15s. Silver—Offa, penny, £8 10s.; penny of Ceolnoth, Archbishop of Canterbury, £6 6s.; Pontefract shilling, octagonal, 1648, £4 12s. 6d.; crown of Oliver Cromwell, by Simon, 1658, slight flaw, £6.

Relation of the Drama to Literature.

Prof. Brander Matthews in the January Forum.

The painters have long protested against any judgment of their work in accordance with the principles of another art, and at last they have succeeded in convincing the more open-minded of us that what is of prime importance in a picture is the way in which it is painted, and that its merely literary merit is quite secondary. They are not unreasonable when they insist that the chief duty of a picture is to represent the visible world, not to point a moral or adorn a tale, and that in the appreciation of a picture we must ask a first of all its pictorial beauty. Nor are the sculptors asking too much when in a statue they want us to consider chiefly its plastic beauty.

Now, the orator and the dramatist ask for themselves what has been granted the painter and the sculptor—they request that an oration or a drama shall be judged not as literature only, but also in accordance with the principles of its own art. And here the literary critic is even less willing to yield. He may acknowledge his own ignorance of perspective and of pigments, of composition and of modeling; he may confess that here the painter and the sculptor have him at a disadvantage, but he is not ready to admit that he is not to apply his own standards to the works of the orator and of the dramatist. On the contrary, he maintains that the speech and the play, if they belong to literature at all, are, by that very fact, absolutely within the province of the literary critic. He cannot see why that which the orator and the dramatist may write is not to be read and criticised exactly as that which is written by the novelist and the essayist and the poet. Indeed, it is almost a misrepresentation of the literary critic's attitude to suggest that he has need to maintain this position, for it is rarely even hinted to him that he is not fully justified in employing the same tests in every department of literature.

Yet nothing ought to be clearer than the distinction between the written word and the spoken—between the literature which is addressed to the eye alone and that which is intended primarily for the ear, and only secondarily for the eye. It is the difference between words written once for all and words first spoken and then written—or at least written so that they may be spoken. When this distinction is seized it follows that oral discourse is not necessarily to be measured on the same scale as written discourse. It follows also that the speech and the play may be very good, indeed, each in its kind, although they may fail to attain the standard of strictly literary merit which we should demand in an essay, a story, or a poem.

Chambers's Journal is to be congratulated on its new and handsome make-up. It appears now, on excellent paper and in neatest type, a decided improvement over its old guise. But beauty, even in literature, lies but skin deep. No matter, then, how Chambers's Journal looked in the past, the printed material was always excellent. There never was a number of it published bearing the old imprimatur "47 Paternoster Row, London; and Edinburgh," which did not contain what was both interesting and instructive. For almost a lifetime extracts from Chambers's Journal, with due acknowledgment, have been used in the Current Literature of THE NEW YORK TIMES. All of us have come to look upon W. and R. Chambers as old and much welcomed friends.

Authors at Home

X.

Andrew Carnegie in West Fifty-first Street.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has one hobby—it is libraries. He has founded six free libraries in this country and in Scotland, and the library in his New York house is the most spacious and luxuriously appointed room in the establishment.

It occupies the entire front of the second story of his house in West Fifty-first Street, or, more properly, three rooms in one form the library. Here "The Gospel of Wealth" was written and many of the "College Lectures."

As a rule Mr. Carnegie enters his library every morning at 10 o'clock and remains until 1 o'clock engaged in writing, studying, or reading. After luncheon he takes a short stroll in the Park, or a drive, to return again to his books for several hours longer; his secretary is always in attendance. The readers and admirers of "Triumphant Democracy; or, Fifty Years' March of the Republic" may be interested to know that Mr. Carnegie's own particular copy of the book—one of a small edition made for distribution among his friends—is beautifully bound, and upon the cover, stamped in gold, is the reversed crown which forms so conspicuous a feature of his coat of arms; which, by the way, is emblazoned upon his library wall, high up between the two front windows. The cap of liberty surmounts the reversed crown, which forms the crest; upon the escutcheon are a weaver's shuttle and a shoemaker's knife; the supporters are the American and Scotch flags, with the legend beneath, "Death to Privilege." The whole is a worthy exponent of Mr. Carnegie's democratic ideas.

The mammoth table standing in the centre of the room looks very business-like, and is covered with various literary impedimenta. Of course there are books and books, and they reach from the floor to the ceiling and cover three sides of the room, as well as encroach upon the fourth side, which is the bright spot in the library, with its fireplace. On either side of the mantel are numerous shelves, where are stored away precious mementos and pleasing reminders of interesting occasions—trowels, for example, of which Mr. Carnegie has quite a collection. They are well worth examining, too—one is of silver gilt, with an oaken handle, and was used by Mr. Carnegie in laying the cornerstone of the library which he presented to the City of Edinburgh in 1887. Another, of silver, with an ivory handle, bears the following inscription:

"Presented by the Library Committee to Mrs. Carnegie on the occasion of her laying the memorial stone of the Carnegie Free Library, the gift of her son, Andrew Carnegie, Esquire, to his native city of Dunfermline, 27 July, 1881."

Still another beautiful trowel—this was used by the wife of Mr. Carnegie at the laying of the cornerstone of the Carnegie Music Hall, New York, May 30, 1890.

Another cherished souvenir is the small oak and silver casket in which the freedom of the City of Edinburgh was presented to Mr. Carnegie on the occasion of his gift of a quarter of a million dollars to found the Edinburgh library. A silver plate bears the inscription:

"This box is made of oak from the house of Sir Thomas Hope, King's Advocate, of Scotland, 1626-46, who ably upheld the cause of civil and religious liberty in covenant times. Presented by the Corporation of Edinburgh with the Burgess ticket conferring the freedom of the city on Andrew Carnegie, Esquire, U. S. A., 8th July, 1887."

Silver lions, unicorns, and thistles in relief form the decorations of this pretty little casket.

While Scotch heather is Mr. Carnegie's favorite flower, the thistle holds a large share of his affections and appears conspicuously in the decorations of the library; upon the ceiling are painted clusters of thistles, while one easy chair which invites you in a painted legend to "Rest awhile," is also resplendent in painted thistles. The plaid of Clan Carnegie—dull blues and greens with a thread of yellow—appears here and there for sofa pillow coverings.

If Mr. Carnegie wants to rest awhile or take a siesta, there is a comfortable lounge with the rollicking motto above, "There's a good time coming, boys."

When he wishes relaxation of another kind, he turns to the musical tubes, an odd instrument for making melody, which he picked up when traveling through the Orient. It is an interesting affair because so unique, and consists of eight metal tubes of graduated lengths, hung from a rather high, brass frame; the performer makes music by playing on these tubes with a little felt-covered mallet. The music of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," Mr. Carnegie has had arranged for the musical tubes, as well as the music of "Ye Banks and Braes," "Auld Lang Syne," "My Nut Brown Maiden," "Scenes That Are Brightest," and "Ring o' Bells and Peal o' Gongs."

Any one of these tunes Mr. Carnegie can play with a good deal of dash and spirit—although he seldom attempts to render them vocally—at least when he has an audience.

Another melody-making instrument to which Mr. Carnegie turns for amusement is the Japanese bells—three hollow globes of metal suspended from the mouth of a dragon of forbidding mien. These bells are also manipulated by means of a little mallet, but one fancies that the music must have somewhat the tone of a falling dynasty—all on account of the dragon.

Mr. Carnegie, as is well known, is devoted to music and a most munificent patron of the art. One of his friends, and one of whom he is very fond, is Mr. Walter Damrosch, and an interesting picture in the library—in the corner devoted to the muse of music—is a photograph of Mr. Damrosch, upon the margin of which he has written, in pencil, a few bars of that sentimental air from "The Bohemian Girl," "Then You'll Remember Me." Standing guard over this musical corner are bronze busts of Wagner and Beethoven, two favorite composers of Mr. Carnegie's. His favorite poet is Burns, of whose works he has some choice editions; Shakespeare, too, one sees in editions of various kind and descriptions. The Waverley Novels are resplendent in the finest of bindings, and Thackeray blooms afresh in blue and gold. Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies" is a favorite of Mr. Carnegie's, a book which he reads and re-reads. One set of shelves is given up to encyclopedias and works on botany, in which study Mr. Carnegie is intensely interested. Diogenes, in bronze, with his lantern, illumines this corner of the room.

One of his own works which Herbert Spencer sent to Mr. Carnegie is inscribed:

"To my friend Andrew Carnegie: The highest truth he sees he will fearlessly utter, knowing that, let what may come of it, he is thus playing his right part in the world; knowing that if he can effect the change he aims at, well; if not, well also, though not so well."

The drawer of the library table holds letters and notes from many people distinguished in the literary world. To the mind fond of detail it may be interesting to know that many of the postal cards Mr. Gladstone has such a fancy for dispatching to his friends have found a resting place here. His writing, by the way, is extremely difficult to decipher to the one unfamiliar with his peculiar chirography. It is almost as bad as Horace Greeley's was, and one can go no further for a comparison, according to popular tradition.

Pertinent to Gladstone and Mr. Carnegie's book, "The Gospel of Wealth"—to the criticism which Gladstone wrote of the book and which was responded to by Cardinal Manning, Mr. Carnegie made reply in a manuscript of about 8,000 words, which he completed in two days, so very rapidly does he compose.

John Morley, the great English statesman, is another correspondent who sends frequent notes; in one he returned thanks for "the noble bird"—an American turkey—sent to him by Mr. Carnegie for a Christmas gift. "We shall drink the health of the giver and recall pleasant days together." Mr. Morley accompanied the Carnegies upon one of their famous coaching trips.

Among the pictures hanging upon the library wall is one of the coaching party which traveled from Brighton to Inverness, in 1881. Mr. Carnegie's mother occupies the seat of honor at his left. Another picture is that of Cluny Castle, where Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie spend part of each Summer. Even while there Mr. Carnegie does not give up all his time to holiday making, but spends many hours daily in his study, surrounded by his beloved books.

F. S.

Memories of Harvard.*

In this case the memories of a college man are not confined to hazing, athletic triumphs, and fellowship contests. They are memories of controlling sociological forces observed, consciously or unconsciously, during the undergraduate years, and synthesized later in the academic outer world. All but two or three of the "episodes" chosen to represent "a very little corner of a very great place" are insidiously tragic beneath the admirable poise of the style and the bright, pleasant youthfulness of incident, and the tragedy is that of civilized life in any community, however bounded.

The note, poignant enough, not of conflict, but of separateness, is struck in the first of the stories. A young man has come to the university with what the author calls "the conventional idea of an American college," the idea, that is, that it consists of "a multitude of lusty young men linked together by the indissoluble bonds of class and college, all striving, shoulder to shoulder, for the same ends in a general way * * * and living in an intoxicating atmosphere of intimacy, a robust sense of loyalty that is supposed to pervade the academic groves and render them the temporary home of a great, light-hearted, impulsive, congenial brotherhood." In a year and a half he finds himself an "isolated nonentity, who has rather begun to lose hope." He wants to know and be known in his class, to belong to things, to be active, to make acquaintances and friends; and he simply does not get the chance. More puzzled than rebellious, he appeals to a friend who is a graduate for an explanation from a neutral standpoint. The friend takes some pains to explain that Harvard is very like the large world of which it is a small but not an unimportant part, that if one doesn't come to it from a preparatory school "with a lot of acquaintances and some friends," or from one of the few big towns, or from Boston, he has about one chance in ten of finding his place among the people with whom he wishes to associate. "Do you consider the place snobbish, then?" the undergraduate demands, and the response is worth recording, as one man's view, at least, of a much-discussed institution:

"The graduate thought a moment before answering. 'I object to the word,' he said at last; 'it's as easy to say, as vague and denunciatory, as "vulgar" or "selfish," or any of those hard-worked terms we apply to other people; you can only say that, making allowances for a few purely local customs, Harvard society is influenced or guided or governed, as you please to express it, by about the same conventions that obtain in other civilized communities. Lots of people who have only a newspaper acquaintance with the place think that wealth is the only requisite here. They have an affection for the phrase, a rich man's college, whatever that may mean. But of course all that is absurd to any one who has spent four years in the place, and has known all the fellows with no allowances to speak of, who are welcome in pretty much everything, and has seen all the bemillioned nonentities who languish through college in a sort of richly upholstered isolation. Birth is certainly not the open sesame; a superficial inquiry into the shop and inn keeping antecedents of some of our most prominent and altogether charming brothers smashes that little illusion. I'm not a sociologist, and I don't pretend to know what constitutes society with a big S—to put it vulgarly—here or any place else. But there is such a thing here more than in any other college. An outsider, hearing me talk this way, would say I was making an unnecessarily large mountain out of a very ordinary molehill. But that's because he wouldn't understand that society at Harvard is really the most important issue in undergraduate life. The comparatively few men who compose it have it in their power to take hold of anything they choose to be interested in, and run it according to their own ideas—which shows the value of even a rather vague form of organization. Fortunately, their ideas are good ones—clean and manly. You'll find out the truth of this sooner or later. Then, if you haven't a good time, I suppose you can go away and call the place snobbish—lots of people do.'"

The undergraduate did not, although when he found his chance it refused to recognize him: The way in which he accepted the situation has a symbolic value as the type of common sense which is considered by some to lack pride, or self-respect, or sensitiveness, and by others to contain all three to a superlative extent. He had found his classmate drunk in the street, had got him to his own room and into his own bed, and had protected him from discovery by the proctor. When the classmate became himself again he had with the undergraduate an interview that led to nothing further. "Bradley has done everything he ought to have done, and more, too," the undergraduate explains to the graduate:

"'If I expect more I'm a fool; if you do you're a hypocrite! Bradley might have written me a polite note and considered the thing square. Instead of that, he took the trouble to climb up here to apologize and thank me. He was well bred and polite and unget-at-able—the way gentlemen ought to be. And that's all; that's the end of it. We'll never see each other again; why should we? I suppose if I'd gone to any other college in the country, and this had happened, Bradley would have put his paws on my shoulders and lapped my face; and we'd have roomed together next year, and proposed to each other's sisters on Class Day. But I didn't go to any other college; I'm damned glad I didn't—everybody always is. I don't know why, but I am. Between you and Bradley, I've learned more about this place than I ever knew there was to know.'"

The story of Wellington illustrates the element of what is called "indifference" in Harvard life still more suggestively. The writer has seen the sad side of his university, and turns it calmly to the public view without any superfluous sentiment. The fact that a boy died in college, and, but for a manly inspiration on the part of a classmate who had never known him, would have been buried from his rooms with only his mother, his landlady, and the Regent to mourn him, is brought out in clear, delicate outline—the expression is left to the reader.

In "The Serpent's Tooth" there is a complication between a carefully arranged photograph, a commonplace mother, and a foolish, bright young man. "A Dead Issue" is the story of an instructor—the depressing little story of a thirty-two-year-old instructor who felt himself still one of the boys, and mingled with his pupils in a vain endeavor to keep on looking at life from the undergraduate point of view. His mortification came through a bit of sentimental fondness toward a man who possessed "youth, energy, and cleanliness, the trinity Thorn worshipped." It took him a year to learn that to love youth is not to be young. He listened to the undergraduates:

"He looked at them and liked them; but he couldn't be one of them, even for the moment. He couldn't babble unpremeditatedly about nothing, because he had forgotten how it was done. He said good-bye to Prescott and Wolcott and Wynne and some others who had come in while they were at breakfast, and hoped they would have 'a good Summer.' They hoped the same to him. As he strolled back to his room with the sounds of their voices in his ears, but no memory of what they had been saying, he wondered if, after all, they hadn't from the very first bored him just a little; if his unhappiness—his sense of failure when he talked to young people—didn't come from the fact that they commended themselves to his affections rather than to his intellect. Thorn was a vain man in a quiet way."

Undoubtedly several books, very different from this one, could be written about Harvard life, and some of them might with difficulty be distinguished from books written about Princeton, Yale, or Cornell. But, without knowing very much about it, we have a strong impression that this particular book could not have been written about any college other than Harvard.

In literary merit it is certainly far beyond the average. The epigrammatic little tales have force, variety, and charm. The characters are real in their rawness, their curious youthful maturity, their purposeless eagerness, their carefully concealed emotions. The gayety of tone in the characteristic chaffing lacks the cheap irony so often made to pass muster as wit, and there are certain passages in which the beauty and poetry of existence at all times and in all places are not forgotten.

*HARVARD EPISODES. By Charles Macomb Flandrau. Boston: Copeland & Day. 1897. Price, $1.25.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

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Men and Women of the Hour.
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